

Adult Social Care and Health Performance Update - Quarter Three

The most recent data for national average is reported, where available. Where Nottinghamshire performance meets or exceeds the latest national performance information, this is highlighted by the emboldened boxes. Key: (p) = provisional data; (+) = better than previous value; (-) = worse than previous value; (=) = same as previous value; (n/a) = not comparable to previous value

	National Key Performance Indicator	Nottinghamshire								Comparator Data	
		Current Value	Best to be	Target	Reporting Period	Number of service users	Out of how many	Previous Value (Q2)	Previous Annual	National Average	
1	Admissions of Younger Adults per 100,000 popn (ASCOF 2A)	11.8	(n/a)	Low	12.5	Dec 2017	57	479,962	6.4	15.2	13.3
2	Admissions of Older Adults per 100,000 popn (ASCOF 2A)	413.9	(n/a)	Low	598	Dec 2017	681	158,350	252.0	606	628
3	Delayed Transfers of Care per day per 100,000 popn NHS (iBCF)	7.0	(+)	Low	5.5	Nov 2017	n/a	n/a	6.5	n/a	n/a
4	Delayed Transfers of Care per day per 100,000 popn Social Care (iBCF)	0.50	(+)	Low	0.7	Nov 2017	n/a	n/a	0.25	n/a	n/a
5	Delayed Transfers of Care per day per 100,000 popn Joint (iBCF)	0.00	(+)	Low	0.55	Nov 2017	n/a	n/a	0.11	n/a	n/a
6	Proportion of older people at home 91 days after discharge from hospital (effectiveness of the service) (ASCOF 2B)	85.0%	(+)	High	85%	Nov 2017	318	374	84.6%	78.9%	82.7%
7	Percentage of adults with Learning Disability in paid employment (ASCOF 1E)	2.10%	(-)	High	2.80%	Dec 2017	43	2035	2.1%	2.7%	5.8%
8	Percentage of adults with Learning Disability in settled accommodation (ASCOF 1G)	71.0%	(-)	High	76%	Dec 2017	1,445	2,035	70.2%	75.8%	75.4%
9	Proportion of service users receiving a direct payment (ASCOF 1C part 2a)	45.2%	(-)	High	46%	Dec 2017	3,074	6,802	45.5%	46.5%	18.10%
10	Proportion of carers receiving a direct payment (ASCOF 1C part 2b)	100%	(=)	High	90%	Dec 2017	2,567	2567	100%	100%	67.40%
11	Number of Younger Adults supported in residential or nursing placements (Stat return)	642	(-)	Low	635	Dec 2017	642	N/A	636	636	n/a
12	Number of Older Adults supported in residential or nursing placements (Stat return)	2324	(+)	Low	2275	Dec 2017	2324	N/A	2342	2326	n/a
13	Proportion of adults at risk lacking mental capacity who are supported to give their views during a safeguarding assessment by an IMCA, advocate, family member or friend (Stat return)	80.3%	(+)	High	73%	Dec 2017	576	717	80.1%	72.4%	62%
14	Proportion of adults where the outcome of a safeguarding assessment is that the risk is reduced or removed (Stat return)	66.7%	(-)	High	70%	Dec 2017	1,227	1839	64.9%	67.8%	67%
	Local Key Performance Indicator	Nottinghamshire								Comparator Data	
		Current Value	Best to be	Target	Reporting Period	Number of service users	Out of how many	Previous Value (Q2)	Previous Annual Performance	National Average	
15	Percentage of new assessments completed within 28 days	69.9%	(-)	High	80%	Dec 2017	3,737	5,335	66.2%	71.7%	n/a
16	Percentage of reviews of Long Term Service Users completed in year	53.0%	(n/a)	High	80%	Dec 2017	4,022	7,566	36.0%	71.0%	n/a
17	Percentage of older adults admissions direct from hospital	19.0%	(+)	Low	18%	Dec 2017	129	681	23.2%	22.0%	n/a
18	Percentage of safeguarding service users who were asked what outcomes they wanted	75.4%	(+)	High	75%	Dec 2017	1387	1839	74.0%	70.8%	n/a
19	Percentage of safeguarding service users (of above) who were satisfied that their outcomes were fully achieved	74.4%	(+)	High	72%	Dec 2017	1032	1387	74.6%	71.8%	67% (P)
20	Percentage of completed DoLS assessments	89.3%	(+)	High	90%	Dec 2017	N/A	N/A	87.5%	87.0%	n/a

National Key Performance Indicator	Monitoring rationale	Target rationale
1 Admissions of Younger Adults per 100,000 popn (ASCOF 2A)	This is a national ASCOF indicator. Avoiding permanent placements in residential and nursing care homes is a good measure of delaying dependency. Research suggests that, where possible, people prefer to stay in their own home rather than move into residential care.	Target increased from previous year as not realistically achievable. Given that the Council continues to experience difficulties with developing support living, we are restricted in terms of having alternatives to residential and nursing care.
2 Admissions of Older Adults per 100,000 popn (ASCOF 2A)		Target from previous year maintained as this was not achieved and the target is challenging given the population pressures
3 Delayed Transfers of Care per day per 100,000 popn NHS (iBCF)	These indicators are the Imprvoed Better care Fund indicators for Delayed Transfers of Care. This measures the impact of hospital services (acute, mental health and non-acute) and community-based care in facilitating timely and appropriate transfer from all hospitals for all adults. This indicates the ability of the whole system to ensure appropriate transfer from hospital for the entire adult population. It is an important marker of the effective joint working of local partners, and is a measure of the effectiveness of the interface between health and social care services. Minimising delayed transfers of care and enabling people to live independently at home is one of the desired outcomes of social care.	Targets for the Improved Better care Fund indicators have been set as part of the national programme.
4 Delayed Transfers of Care per day per 100,000 popn Social Care (iBCF)		
5 Delayed Transfers of Care per day per 100,000 popn Joint (iBCF)		
6 Proportion of older people at home 91 days after discharge from hospital (effectiveness of the service) (ASCOF 2B)	This is a national ASCOF indicator and forms part of our BCF submission. Reablement seeks to support people and maximise their level of independence, in order to minimise their need for ongoing support and dependence on public services. It captures the joint work of social services, health staff and services commissioned by joint teams, as well as adult social care reablement.	This percentage decreased over 2016/17 due to the inclusion of additional services which support people with more critical needs to be discharged from hospital. The target has been set to increase the percentage back to its previous level of 90% over 3 years.
7 Percentage of adults with Learning Disability in paid employment (ASCOF 1E)	This is a national ASCOF indicator. The measure is intended to improve the employment outcomes and quality of life for adults with a LD, reducing the risk of social exclusion. There is a strong link between employment and enhanced quality of life.	Target set at 2.8% to bring us closer in line with the East Midlands average and closer to the national average which is higher.
8 Percentage of adults with Learning Disability in settled accommodation (ASCOF 1G)	This is a national ASCOF indicator. The measure is intended to improve the outcomes and quality of life for adults with a LD. The nature of accommodation for people with a LD has a strong impact on their safety and overall quality of life and the risk of social exclusion.	Target set to maintain current performance, which benchmarking shows is positive
9 Proportion of service users receiving a direct payment (ASCOF 1C part 2a)	This is a national ASCOF indicator. Research has indicated that personal budgets impact positively on well-being, increasing choice and control, reducing cost implications and improving outcomes. Studies have shown that direct payments increase satisfaction with services.	Target set to maintain current performance, which benchmarking shows is positive
10 Proportion of carers receiving a direct payment (ASCOF 1C part 2b)		
11 Number of Younger Adults supported in residential or nursing placements	The overall number of adults supported in long term care is important for the department not only because this is a key area of spend but also because along with admissions monitoring it is an indicator of the effective development of available alternatives to residential care. This information is collected on the SALT return.	The target has been set at 636 (last year's outturn) which will mean that we are operating on a one in/ one out basis. Given that the Council continues to experience difficulties with developing support living, we are restricted in terms of having alternatives to residential and nursing care.
12 Number of Older Adults supported in residential or nursing placements		
13 Proportion of adults at risk lacking mental capacity who are supported to give their views during a safeguarding assessment by an IMCA, advocate, family member or friend (Stat return)	This information is collected on the annual SAC return. Achieving this will support the Nottinghamshire Safeguarding Adult's Board's objectives to make safeguarding personal and could help to prevent repeat safeguarding enquiries for such adults.	The NSAB would like to achieve 80%, however given the current level of performance this is probably unrealistic for year one, so a target of 73% has been set for 2017/18 with a target of 80% the following year. The 73% target will put us ahead of the national average.

14	Proportion of adults where the outcome of a safeguarding assessment is that the risk is reduced or removed (Stat return)	This information is collected on the annual SAC return. This is a measure of the effectiveness of the safeguarding process and could help prevent repeat enquiries for individuals.	This target has been set to improve and achievement will put the department ahead of the national average. It will not be possible to achieve 100% here as there may be reasons why a risk remains in place following the assessment.
Local Key Performance Indicator		Monitoring rationale	Target rationale
15	Percentage of new assessments completed within 28 days	These indicators are a signpost to pressures in the system, timeliness of assessment/review highlights areas for discussion around resources	Targets from 16/17 not achieved so maintained for 17/18. Excellent progress towards target was achieved and if this level of improvement is maintained it is possible the targets will be achieved.
16	Percentage of reviews of Long Term Service Users completed in year		
17	Percentage Older Adults admissions direct from hospital	This indicator forms part of our BCF submission. It is accepted that hospital is not the best place to make an assessment or decision about a persons long term care needs and wherever possible people should be given the opportunity to regain their independence following a hospital stay. It is also an indicator of effective joint working with health colleagues.	This target was set to reduce as part of the BCF submission.
18	Percentage of safeguarding service users who were asked what outcomes they wanted	These indicators are key to the 'Making Safeguarding Personal' agenda, a national framework and approach which supports councils and their partners to develop outcomes-focused, person-centred safeguarding practice.	Target of 75% was not achieved in 16/17 and is being maintained for 17/18. Performance in later months showed improvement as a result of guidance provided to staff by the strategic team so the target of 75% should be realistic for 17/18.
19	Percentage of safeguarding service users (of above) who were satisfied that their outcomes were fully achieved		Target set to maintain current performance, which benchmarking shows is positive
20	Percentage of completed DoLS assessments	There has been an increase in the number of DoLS referrals received and this indicator monitors how effectively resources allocated are at dealing with the increased demand	Target set to improve the percentage completed to 90%. This will show a continued decrease in the backlog of work (now minimal) and that demand in terms of new referrals is being managed.