

ASC Use of Resources East Midlands Report for Leicestershire 2020/21, October 2021



Written by LGA Research from Local Government Association

Adult Social Care Use of Resources Report 2020/21

Please note that this is not the correct report for authorities not in the East Midlands ADASS region; this report has been modified to take account of the reorganisations that took place in Northamptonshire on 1 April 2021. [The version of this report for authorities other than in the East Midlands can be found here.](#)

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.

Where figures are shown which extend back in time to 2018/19 or before, the averages, percentiles and ranks are based on all English single tier and county councils existing in 2018/19 to 2020/21, rather than all English single tier and county councils in 2020/21. This is to ensure that the former councils for Dorset, Bournemouth and Poole are included in the applicable cohorts.

The impact of COVID-19 on these figures

Any comparison between 2019/20 and 2020/21 must take into account the impact on the pandemic on both activity numbers and spending in 2020/21. The differing scale of cases around the country and the differing profiles of when the impacts occurred will also affect any comparison between authorities. This makes any form of comparative analysis much more complicated and potentially misleading. This will also continue into 2021/22 reporting as the different stages of the pandemic progress.

Activity figures may be affected in the following disparate ways:

- The push to discharge people from hospital from the emergency arrangements starting in March 2020, and in March and April 2020 in particular, is likely to have increased the numbers of people placed long term in care homes and other care settings over that time. The pause in Continuing Health Care and Care Act assessments, and the subsequent re-start of these across the system may have also led to local authorities having increased activity (funded through hospital discharge grant) dependent upon who commissioned additional discharge capacity and when normal processes were re-started in local systems.
- Subsequently, in the light of the high death rates in care homes during the first COVID-19 wave, there was a noticeable reluctance for people to go into care homes whether they were paying for their own care or were receiving local authority support. Towards the end of 2020/21, there were signs that this was changing.
- There were particularly high death rates of both people in care homes and also people with learning disabilities due to COVID-19. This may have reduced the numbers receiving long term care at the end of the year compared to what might otherwise have happened.
- Most authorities were reporting significant increases in the numbers of home care hours during the course of 2020/21.
- Many day services were unable to provide services during 2020/21. This will have had an impact on both other services and those caring for them.

Expenditure numbers will be affected in different ways:

- Overall spending on adult social care will have increased due to Covid-19 (on top of normal demographic and inflationary pressures). This will reflect the additional costs of responding to COVID-19 that impacted on both social care providers (including those within the local authority) and local authorities. This additional spending will make it more difficult to analyse longer trends in spending on adult social care. This spending will have been financed by general COVID-19 grants to local authorities, contributions from the specific grants for Infection Control and other specific COVID-19 grants and funding to support hospital discharge from the NHS.
- A major cost pressure on adult social care providers in the first half of the financial year was the cost of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). However, in the second half of the year, PPE was available free.

These different cost pressures will have a varying impact on local authority spending returns for the following reasons:

- The impact of COVID-19 varied across the country at different times of the year.
- Providers and local authorities decided to respond in a different way to the response in another area.
- The level of funding varied in a way which was not necessarily linked to local population. The biggest issue is likely to be the hospital discharge money which was not allocated according to a formula but allocated on the basis of claims. There is evidence that funding varied significantly between authorities.
- The way that local authorities reported their spending in the Adult Social Care Finance Return (ASC-FR) varied. As a result this could have a differing impact on the level of adult social care spending funded by the NHS (which is not included in the most spending analysis of this report - Step 13 seeks to address this issue). It is also possible that some of the spending is included in the "non-age specific" category (see table 1A and 1Bi) rather than the age specific groups (see tables 1Bii and 1Biii).

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** use the data quality outputs to support your understanding of variation and changes at local level – some of these may be due to operational practice or methodological change or how a local authority as responded to the COVID-19 pandemic, not necessarily a change in demand
- ☒ **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	<u>Spend on adult social care per person, aged 18+</u>	<u>Spend on long term care per person, aged 18+</u>	<u>Spend on short term care per person, aged 18+</u>	<u>Spend on non age specific adult social care per person, aged 18+</u>
	2020/21			
	GBP per person			GBP
Leicestershire	<u>382.47</u>	<u>250.79</u>	<u>9.91</u>	<u>121.77</u>
Total for England	477.82	351.47	15.32	111.03
10th percentile for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	564.57	433.00	34.08	142.20
Mean for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	480.01	353.48	16.30	110.23
90th percentile for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	395.03	278.90	2.45	64.80
Mean for East Midlands ADASS Region authorities up to 2020/21	458.25	328.02	21.14	109.09
Mean for Leicestershire CIPFA nearest neighbours	466.93	341.94	13.58	111.42

1 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	2 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	3 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	4 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21
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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.

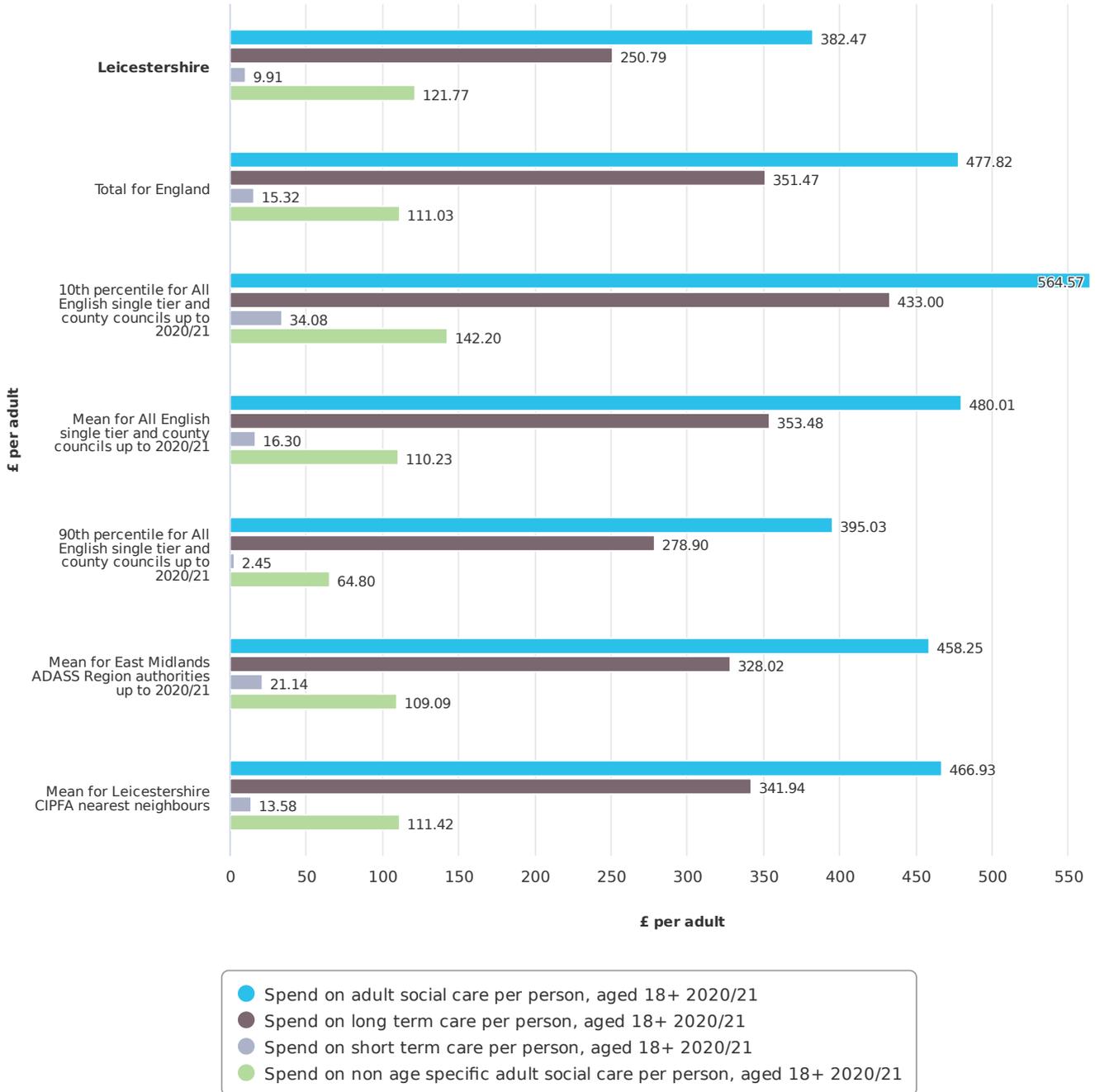
Spend per adult by short and long term care and overall for Leicestershire - ranks

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+
	2020/21			
	Rank within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21			
Leicestershire	138	144	93	59

1 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	2 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	3 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	4 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21
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Note: a lower rank refers to a higher value; 1 is the council with the highest value and 151 is the council with the lowest.

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



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.

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
	2020/21		
	GBP per person		
Leicestershire	171.70	3.12	174.81
Total for England	231.72	5.13	236.85
10th percentile for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	287.11	12.62	292.40
Mean for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	228.55	5.44	233.99
90th percentile for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	170.42	0.16	177.03
Mean for East Midlands ADASS Region authorities up to 2020/21	219.69	4.88	224.57
Mean for Leicestershire CIPFA nearest neighbours	225.83	4.08	229.91

1 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	2 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	3 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	4 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21
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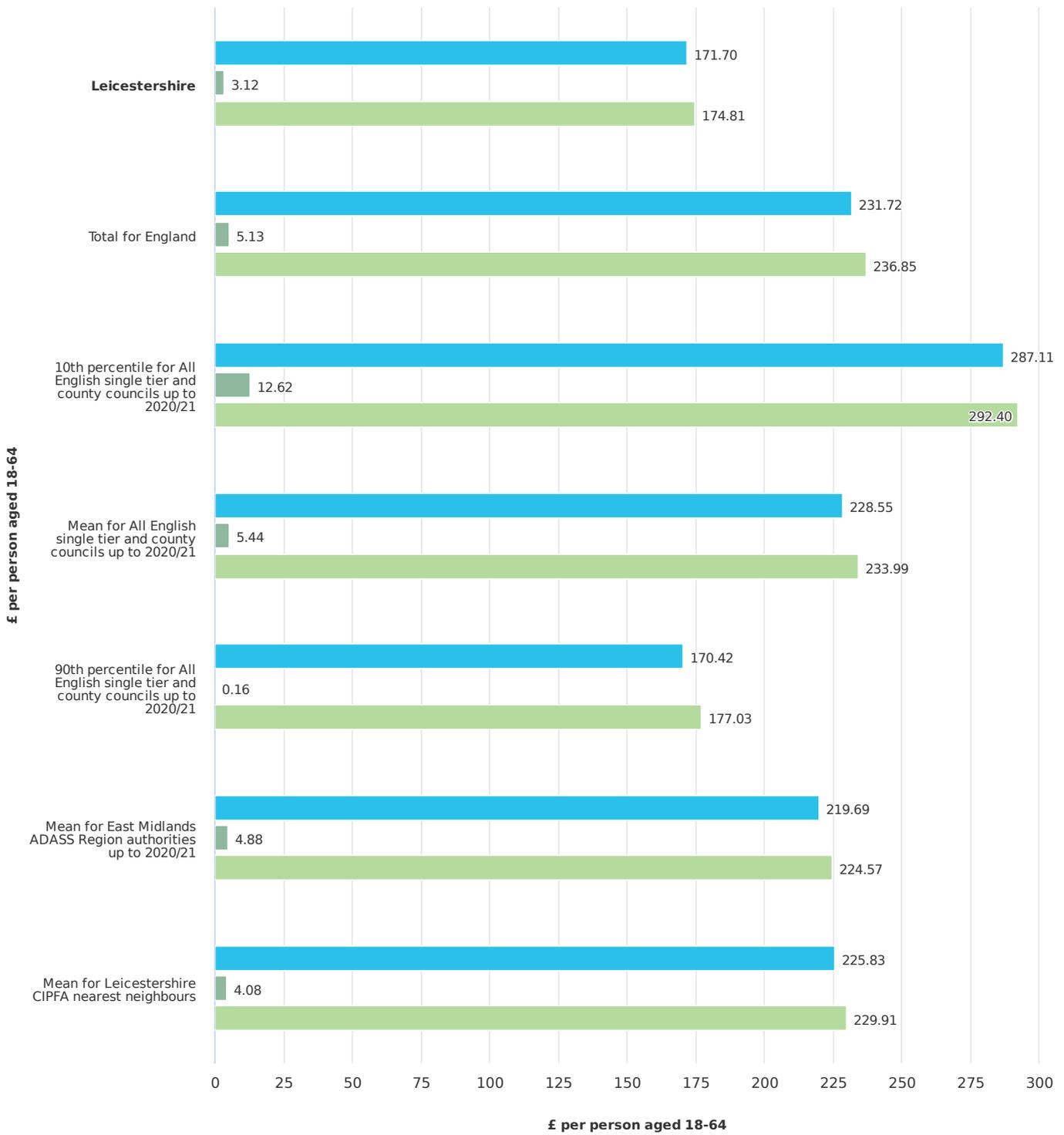
Spend per adult aged 18-64 by short and long term care and overall for Leicestershire - ranks

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
	2020/21		
	Rank within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21		
Leicestershire	133	77	135

1 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	2 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	3 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	4 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21
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Note: a lower rank refers to a higher value; 1 is the council with the highest value.

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 2020/21
- Spend on short term care per person, aged 18-64 2020/21
- Spend on long and short term care per person, aged 18-64 2020/21

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+
	2020/21		
	GBP per person		
Leicestershire	478.93	29.51	508.44
Total for England	740.48	48.44	788.92
10th percentile for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	1,098.47	133.66	1,172.40
Mean for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	809.50	56.65	866.16
90th percentile for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	600.39	4.68	641.41
Mean for East Midlands ADASS Region authorities up to 2020/21	706.96	76.37	783.32
Mean for Leicestershire CIPFA nearest neighbours	650.20	39.21	689.41

1 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	2 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	3 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	4 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21
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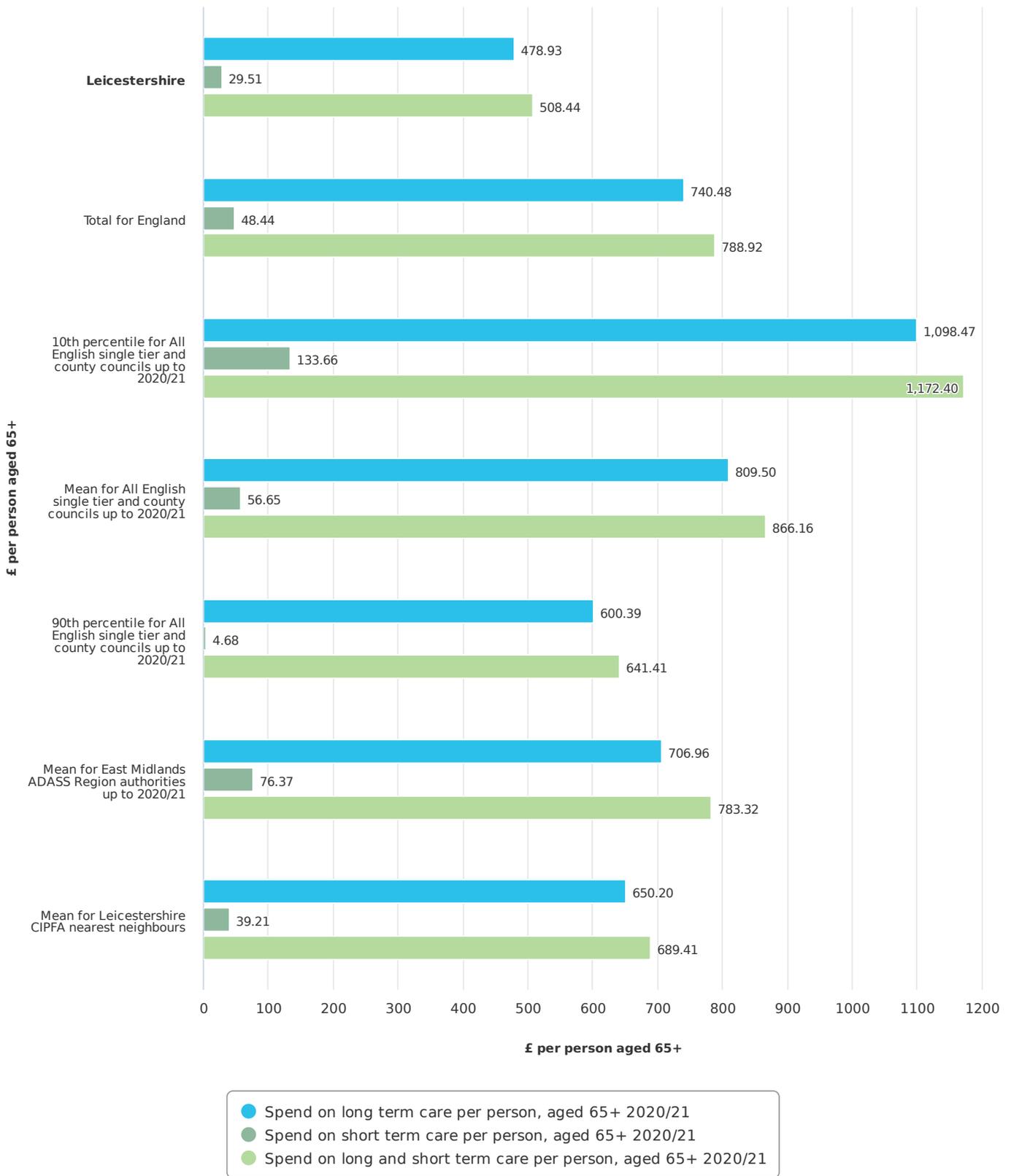
Spend per adult aged 65+ by short and long term care and overall for Leicestershire - ranks

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+
	2020/21		
	Rank within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21		
Leicestershire	149	98	149

1 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	2 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	3 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	4 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21
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Note: a lower rank refers to a higher value; 1 is the council with the highest value.

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



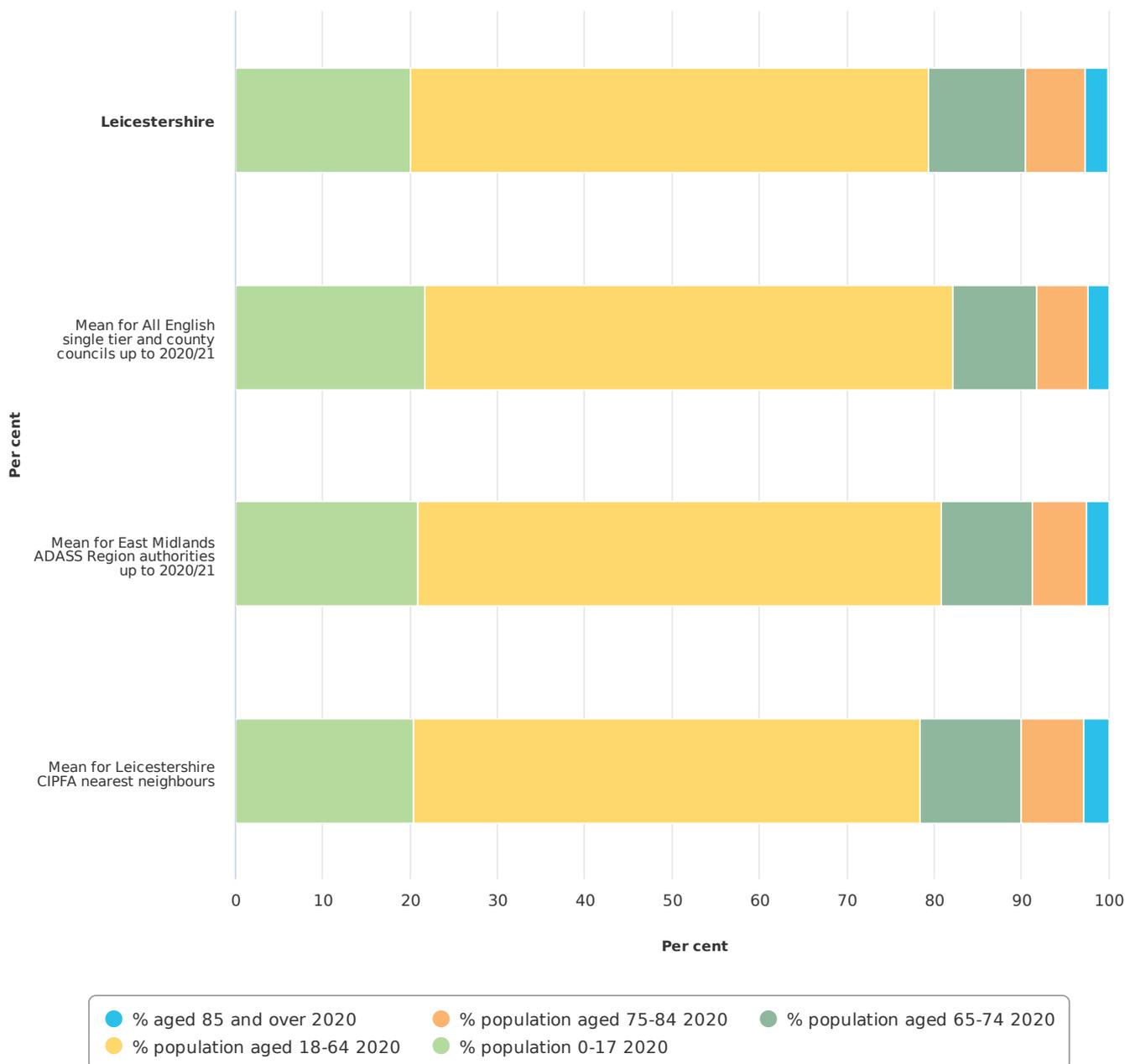
Step 2: Factors which might influence spending

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.

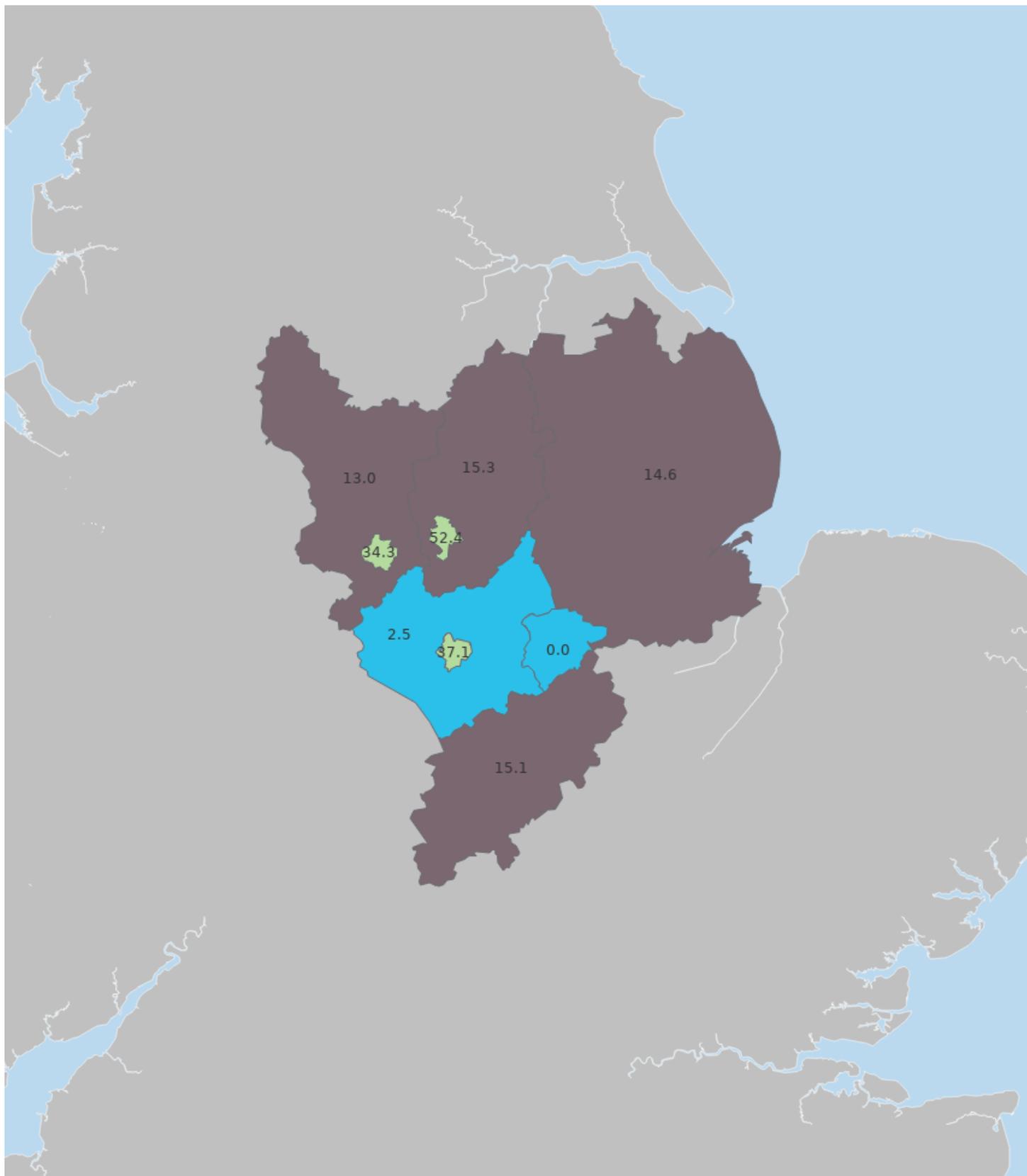
Measuring level of need is not straightforward, but two widely discussed indicators of need for social care are age distribution and deprivation. In general, areas with older populations and with greater levels of deprivation are considered more likely to have higher levels of need for adult social care 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.

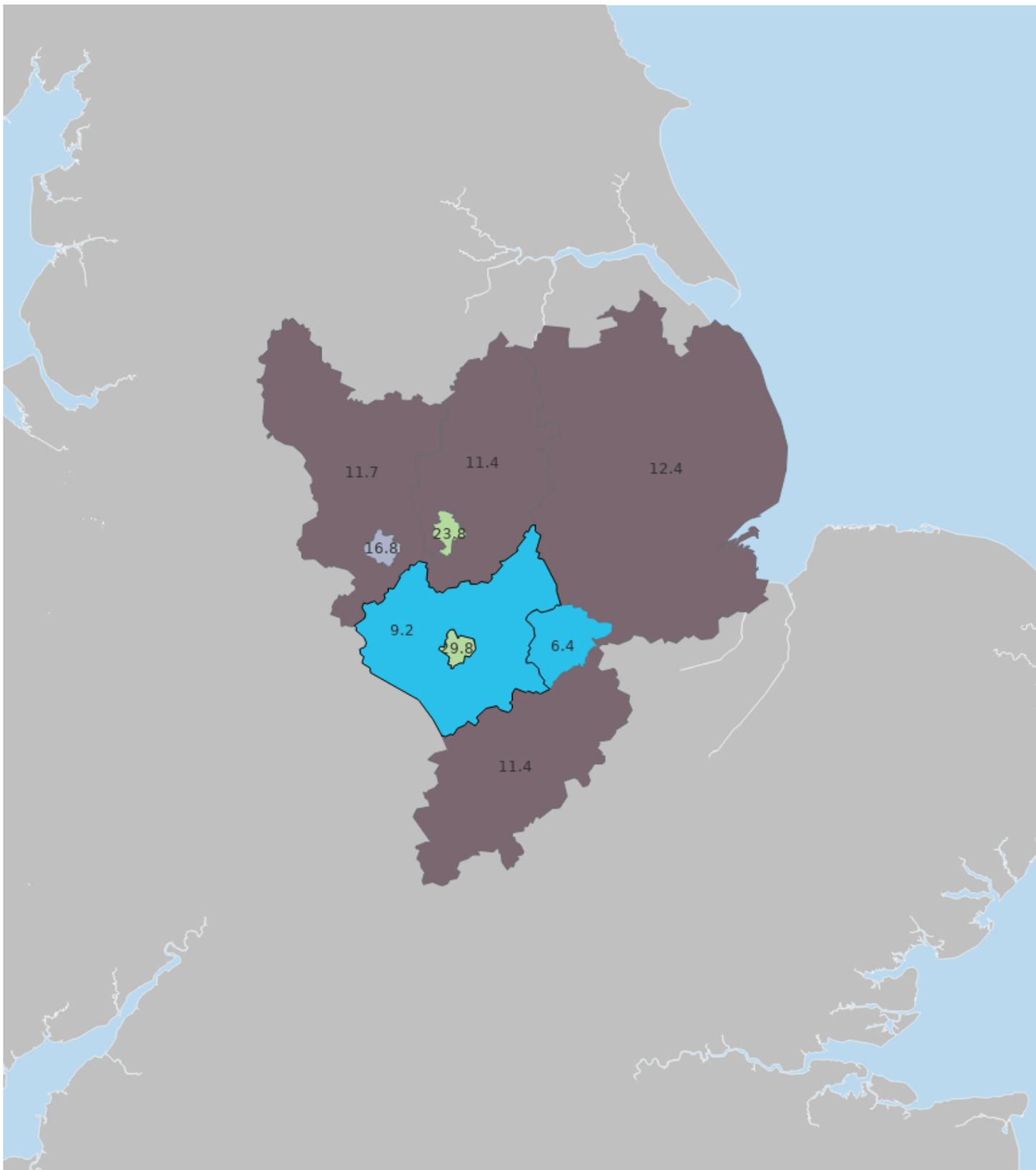
Age breakdown for Leicestershire



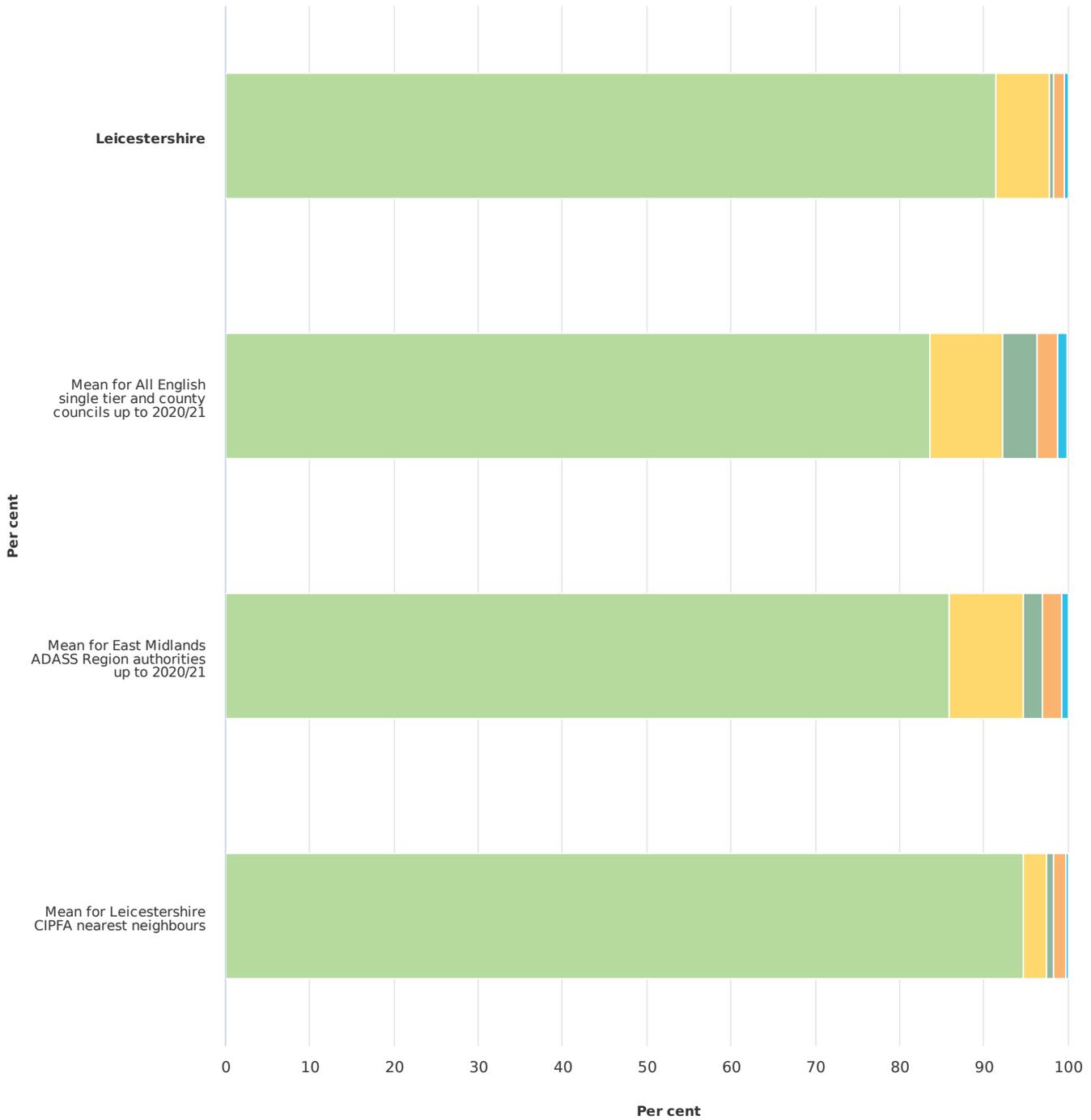
IMD - Overall - extent (%) (2019) for East Midlands ADASS Region authorities up to 2020/21



IMD - Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOP) - score (%) (2019) for East Midlands ADASS Region authorities up to 2020/21



Ethnic breakdown for Leicestershire



- % residents who are Other ethnic group 2011
- % residents who are Mixed/multiple ethnic groups 2011
- % residents who are Black/African/Caribbean/Black British 2011
- % residents who are Asian/Asian British 2011
- % residents who are White 2011

Age breakdown for Leicestershire

Area	<u>% population 0-17</u>	<u>% population aged 18-64</u>	<u>% population aged 65-74</u>	<u>% population aged 75-84</u>	<u>% aged 85 and over</u>
	2020				
	%				
Leicestershire	<u>20.1</u>	<u>59.3</u>	<u>11.1</u>	<u>6.8</u>	<u>2.6</u>
Total for England	21.4	60.1	9.9	6.1	2.5
Mean for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	21.6	60.6	9.6	5.8	2.4
Mean for East Midlands ADASS Region authorities up to 2020/21	20.9	60.0	10.3	6.3	2.5
Mean for Leicestershire CIPFA nearest neighbours	20.4	57.9	11.6	7.3	2.9

1 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	2 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	3 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	4 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21
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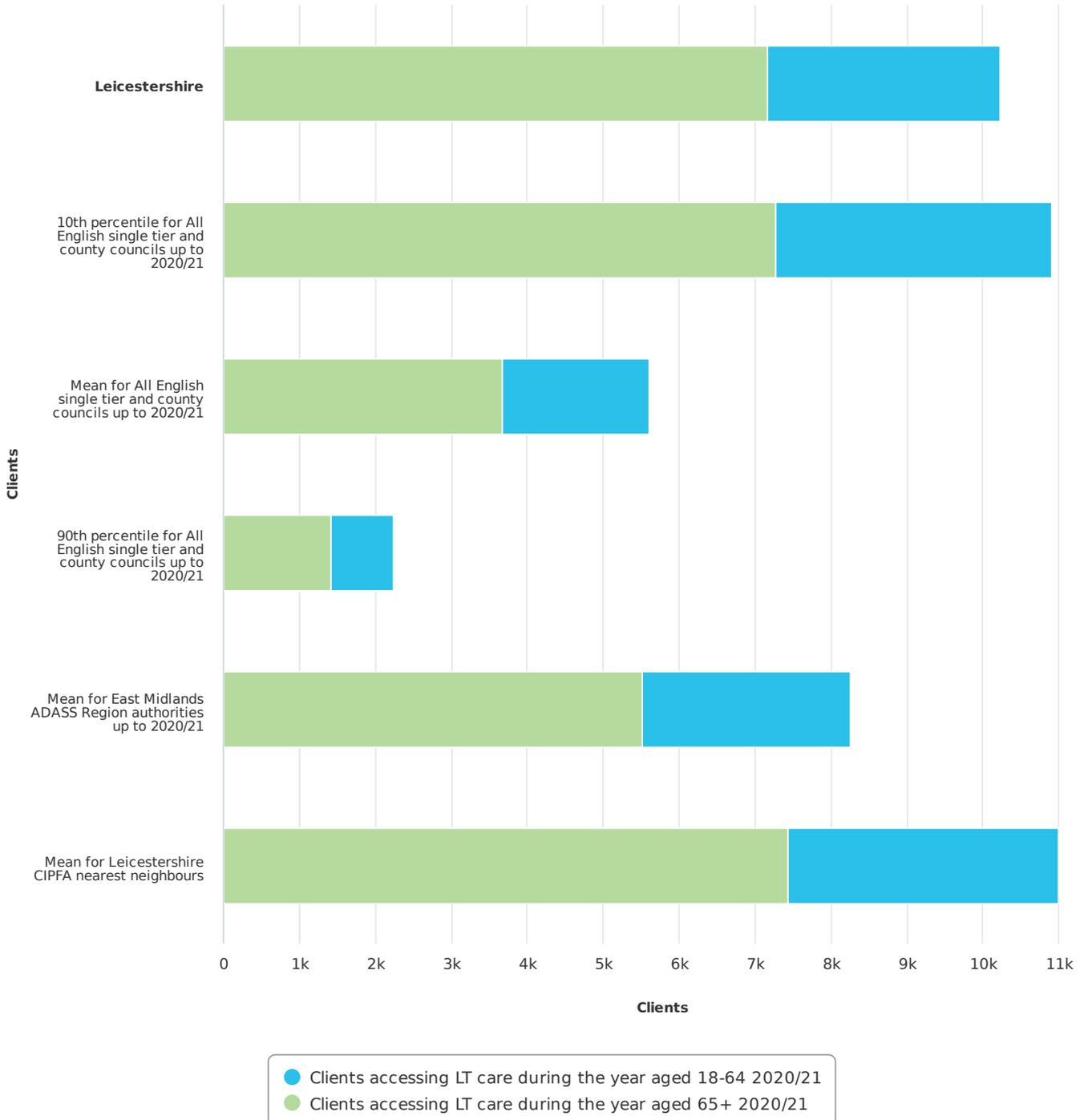
Index of Multiple Deprivation for Leicestershire

Area	<u>IMD: Overall - extent (%)</u>	<u>IMD: IDAOP1 - score (%)</u>
	2019	
	%	
Leicestershire	<u>2.5</u>	<u>9.2</u>
Mean for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	22.4	16.5
Mean for East Midlands ADASS Region authorities up to 2020/21	20.5	14.8
Mean for Leicestershire CIPFA nearest neighbours	8.8	10.2

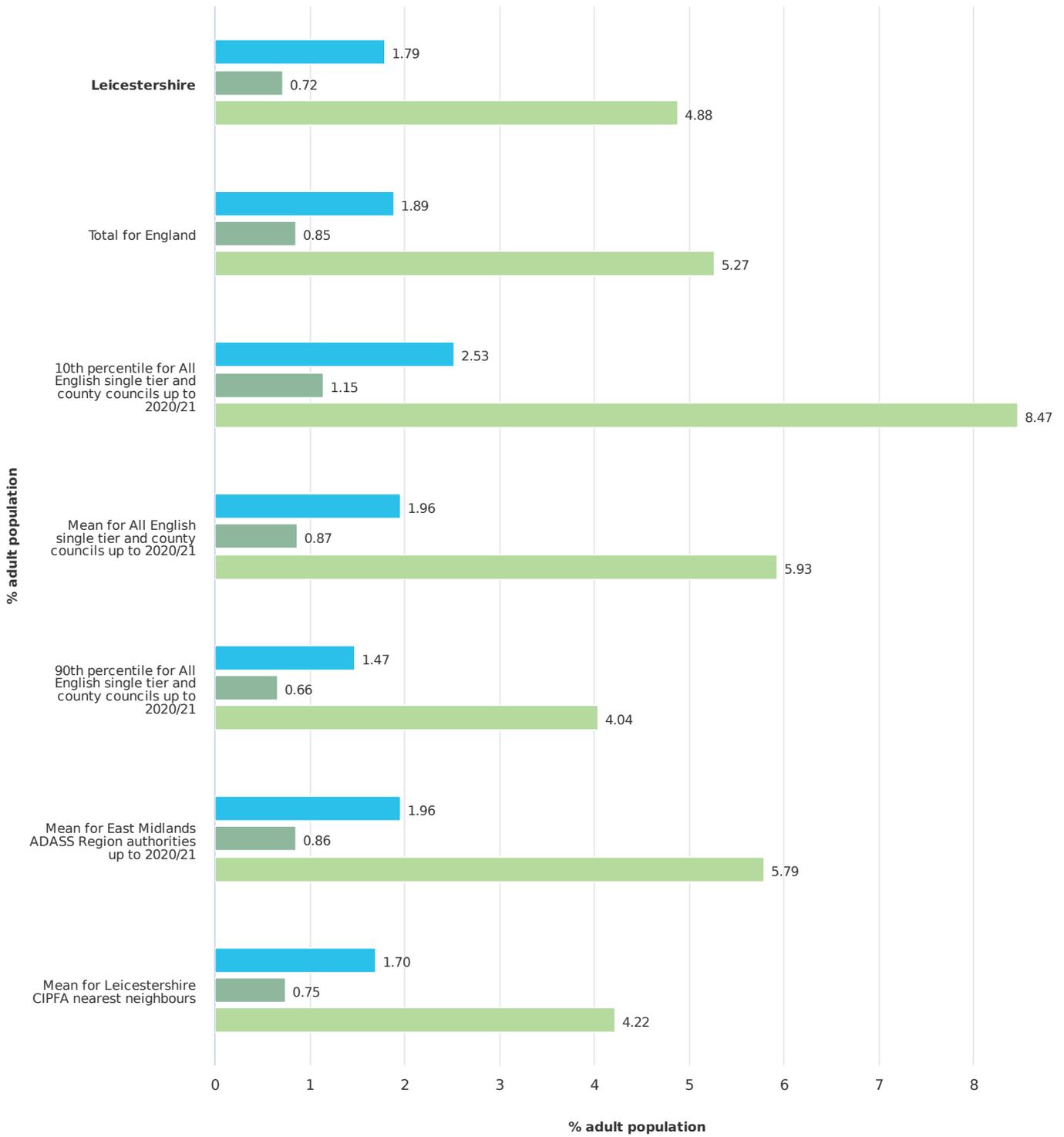
1 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	2 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	3 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	4 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21
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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



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



● Clients in long-term support as % of population aged 18+ 2020/21
● Long-term care clients as % of the population, aged 18-64 2020/21
● Long-term care clients as % of the population, aged 65+ 2020/21

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

Metric type	Value type	Leicestershire			
		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Clients in long-term support	Count	9,970	9,625	9,505	10,220
Clients in long-term support as % of population aged 18+	%	1.81	1.73	1.68	1.79
Clients accessing LT care during the year aged 18-64	Count	3,190	3,110	3,065	3,060
Long-term care clients as % of the population, aged 18-64	%	0.77	0.75	0.73	0.72
Clients accessing LT care during the year aged 65+	Count	6,780	6,515	6,440	7,160
Long-term care clients as % of the population, aged 65+	%	4.87	4.58	4.44	4.88

1 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	2 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	3 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	4 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21
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Number of clients in long term support, by age for England

Metric type	Value type	England			
		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Clients in long-term support	Count	857,765	841,850	838,525	841,245
Clients in long-term support as % of population aged 18+	%	1.96	1.91	1.89	1.89
Clients accessing LT care during the year aged 18-64	Count	292,380	293,415	290,075	289,695
Long-term care clients as % of the population, aged 18-64	%	0.87	0.87	0.86	0.85
Clients accessing LT care during the year aged 65+	Count	565,385	548,435	548,450	551,550
Long-term care clients as % of the population, aged 65+	%	5.64	5.39	5.30	5.27

1 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	2 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	3 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	4 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21
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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+
	2020/21		
	Count		
Leicestershire	10,220	3,060	7,160
10th percentile for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	11,944	3,634	7,273

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+
	2020/21		
	Count		
Mean for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	5,623	1,936	3,664
90th percentile for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	2,314	820	1,414
Mean for East Midlands ADASS Region authorities up to 2020/21	8,253	2,742	5,511
Mean for Leicestershire CIPFA nearest neighbours	11,000	3,562	7,438

1 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	2 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	3 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	4 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21
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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+	
	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21
	%					
Leicestershire	1.68	1.79	0.73	0.72	4.44	4.88
Total for England	1.89	1.89	0.86	0.85	5.30	5.27
10th percentile for All English single tier and county councils in 2018/19 to 2020/21	2.58	2.53	1.17	1.15	8.54	8.47
Mean for All English single tier and county councils in 2018/19 to 2020/21	1.96	1.96	0.88	0.87	5.99	5.93
90th percentile for All English single tier and county councils in 2018/19 to 2020/21	1.51	1.47	0.66	0.66	4.03	4.04
Mean for East Midlands ADASS Region authorities up to 2020/21	1.95	1.96	0.88	0.86	5.73	5.79
Mean for Leicestershire CIPFA nearest neighbours	1.72	1.70	0.78	0.75	4.25	4.22

1 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	2 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	3 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	4 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21
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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.

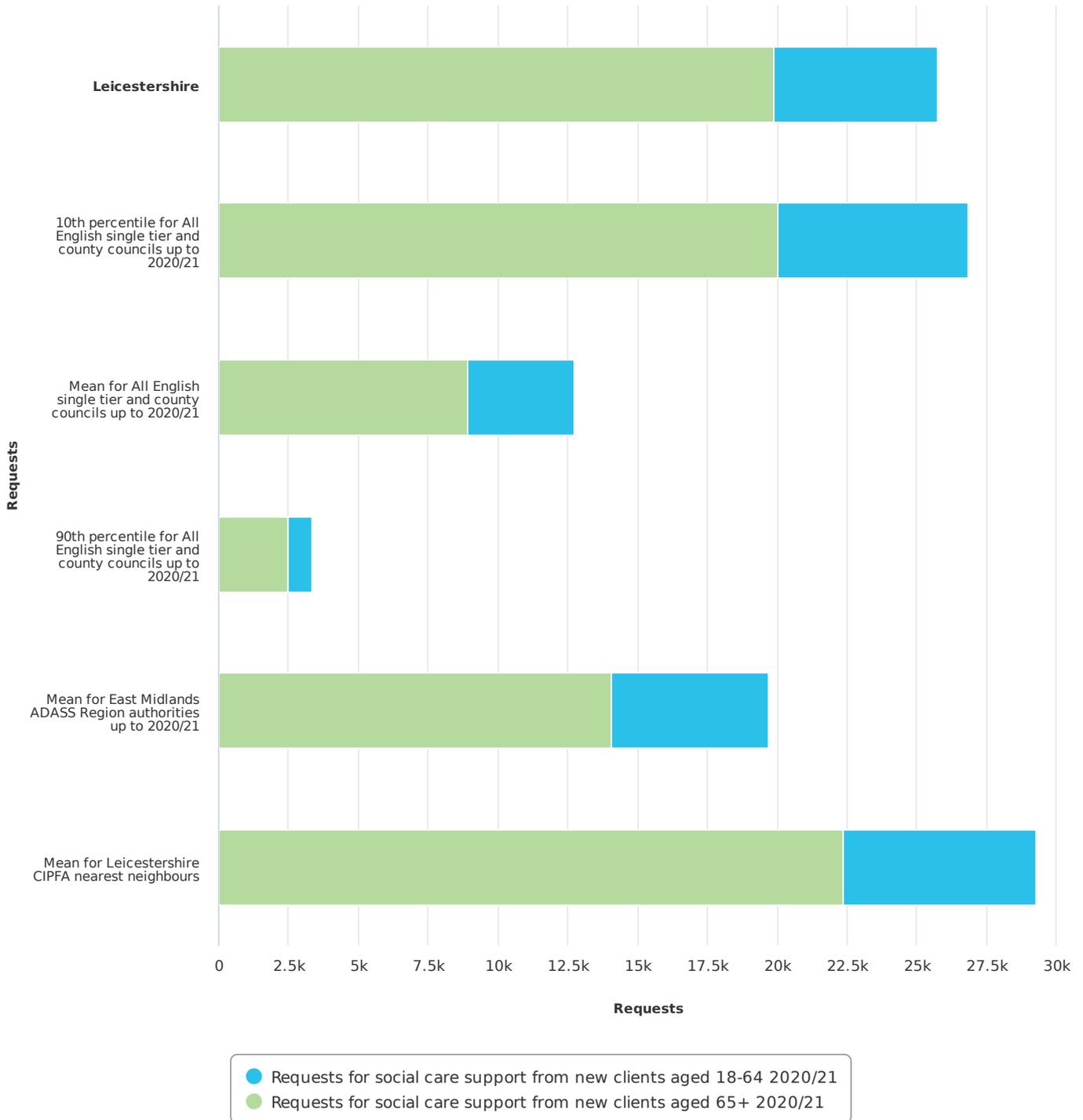
Both the number of requests as a proportion of the applicable adult population, and the per cent breakdown of what happened following these requests, vary across authorities, partly as a result of different 'front door' delivery models which manage entry into the social care system. Whilst there may 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:

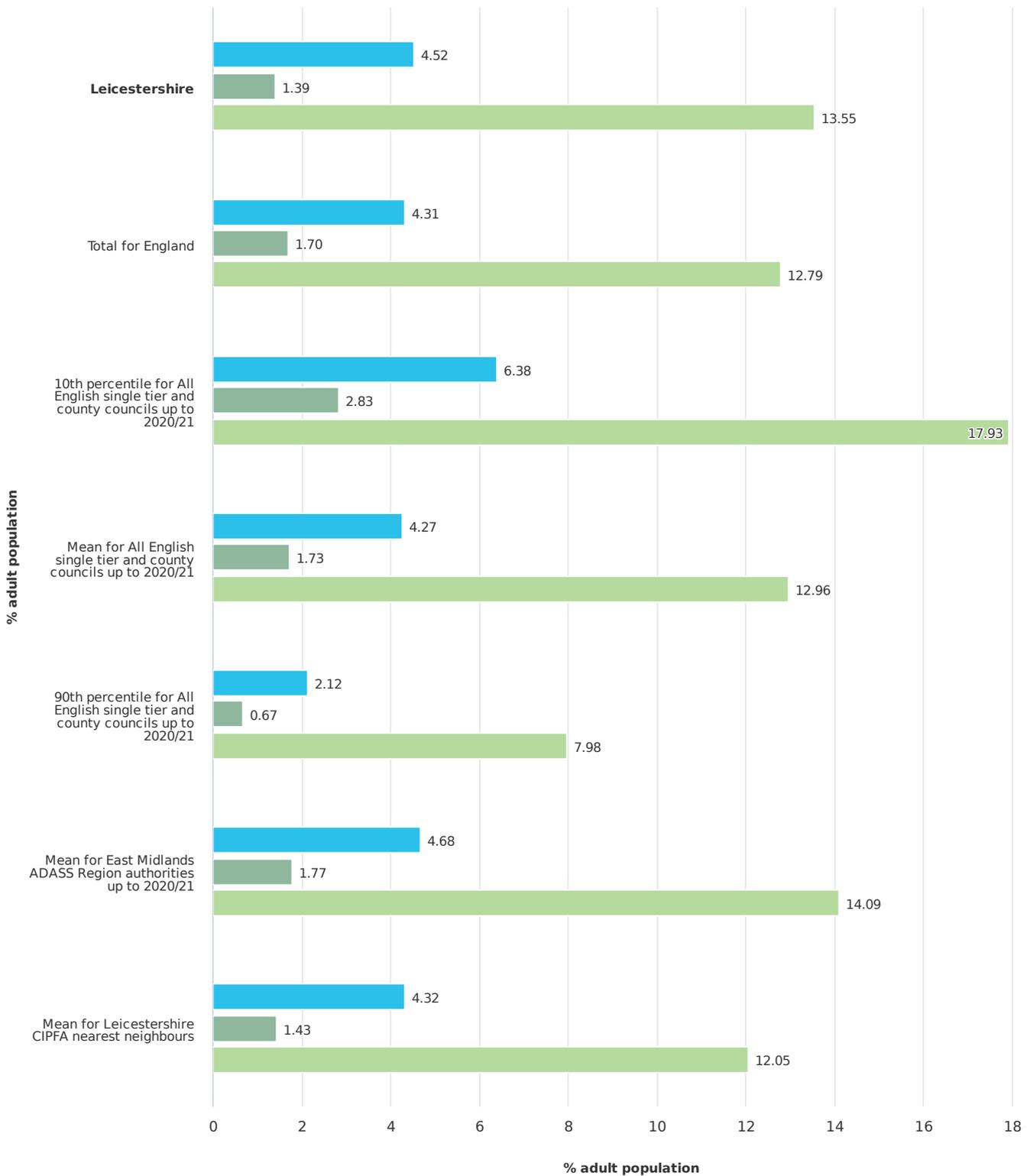
- "Long Term Care: Nursing", "Long Term Care: Residential", and "Long Term Care: Community" have been aggregated into "Long term care (excluding prison)"
- "Short Term Care: to maximise independence" and "Short Term Care: other short term" have been aggregated into "Short term care"
- "Ongoing Low Level 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



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



- Requests for support from new clients as % of population, aged 18+ 2020/21
- Requests for support as % of the population, aged 18-64 2020/21
- Requests for support as % of the population, aged 65+ 2020/21

Number of requests for support received, by age for Leicestershire

Metric type	Value type	Leicestershire			
		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Requests for support from new clients, aged 18+	Count	28,145	25,870	28,150	25,740
Requests for support from new clients as % of population, aged 18+	%	5.10	4.64	4.99	4.52
Requests for social care support from new clients aged 18-64	Count	5,890	5,790	6,115	5,870
Requests for support as % of the population, aged 18-64	%	1.43	1.39	1.46	1.39
Requests for social care support from new clients aged 65+	Count	22,255	20,080	22,035	19,870
Requests for support as % of the population, aged 65+	%	15.98	14.11	15.21	13.55

1 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	2 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	3 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	4 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21
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Number of requests for support received, by age for England

Metric type	Value type	England			
		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Requests for support from new clients, aged 18+	Count	1,843,920	1,914,530	1,930,555	1,915,640
Requests for support from new clients as % of population, aged 18+	%	4.21	4.35	4.36	4.31
Requests for social care support from new clients aged 18-64	Count	523,920	550,435	560,350	577,765
Requests for support as % of the population, aged 18-64	%	1.55	1.63	1.65	1.70
Requests for social care support from new clients aged 65+	Count	1,320,000	1,364,095	1,370,205	1,337,875
Requests for support as % of the population, aged 65+	%	13.16	13.40	13.23	12.79

1 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	2 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	3 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	4 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21
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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+
	2020/21		
	Count		
Leicestershire	25,740	5,870	19,870

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+
	2020/21		
	Count		
10th percentile for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	27,954	6,828	20,036
Mean for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	12,812	3,852	8,901
90th percentile for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	3,514	875	2,467
Mean for East Midlands ADASS Region authorities up to 2020/21	19,681	5,604	14,077
Mean for Leicestershire CIPFA nearest neighbours	29,286	6,917	22,369

1 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	2 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	3 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	4 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21
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Requests for support as a per cent of the adult population, by age for Leicestershire

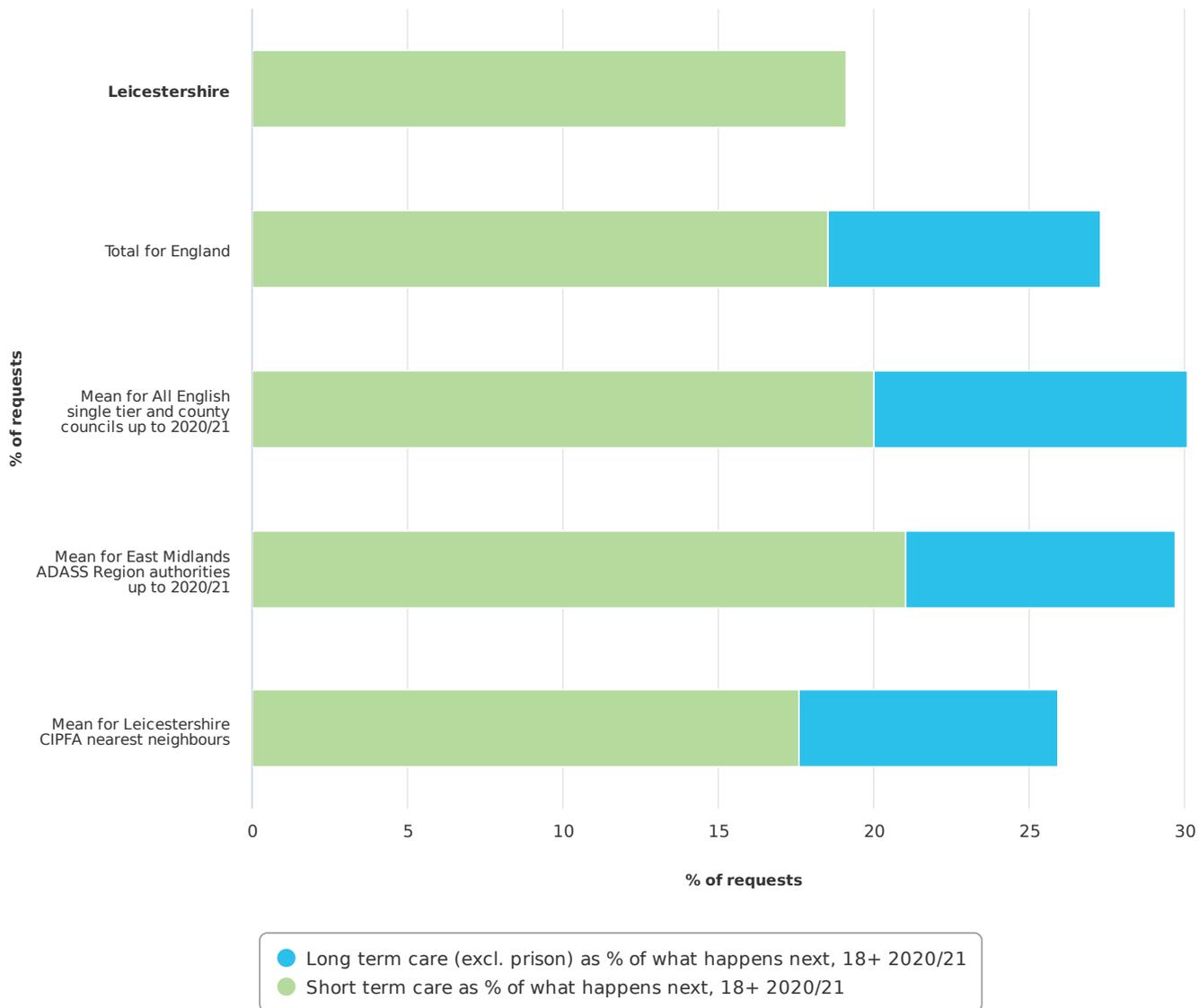
Area	Requests for support from new clients as % of population, aged 18+		Requests for support as % of the population, aged 18-64		Requests for support as % of the population, aged 65+	
	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21
	%					
Leicestershire	<u>4.99</u>	<u>4.52</u>	<u>1.46</u>	<u>1.39</u>	<u>15.21</u>	<u>13.55</u>
Total for England	4.36	4.31	1.65	1.70	13.23	12.79
10th percentile for All English single tier and county councils in 2018/19 to 2020/21	6.68	6.38	2.91	2.83	19.83	17.93
Mean for All English single tier and county councils in 2018/19 to 2020/21	4.35	4.27	1.70	1.73	13.50	12.96
90th percentile for All English single tier and county councils in 2018/19 to 2020/21	2.13	2.12	0.62	0.67	8.18	7.98
Mean for East Midlands ADASS Region authorities up to 2020/21	5.11	4.68	1.91	1.77	15.57	14.09
Mean for Leicestershire CIPFA nearest neighbours	4.43	4.32	1.43	1.43	12.49	12.05

1 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	2 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	3 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	4 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21
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Part 4bi. What happened next per cent breakdown, aged 18 and over

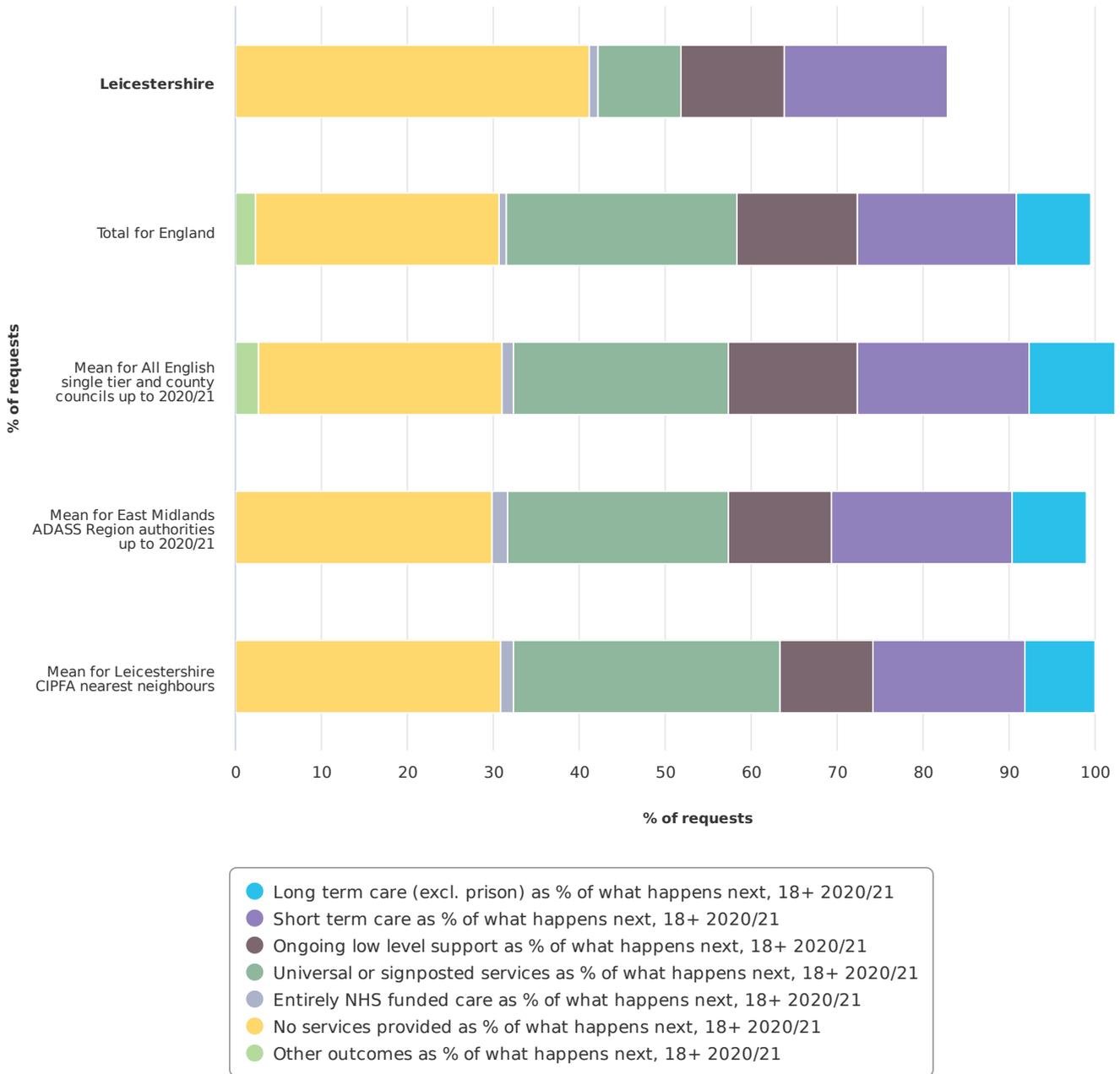
Note: potentially inconsistent approaches in completing data returns for 'What happened next' mean that the findings in this section should be interpreted with caution.

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



Note: missing figures are the result of suppression of data due to small numbers making individuals potentially identifiable if published.

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



Note: missing figures are the result of suppression of data due to small numbers making individuals potentially identifiable if published.

Note: the breakdown figures for the mean comparisons may appear to equal more than 100 per cent. This is because the mean authority for one outcome may be different to the mean authority for another outcome, so that the mean values for these outcomes are not all necessarily from the same authority. As such, it is possible for the sum of those means to exceed 100 per cent.

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+
	2020/21		
	%		
Leicestershire	Suppressed	19.1	12.0
Total for England	8.8	18.5	14.0
10th percentile for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	17.3	32.9	30.1
Mean for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	10.1	20.0	15.0
90th percentile for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	5.5	8.0	2.8
Mean for East Midlands ADASS Region authorities up to 2020/21	8.7	21.0	12.0
Mean for Leicestershire CIPFA nearest neighbours	8.3	17.6	10.9

1 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	2 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	3 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	4 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21
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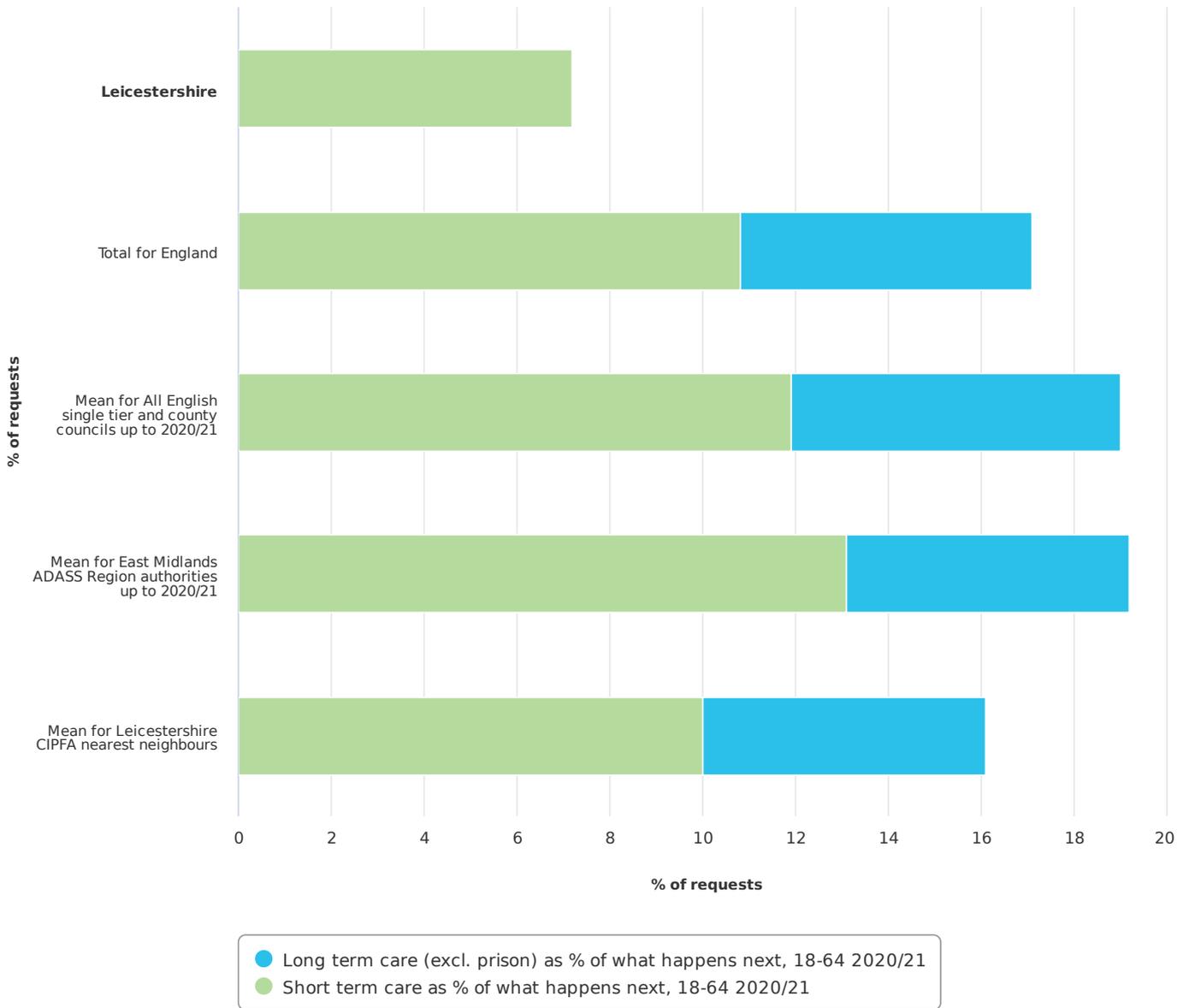
What happened next per cent breakdown, aged 18 and over for Leicestershire, part 2 of 2

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+
	2020/21			
	%			
Leicestershire	9.7	1.0	41.1	Suppressed
Total for England	26.8	0.8	28.4	2.3
10th percentile for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	49.1	2.6	49.4	4.7
Mean for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	24.9	1.4	28.4	2.6
90th percentile for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	4.7	0.3	6.3	0.7
Mean for East Midlands ADASS Region authorities up to 2020/21	25.8	1.7	29.9	Missing
Mean for Leicestershire CIPFA nearest neighbours	31.0	1.4	30.9	Suppressed

1 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	2 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	3 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	4 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21
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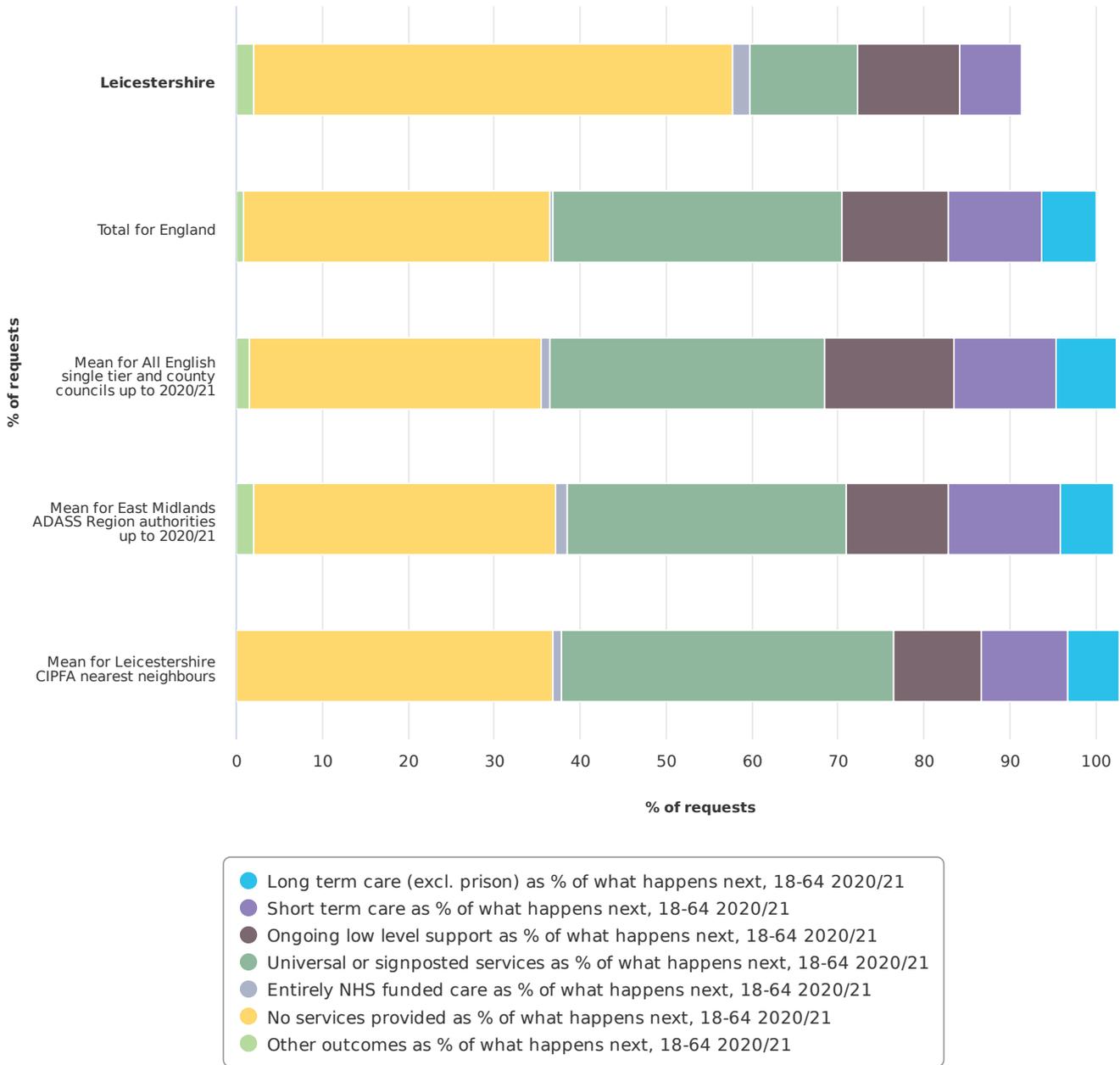
Part 4bii. What happened next per cent breakdown, adults aged 18 to 64

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



Note: missing figures are the result of suppression of data due to small numbers making individuals potentially identifiable if published.

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



Note: missing figures are the result of suppression of data due to small numbers making individuals potentially identifiable if published.

Note: the breakdown figures for the mean comparisons may appear to equal more than 100 per cent. This is because the mean authority for one outcome may be different to the mean authority for another outcome, so that the mean values for these outcomes are not all necessarily from the same authority. As such, it is possible for the sum of those means to exceed 100 per cent.

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
	2020/21		
	%		
Leicestershire	Suppressed	7.2	11.8
Total for England	6.3	10.8	12.4
10th percentile for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	12.5	24.1	32.5
Mean for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	7.1	11.9	15.0
90th percentile for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	3.3	3.8	1.7
Mean for East Midlands ADASS Region authorities up to 2020/21	6.1	13.1	11.9
Mean for Leicestershire CIPFA nearest neighbours	6.1	10.0	10.2

1 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	2 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	3 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	4 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21
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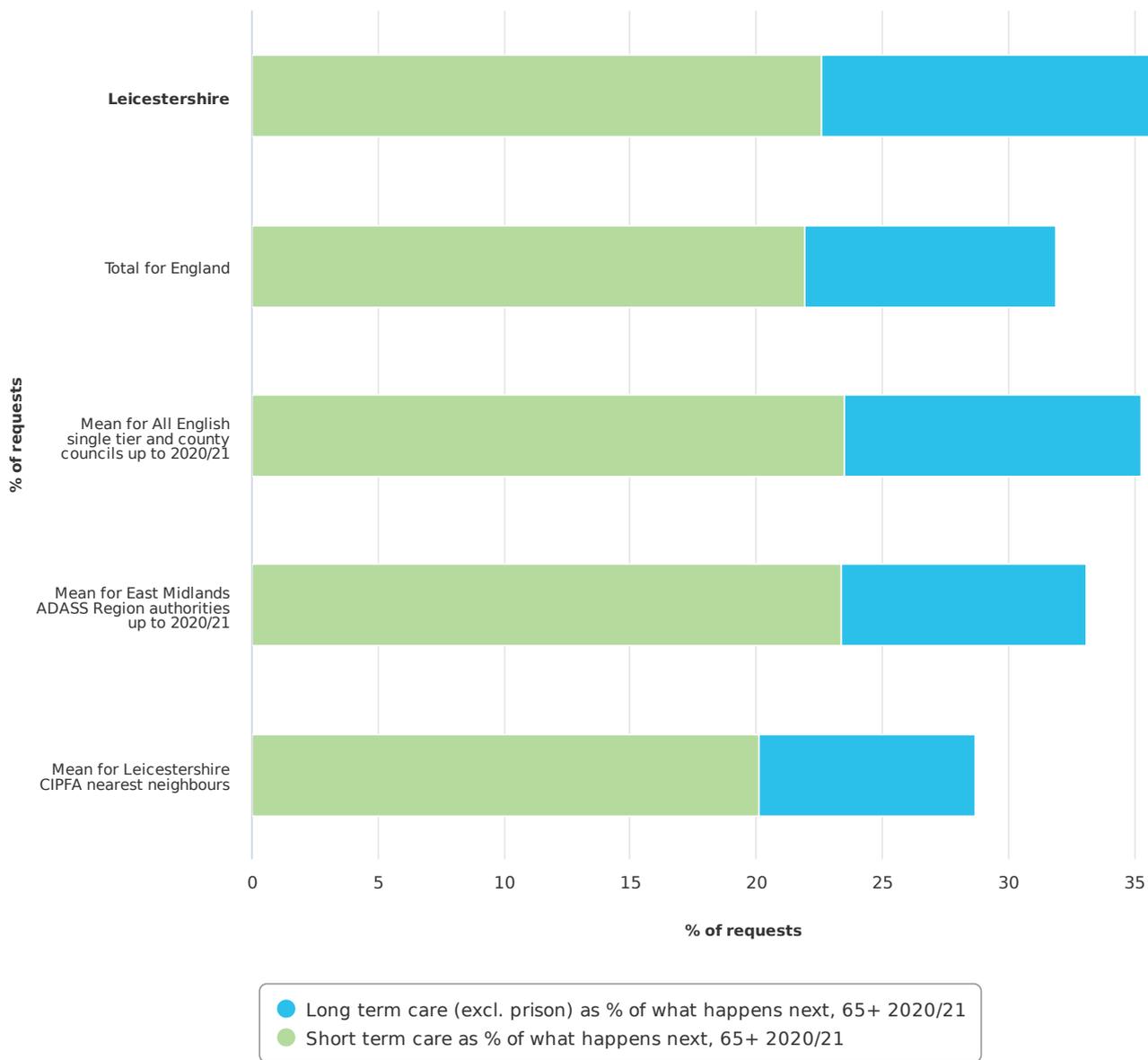
What happened next per cent breakdown, aged 18 to 64 for Leicestershire, part 2 of 2

Area	<u>Universal or signposted services as % of what happens next, 18-64</u>	<u>Entirely NHS funded care as % of what happens next, 18-64</u>	<u>No services provided as % of what happens next, 18-64</u>	<u>Other outcomes as % of what happens next, 18-64</u>
	2020/21			
	%			
Leicestershire	<u>12.6</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>55.7</u>	<u>2.0</u>
Total for England	33.6	0.5	35.5	0.9
10th percentile for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	63.0	1.8	62.3	2.1
Mean for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	32.1	0.9	34.0	1.5
90th percentile for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	6.2	0.2	6.6	0.8
Mean for East Midlands ADASS Region authorities up to 2020/21	32.4	1.4	35.1	2.0
Mean for Leicestershire CIPFA nearest neighbours	38.7	0.9	36.9	Suppressed

1 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	2 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	3 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	4 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21
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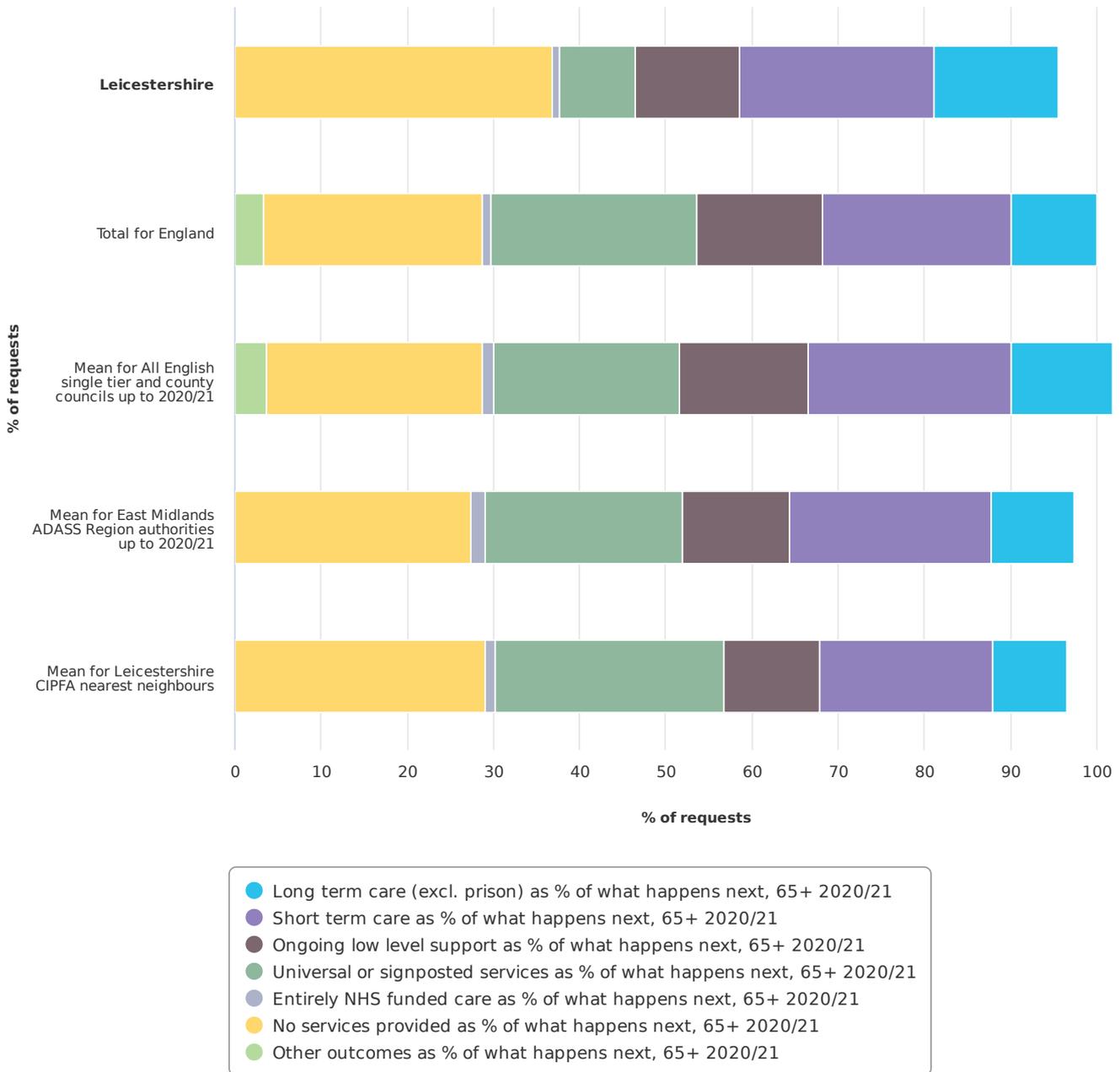
Part 4biii. What happened next per cent breakdown, adults aged 65 and over

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



Note: missing figures are the result of suppression of data due to small numbers making individuals potentially identifiable if published.

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



Note: missing figures are the result of suppression of data due to small numbers making individuals potentially identifiable if published.

Note: the breakdown figures for the mean comparisons may appear to equal more than 100 per cent. This is because the mean authority for one outcome may be different to the mean authority for another outcome, so that the mean values for these outcomes are not all necessarily from the same authority. As such, it is possible for the sum of those means to exceed 100 per cent.

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

Area	<u>Long term care (excl. prison) as % of what happens next, 65+</u>	<u>Short term care as % of what happens next, 65+</u>	<u>Ongoing low level support as % of what happens next, 65+</u>
	2020/21		
	%		
Leicestershire	14.5	22.6	12.1
Total for England	10.0	21.9	14.7
10th percentile for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	20.5	39.5	30.7
Mean for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	11.8	23.5	15.0
90th percentile for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	5.3	10.7	2.9
Mean for East Midlands ADASS Region authorities up to 2020/21	9.7	23.4	12.3
Mean for Leicestershire CIPFA nearest neighbours	8.6	20.1	11.2

1 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	2 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	3 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	4 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21
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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+
	2020/21			
	%			
Leicestershire	8.8	0.8	36.8	Suppressed
Total for England	23.8	1.0	25.4	3.3
10th percentile for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	43.2	2.7	42.7	6.7
Mean for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	21.5	1.4	25.1	3.6
90th percentile for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	3.5	0.2	5.6	1.0
Mean for East Midlands ADASS Region authorities up to 2020/21	23.0	1.6	27.4	Missing
Mean for Leicestershire CIPFA nearest neighbours	26.5	1.2	29.0	Suppressed

1 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	2 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	3 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	4 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21
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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)

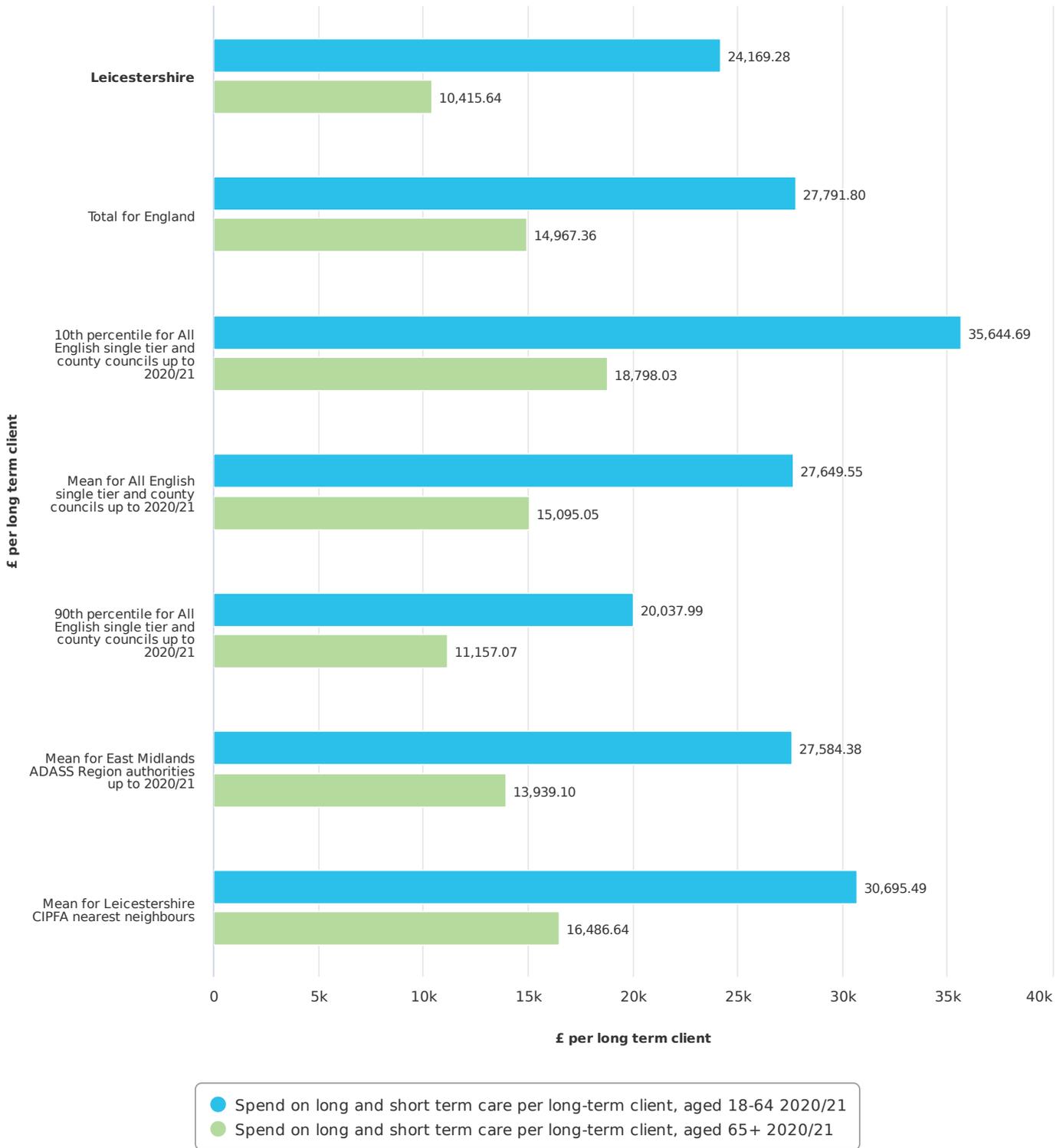
Whilst these measures are unavailable on LG Inform, it is suggested that they are considered locally and, where possible, regionally, to aid understanding of use of resources in this area.

The IPC released a subsequent report, ['New Developments in Adult Social Care - Further considerations for developing a Six Steps Approach to delivering effective outcomes and managing demand.'](#) This publication presents a continuation of the model and principles established in the original paper.

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



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+	
	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21
	GBP per person					
Leicestershire	15,669.12	14,533.66	24,118.76	24,169.28	11,647.67	10,415.64
Total for England	19,082.95	19,383.64	26,548.45	27,791.80	15,134.45	14,967.36
10th percentile for All English single tier and county councils in 2018/19 to 2020/21	23,735.38	23,551.43	34,580.48	35,644.69	19,115.06	18,798.03
Mean for All English single tier and county councils in 2018/19 to 2020/21	18,976.27	19,256.30	26,504.67	27,649.55	15,306.48	15,095.05
90th percentile for All English single tier and county councils in 2018/19 to 2020/21	15,200.07	14,687.27	19,584.58	20,037.99	11,613.47	11,157.07
Mean for East Midlands ADASS Region authorities up to 2020/21	17,842.77	18,243.38	25,132.79	27,584.38	14,311.71	13,939.10
Mean for Leicestershire CIPFA nearest neighbours	20,633.09	21,092.66	29,048.57	30,695.49	16,484.23	16,486.64

1 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	2 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	3 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	4 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21
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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+
	2020/21		
	Rank within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21		
Leicestershire	136	106	141

1 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	2 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	3 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	4 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21
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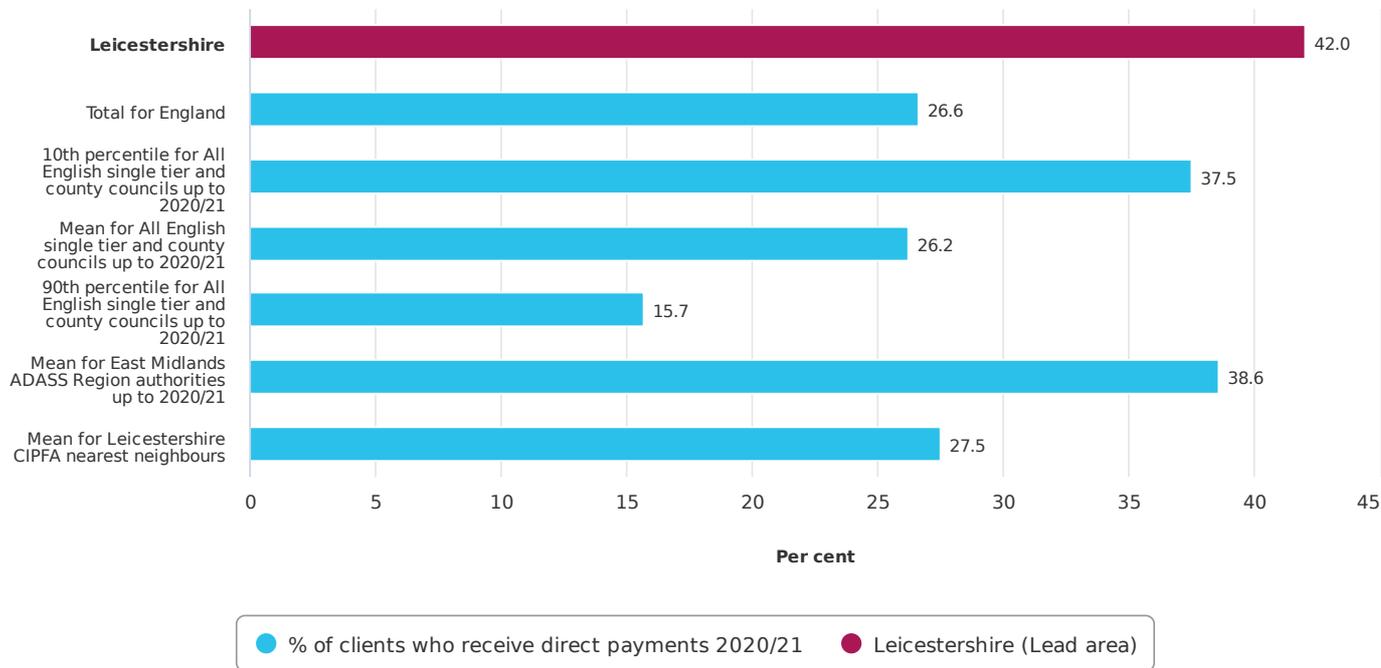
Area	Spend on long and short term care per long-term client, aged 18+	Spend on long and short term care per long-term client, aged 18-64	Spend on long and short term care per long-term client, aged 65+
	2020/21		
	Rank within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21		

Note: a lower rank refers to a higher value; 1 is the council with the highest value.

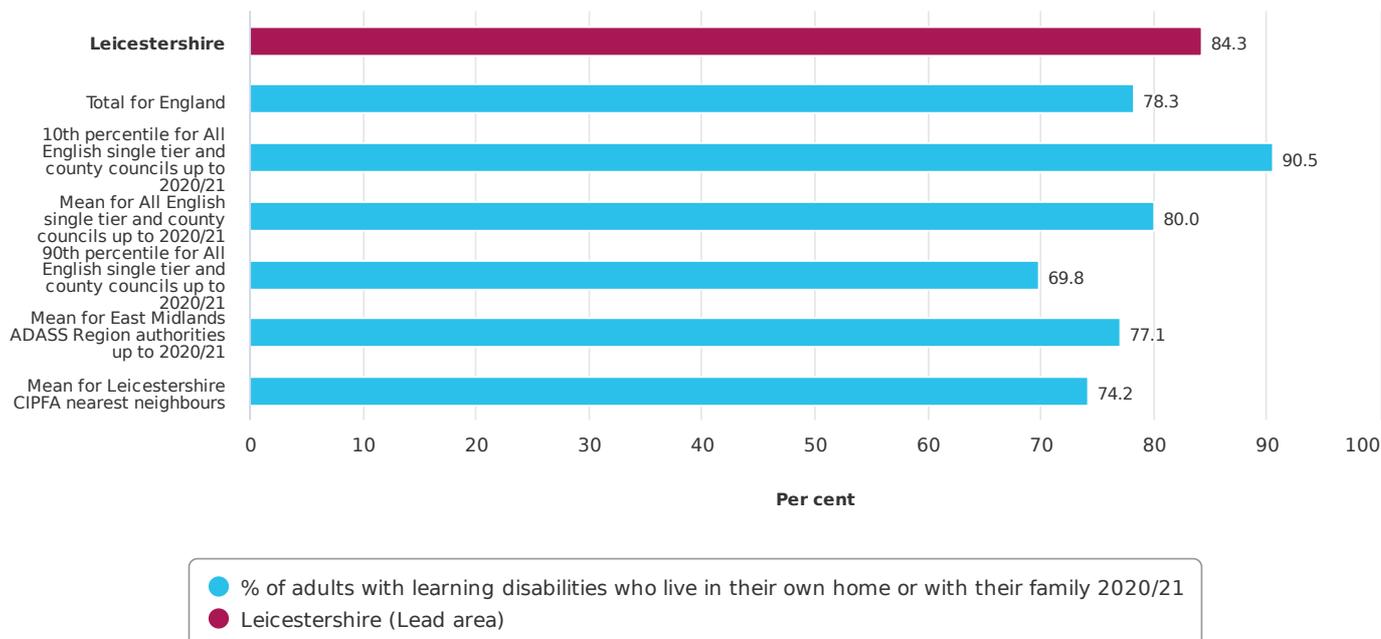
Step 7: Measures of care methods and settings

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.

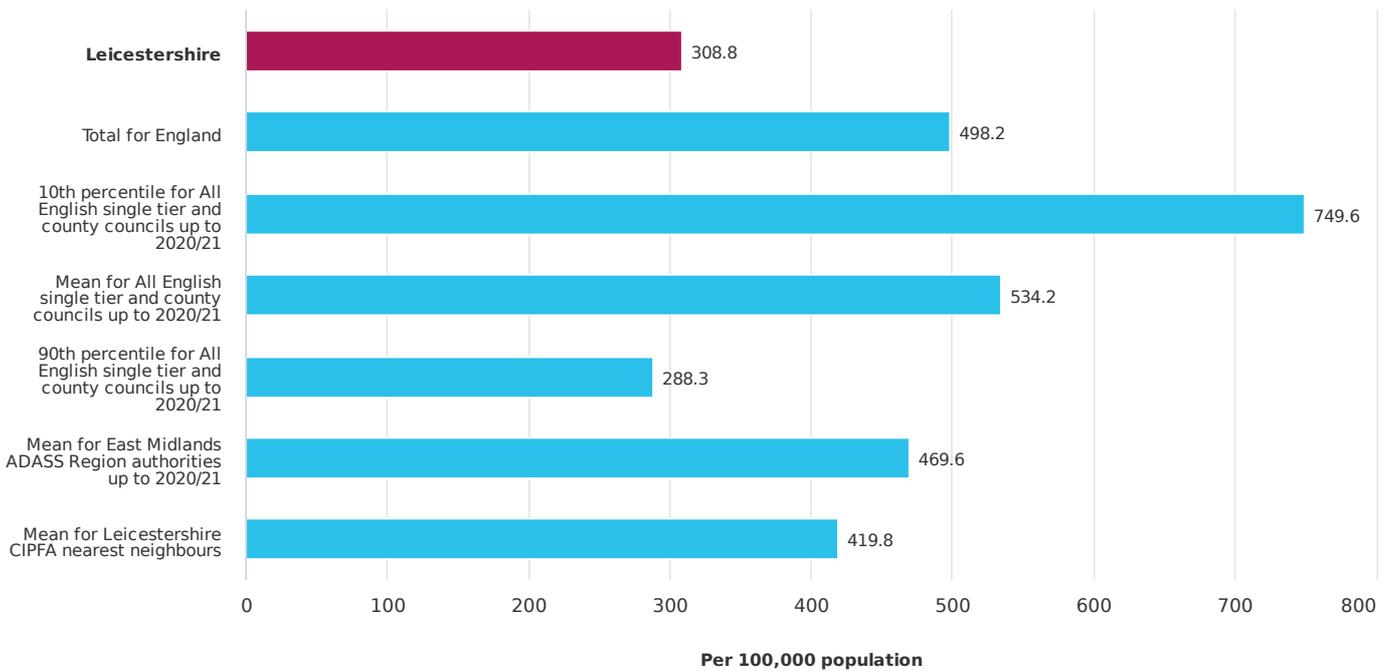
Proportion of people using social care receiving direct payments for Leicestershire



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

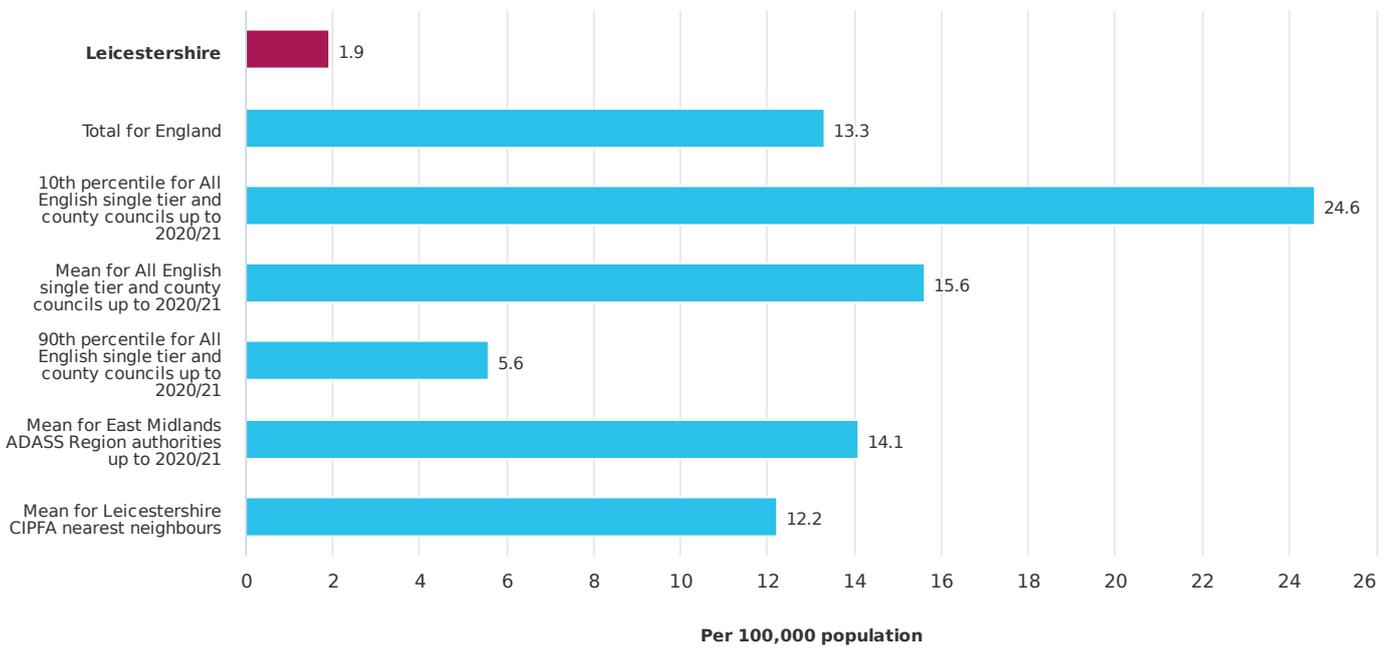


Long-term support needs of older adults (aged 65 and over) met by admission to residential and nursing care homes, per 100,000 population for Leicestershire



● Long-term support needs of older adults met by admission to residential and nursing care homes per 100,000 2020/21
 ● Leicestershire (Lead area)

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 2020/21
 ● Leicestershire (Lead area)

Measures of care methods and settings for Leicestershire

Area	<u>% of clients who receive direct payments</u>	<u>% of adults with learning disabilities who live in their own home or with their family</u>	<u>Long-term support needs of older adults met by admission to residential and nursing care homes per 100,000</u>	<u>Long-term support needs of younger adults met by admission to residential and nursing care homes per 100,000 population</u>
	2020/21			
	%		Ratio per 100,000	
Leicestershire	42.0	84.3	308.8	1.9
Total for England	26.6	78.3	498.2	13.3
10th percentile for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	37.5	90.5	749.6	24.6
Mean for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	26.2	80.0	534.2	15.6
90th percentile for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	15.7	69.8	288.3	5.6
Mean for East Midlands ADASS Region authorities up to 2020/21	38.6	77.1	469.6	14.1
Mean for Leicestershire CIPFA nearest neighbours	27.5	74.2	419.8	12.2

1 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	2 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	3 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	4 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21
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Measures of care methods and settings for Leicestershire - ranks

Area	% of clients who receive direct payments	Proportion of adults with learning disabilities who live in their own home or with their family (per per cent)	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
	2020/21			
	Rank within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21			
Leicestershire	6	48	130	149

1 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	2 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	3 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	4 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21
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Note: a lower rank refers to a higher value; 1 is the council with the highest value.

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.

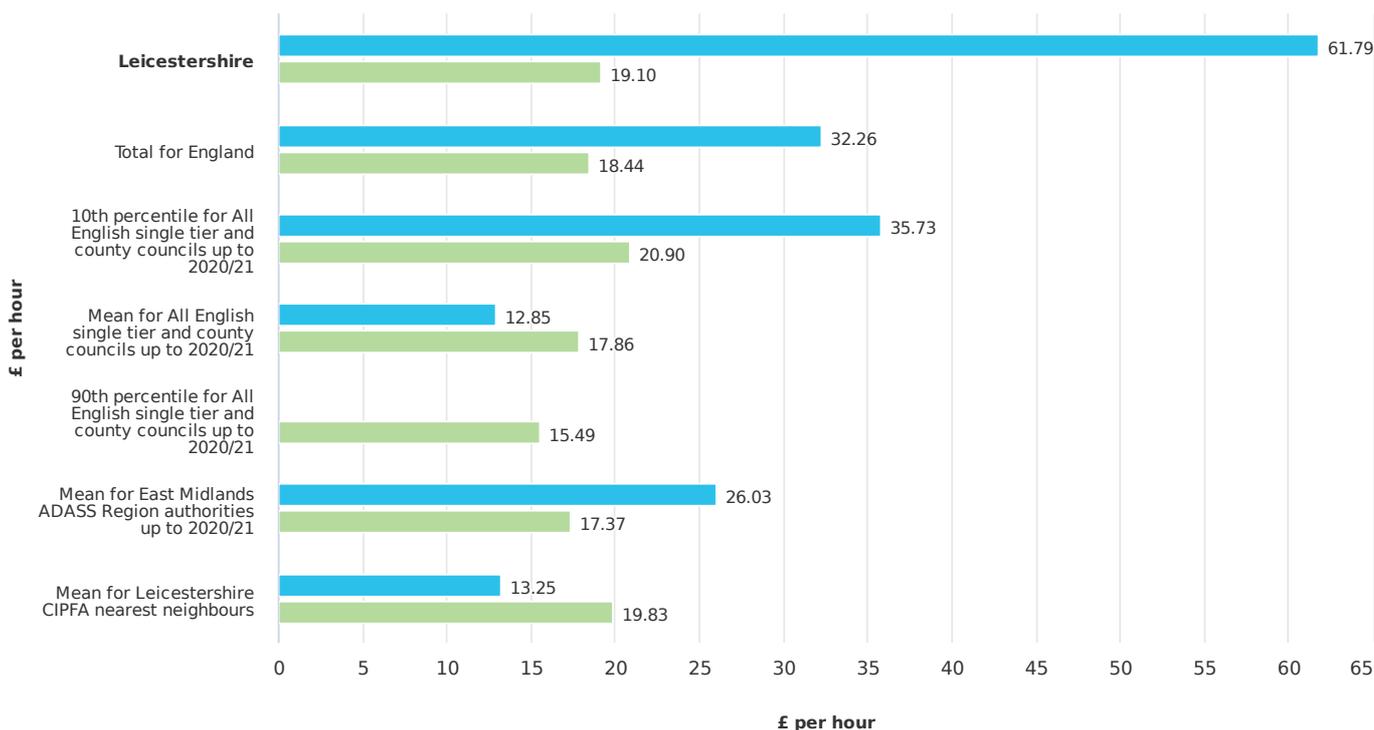
Step 9: Local unit costs

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.

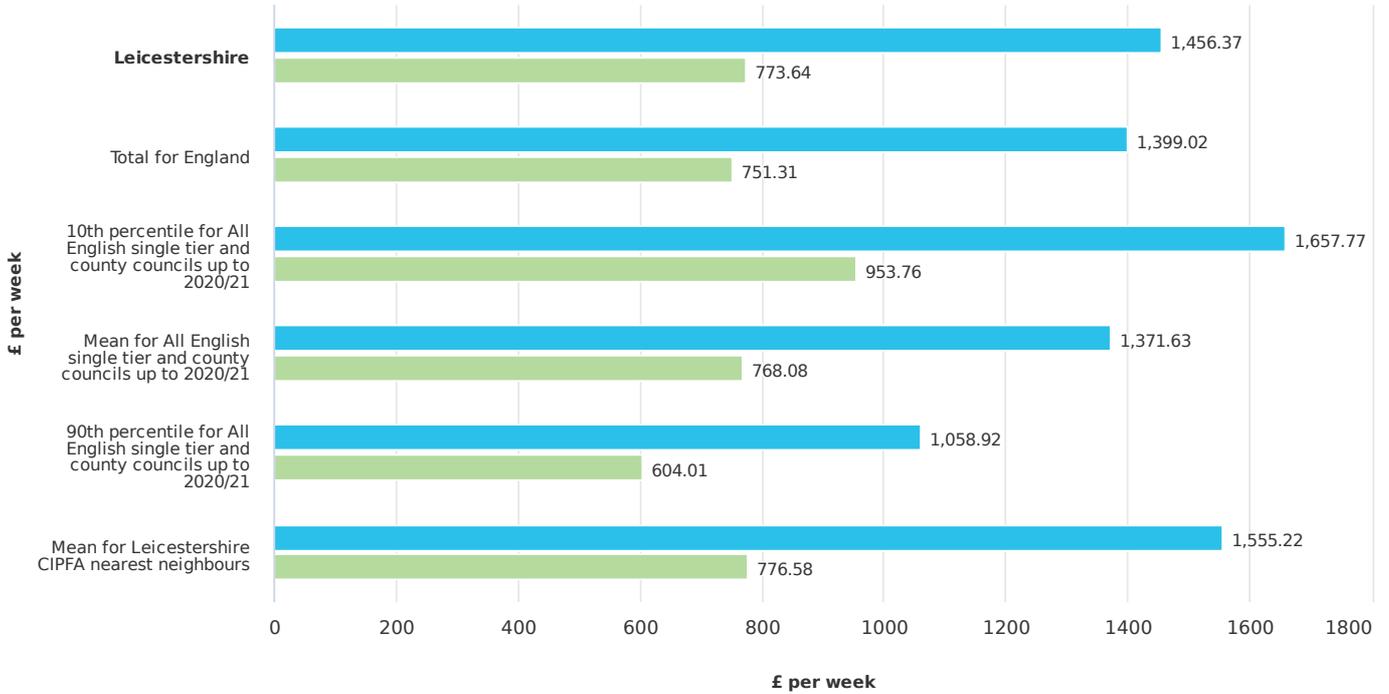
It is also possible that there may be local factors which increase the cost of providing social care. Examples include low unemployment, which means that wages are generally higher. Equally, tourist areas experience problems with labour availability during the busiest periods. The cost of home care will 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



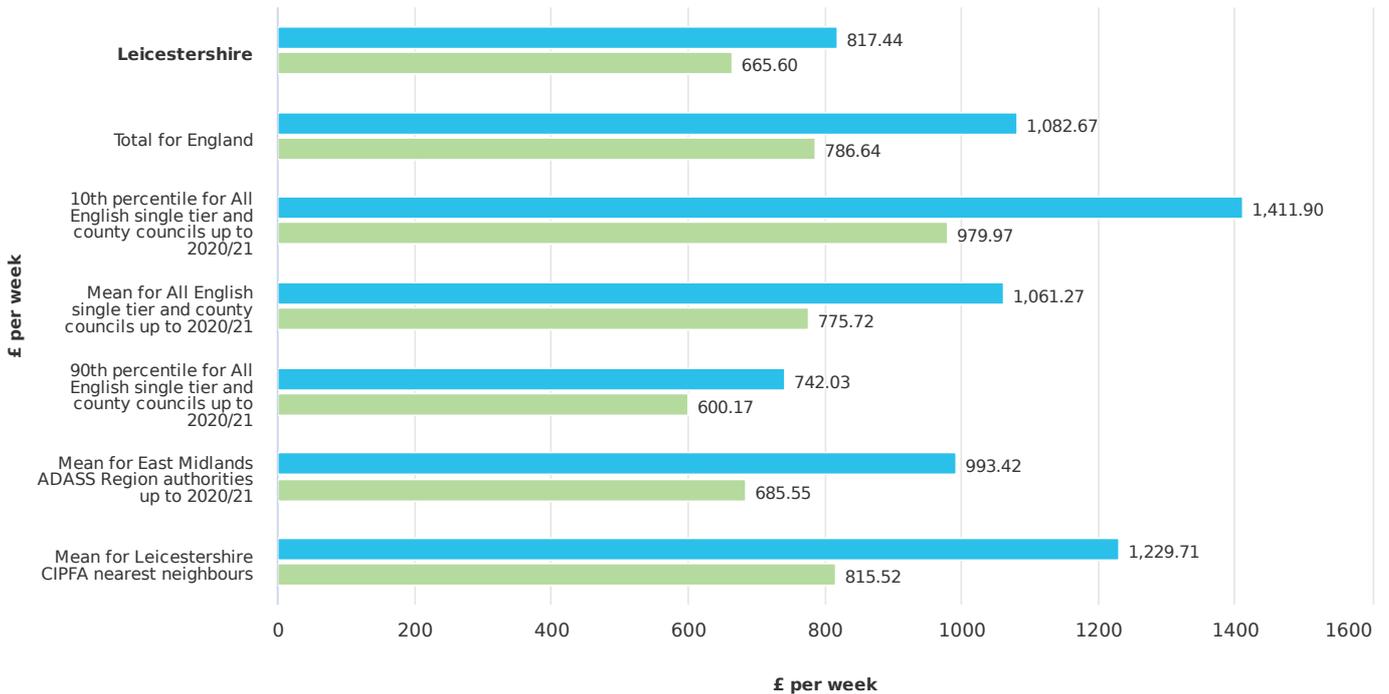
● Average hourly rate for home care - internal 2020/21 ● Average hourly rate for home care - external 2020/21

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



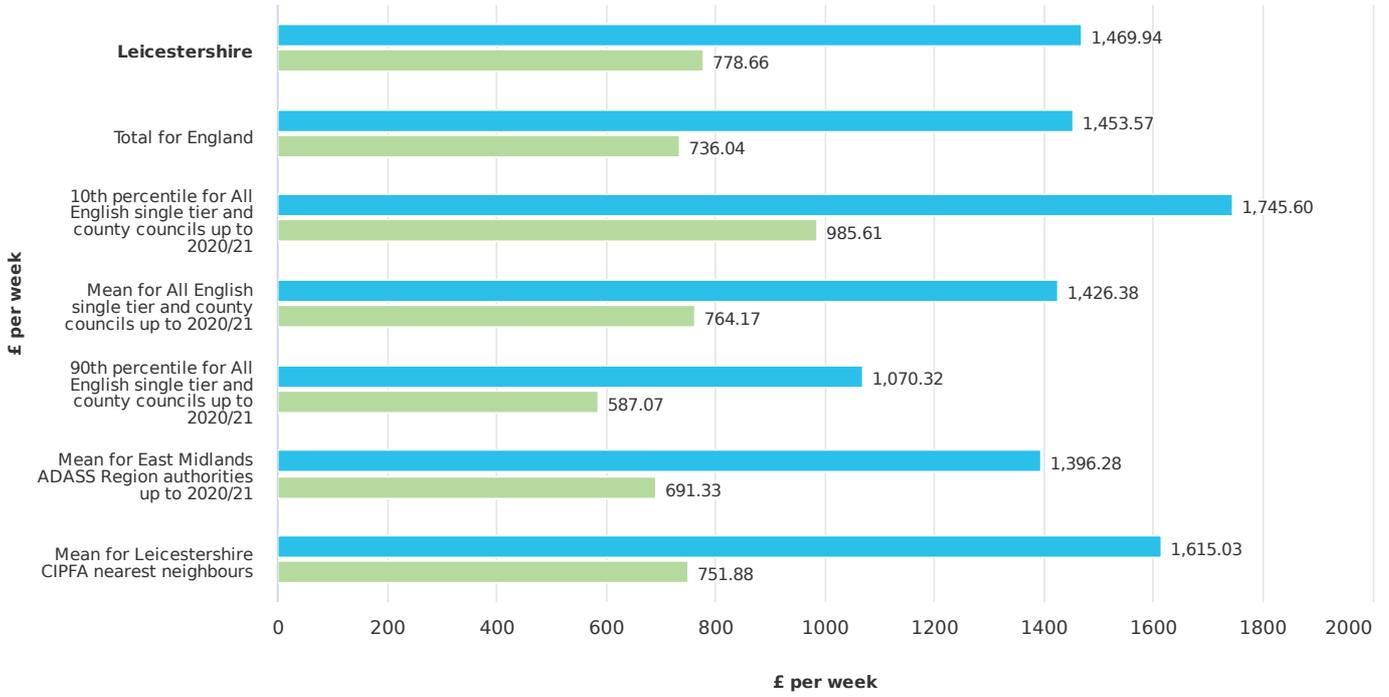
● Average weekly cost of residential and nursing care for a person aged 18 to 64 2020/21
● Average weekly cost of residential and nursing care for a person aged 65+ 2020/21

Average weekly rate for nursing care by age for Leicestershire



● Average weekly cost of nursing care for a person aged 18 to 64 2020/21
● Average weekly cost of nursing care for a person aged 65+ 2020/21

Average weekly rate for residential care by age for Leicestershire



- Average weekly cost of residential care for a person aged 18 to 64 2020/21
- Average weekly cost of residential care for a person aged 65+ 2020/21

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+
	2020/21			
	GBP per unit		GBP per week	
Leicestershire	61.79	19.10	1,456.37	773.64
Total for England	32.26	18.44	1,399.02	751.31
10th percentile for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	35.73	20.90	1,657.77	953.76
Mean for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	12.85	17.86	1,371.63	768.08
90th percentile for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	0.00	15.49	1,058.92	604.01
Mean for East Midlands ADASS Region authorities up to 2020/21	26.03	17.37	1,346.37	691.33
Mean for Leicestershire CIPFA nearest neighbours	13.25	19.83	1,555.22	776.58

1 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	2 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	3 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	4 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21
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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+
	2020/21			
	Rank within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21			
Leicestershire	3	32	61	66

1 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	2 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	3 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	4 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21
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Area	<u>Average hourly rate for home care - internal</u>	<u>Average hourly rate for home care - external</u>	<u>Average weekly cost of residential and nursing care for a person aged 18 to 64</u>	<u>Average weekly cost of residential and nursing care for a person aged 65+</u>
2020/21				
Rank within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21				

Note: a lower rank refers to a higher value; 1 is the council with the highest value.

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+
	2020/21			
	GBP per week			
Leicestershire	817.44	665.60	1,469.94	778.66
Total for England	1,082.67	786.64	1,453.57	736.04
10th percentile for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	1,411.90	979.97	1,745.60	985.61
Mean for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	1,061.27	775.72	1,426.38	764.17
90th percentile for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	742.03	600.17	1,070.32	587.07
Mean for East Midlands ADASS Region authorities up to 2020/21	993.42	685.55	1,396.28	691.33
Mean for Leicestershire CIPFA nearest neighbours	1,229.71	815.52	1,615.03	751.88

1 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	2 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	3 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	4 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21
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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+
	2020/21			
	Rank within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21			
Leicestershire	123	116	67	59

1 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	2 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	3 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	4 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21
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Area	<u>Average weekly cost of nursing care for a person aged 18 to 64</u>	<u>Average weekly cost of nursing care for a person aged 65+</u>	<u>Average weekly cost of residential care for a person aged 18 to 64</u>	<u>Average weekly cost of residential care for a person aged 65+</u>
2020/21				
Rank within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21				

Note: a lower rank refers to a higher value; 1 is the council with the highest value.

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.

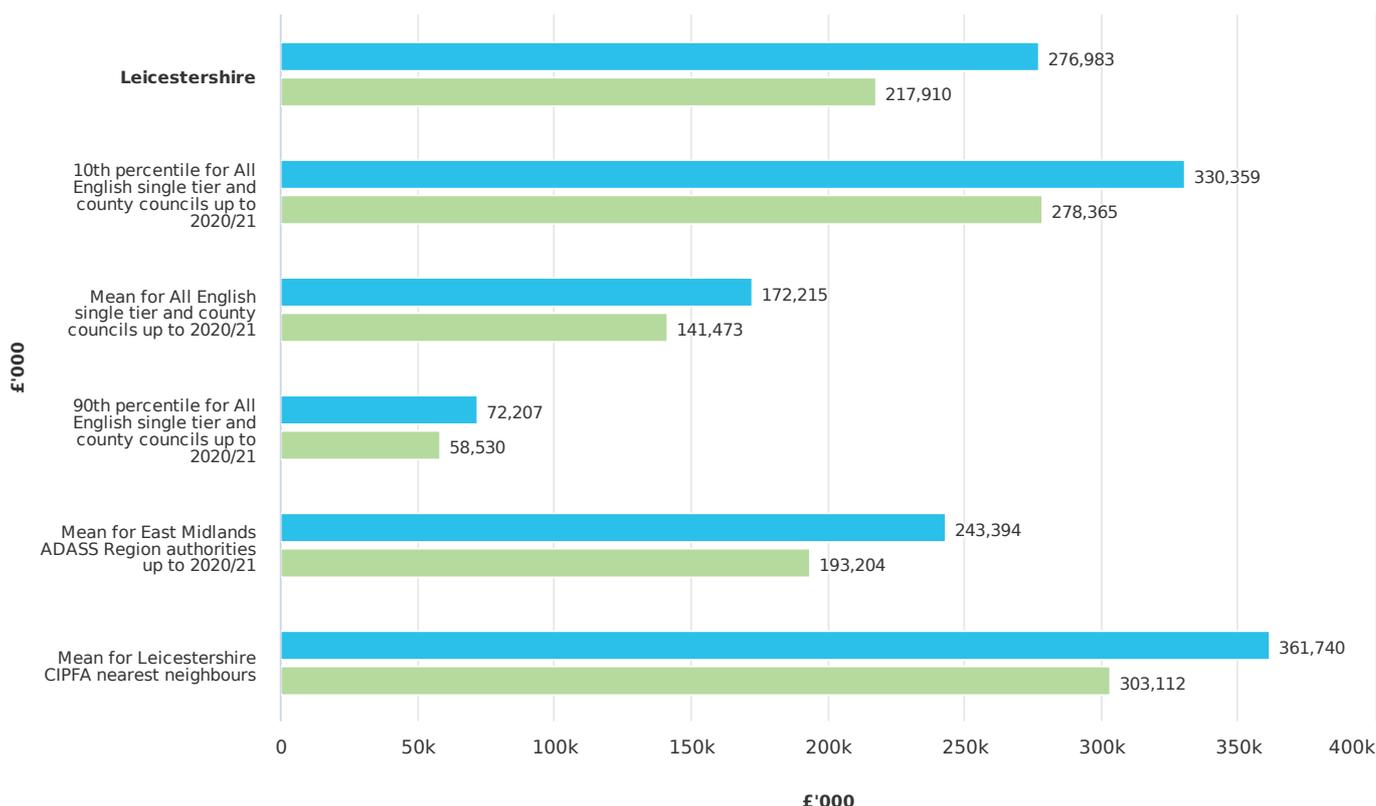
1. This measure of gross current expenditure excludes spending funded from the Better Care Fund, other NHS income, and a number of other income sources. The amount of money which is thus excluded from the gross current expenditure measure is often significant. The spending figures for older people are especially likely to be impacted by the exclusion of spending funded by these income sources.
2. 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'.
3. 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

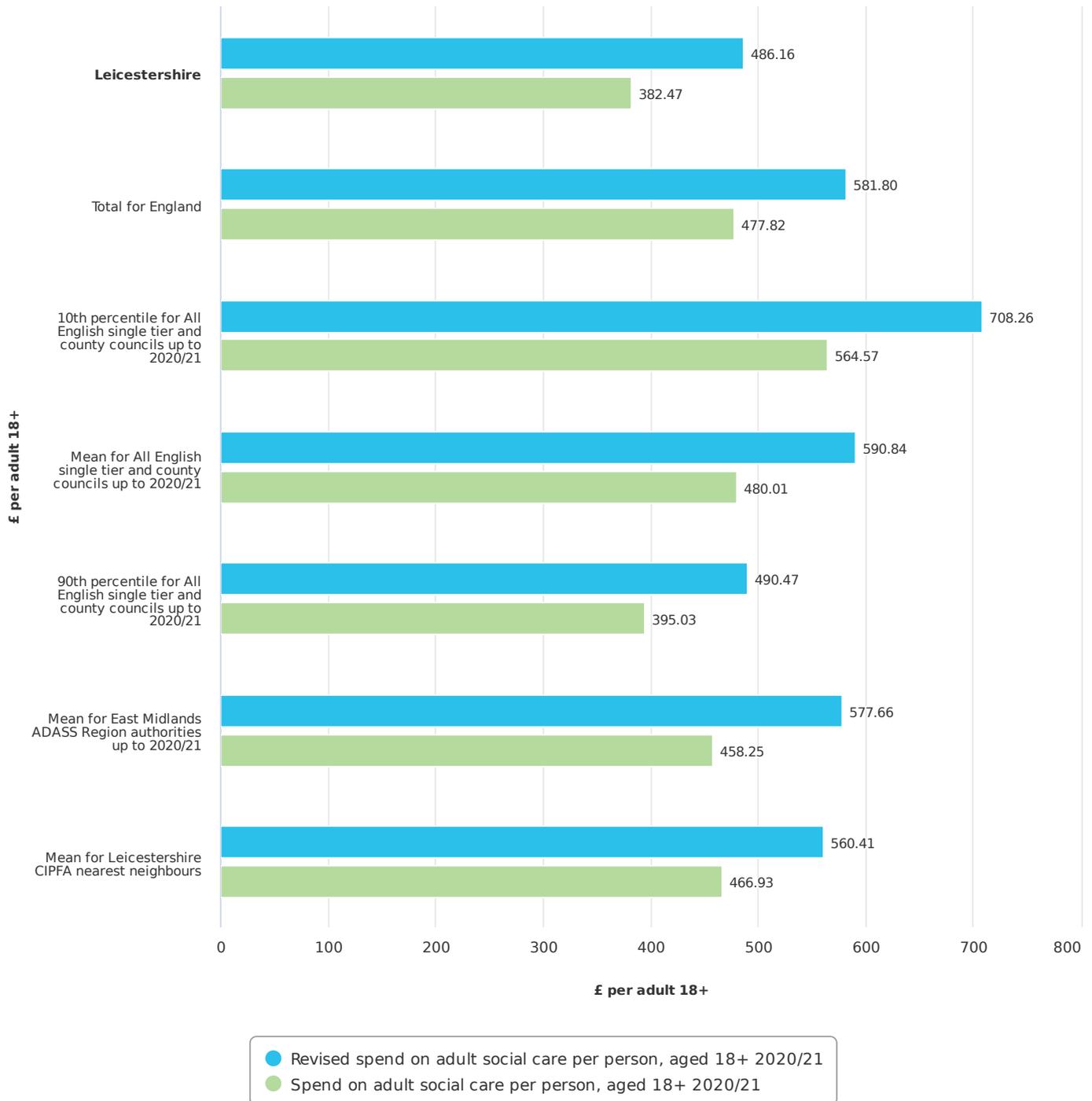


- Revised spend on adult social care, excl. capital and incl. spending funded by income from NHS and other sources 2020/21
- Gross Current Expenditure on adult social care 2020/21

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

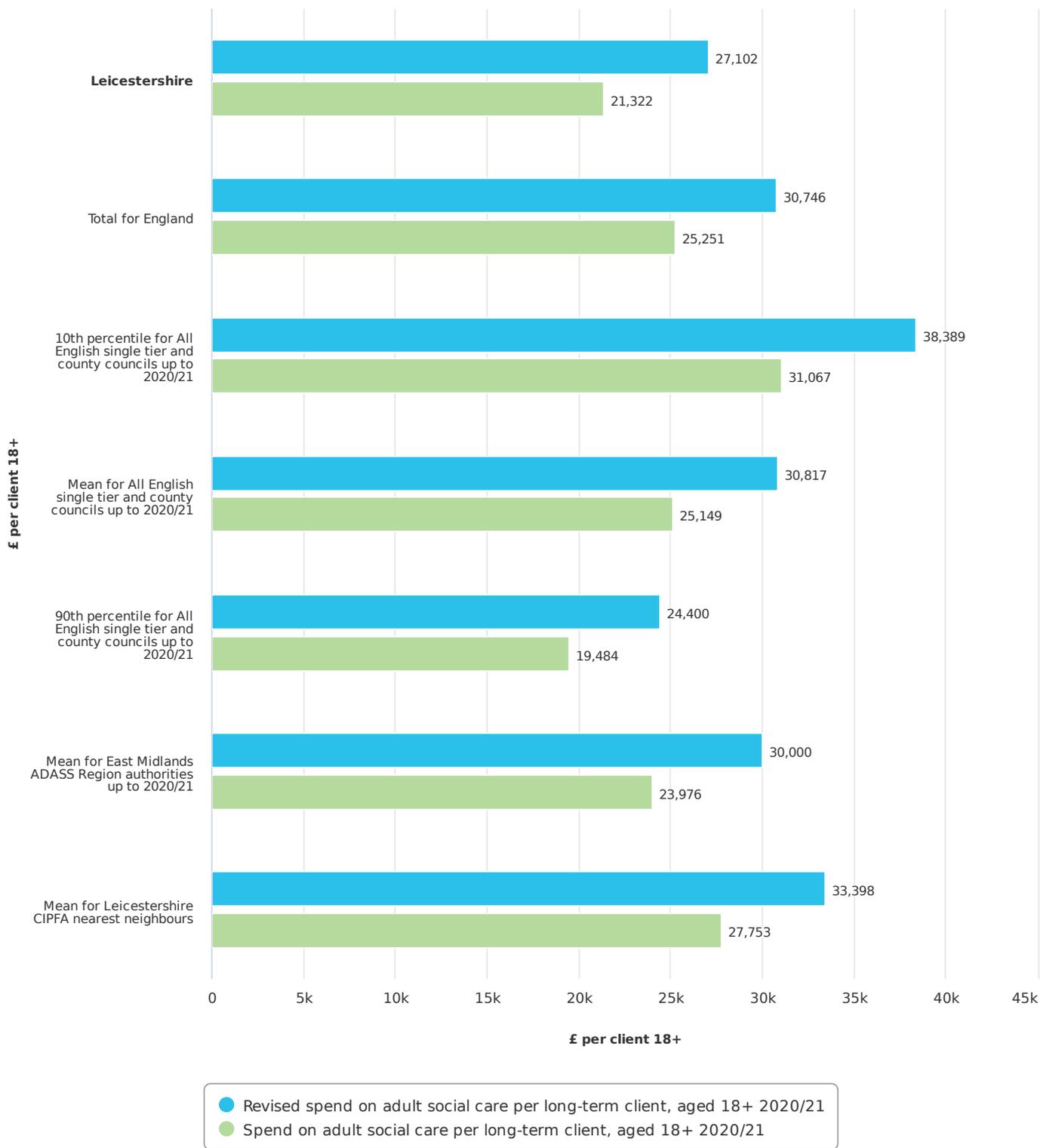
Area	<u>Revised spend on adult social care, excl. capital and incl. spending funded by income from NHS and other sources</u>	<u>Gross Current Expenditure on adult social care</u>	<u>Revised gross current expenditure on adult social care, as a % of gross current expenditure (%)</u>
	2020/21		
	GBP (000)		Sum from
Leicestershire	<u>276,983</u>	<u>217,910</u>	<u>127</u>
10th percentile for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	330,359	278,365	136
Mean for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	172,215	141,473	124
90th percentile for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	72,207	58,530	113
Mean for East Midlands (ADASS Region)	237,054	183,556	129
Mean for Leicestershire CIPFA nearest neighbours	361,740	303,112	120
1 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	2 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	3 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	4 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21

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



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



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

Area	<u>Revised spend on adult social care per person, aged 18+</u>	<u>Spend on adult social care per person, aged 18+</u>	<u>Revised spend on adult social care per long-term client, aged 18+</u>	<u>Spend on adult social care per long-term client, aged 18+</u>
	2020/21			
	GBP per person			
Leicestershire	<u>486.16</u>	<u>382.47</u>	<u>27,102</u>	<u>21,322</u>
Total for England	581.80	477.82	30,746	25,251
10th percentile for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	708.26	564.57	38,389	31,067
Mean for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	590.84	480.01	30,817	25,149
90th percentile for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	490.47	395.03	24,400	19,484
Mean for East Midlands ADASS Region authorities up to 2020/21	577.66	458.25	30,000	23,976
Mean for Leicestershire CIPFA nearest neighbours	560.41	466.93	33,398	27,753
1 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	2 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	3 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	4 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	

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

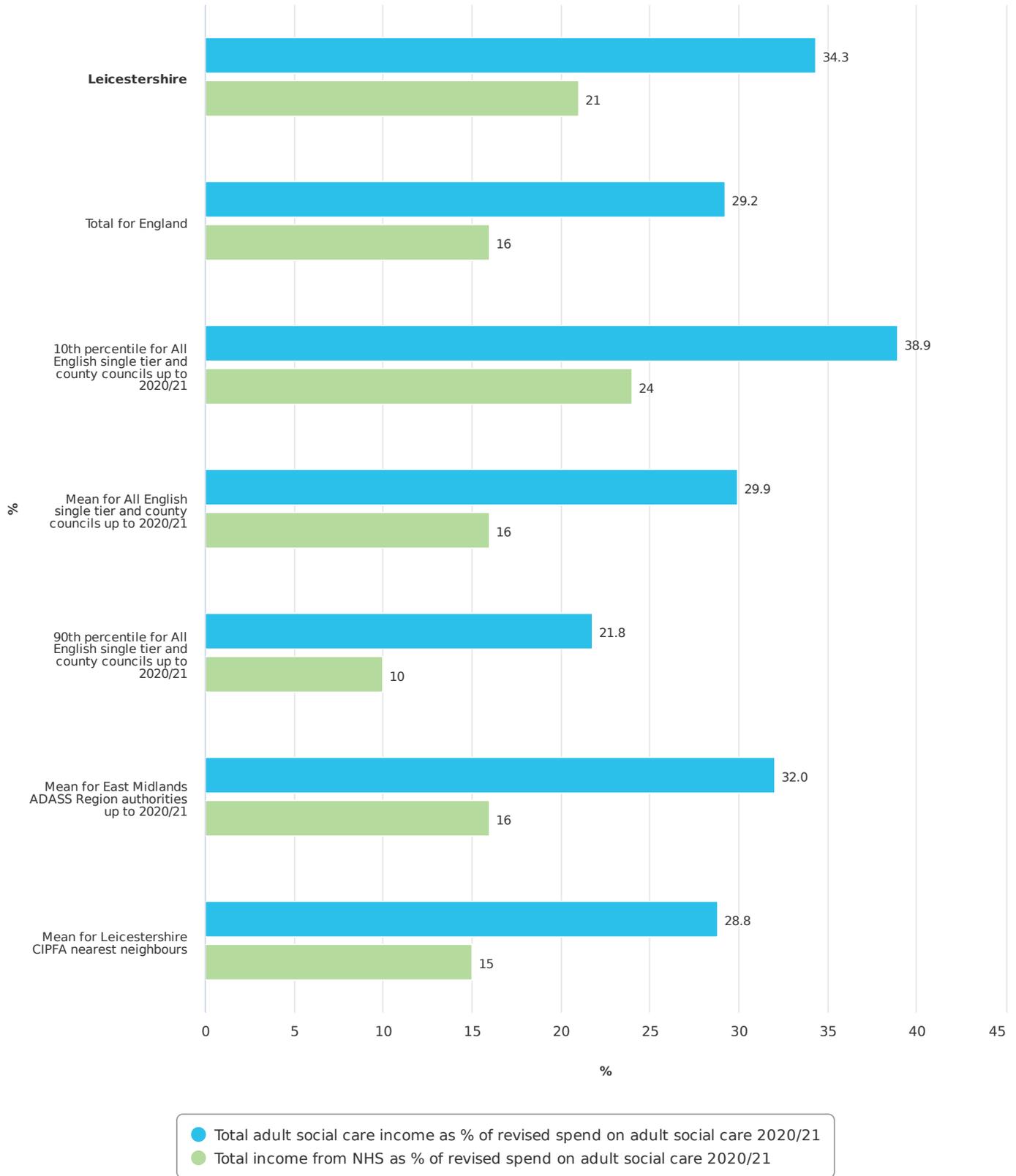
Area	Revised spend on adult social care per person, aged 18+	Spend on adult social care per person, aged 18+	Revised spend on adult social care per long-term client, aged 18+	Spend on adult social care per long-term client, aged 18+
	2020/21			
	Rank within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21			
Leicestershire	136	138	116	117

1 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	2 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	3 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	4 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21
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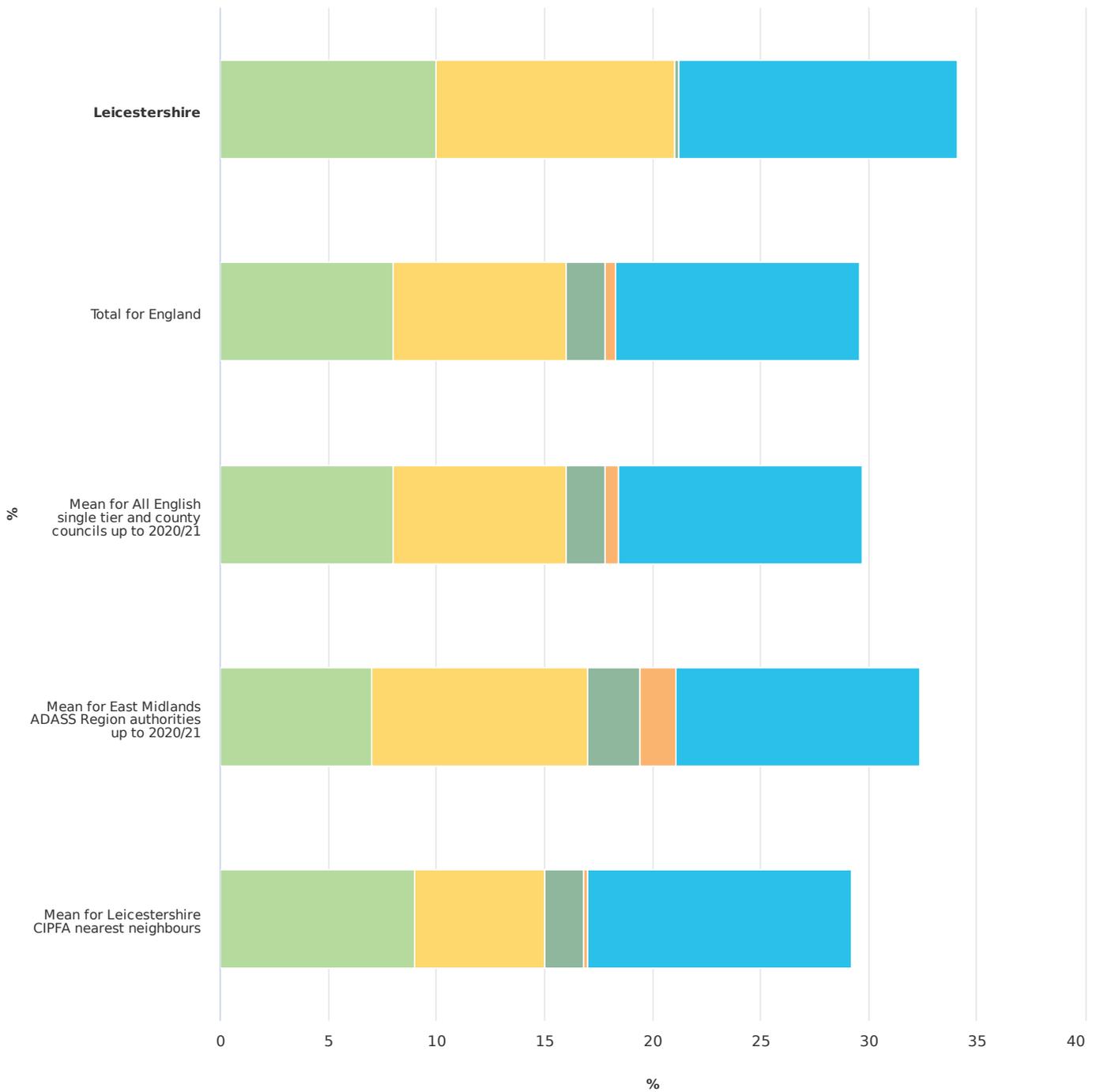
Note: a lower rank refers to a higher value; 1 is the council with the highest value.

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



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 2020/21
- Joint arrangements as % of revised spend on adult social care 2020/21
- Other income as % of revised spend on adult social care 2020/21
- Income from Better Care Fund as % of revised spend on adult social care 2020/21
- Income from NHS excl. Better Care Fund as % of revised spend on adult social care 2020/21

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

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>
	2020/21				
	%				
Leicestershire	34.3	12.9	0.0	21	0.2
Total for England	29.2	11.3	0.5	16	1.8
10th percentile for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	38.9	14.3	1.6	24	4.4
Mean for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	29.9	11.3	0.6	16	1.8
90th percentile for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	21.8	7.9	0.0	10	0.1
Mean for East Midlands ADASS Region authorities up to 2020/21	32.0	11.3	1.7	16	2.4
Mean for Leicestershire CIPFA nearest neighbours	28.8	12.2	0.2	15	1.8

1 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	2 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	3 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	4 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21
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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>
	2020/21				
	Rank within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21				
Leicestershire	<u>38</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>117</u>

1 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	2 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	3 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	4 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21
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Note: a lower rank refers to a higher value; 1 is the council with the highest value.

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
	2020/21		
	%		
Leicestershire	34.3	11	10
Total for England	29.2	8	8
10th percentile for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	38.9	13	16
Mean for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	29.9	8	8
90th percentile for All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	21.8	5	2
Mean for East Midlands ADASS Region authorities up to 2020/21	32.0	10	7
Mean for Leicestershire CIPFA nearest neighbours	28.8	6	9

1 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	2 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	3 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	4 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21
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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
	2020/21		
	Rank within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21		
Leicestershire	38	26	43

1 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	2 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	3 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21	4 Quartiles within All English single tier and county councils up to 2020/21
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Note: a lower rank refers to a higher value; 1 is the council with the highest value.

