

Adult Social Care and Health Performance Update - Quarter Two

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
										National Average
Current Value	Best to be	Target	Reporting Period	Number of service users	Out of how many	Previous Value (Q1)	Previous Annual			
1 Admissions of Younger Adults per 100,000 popn (ASCOF 2A)	6.4	(n/a)	Low	12.5	Sept 2017	31	479,962	3.3	15.2	13.3
2 Admissions of Older Adults per 100,000 popn (ASCOF 2A)	252.0	(n/a)	Low	598	Sept 2017	414	158,350	80.2	606	628
3 Delayed Transfers of Care per day per 100,000 popn NHS (IBCF)	6.5	(+)	Low	5.5	Sept 2017	n/a	n/a	6.3	n/a	n/a
4 Delayed Transfers of Care per day per 100,000 popn Social Care (IBCF)	0.25	(+)	Low	0.7	Sept 2017	n/a	n/a	0.60	n/a	n/a
5 Delayed Transfers of Care per day per 100,000 popn Joint (IBCF)	0.11	(+)	Low	0.55	Sept 2017	n/a	n/a	0.50	n/a	n/a
6 Proportion of older people at home 91 days after discharge from hospital (effectiveness of the service) (ASCOF 2B)	84.6%	(+)	High	85%	Aug 2017	302	357	79.4%	78.9%	82.7%
7 Percentage of adults with Learning Disability in paid employment (ASCOF 1E)	2.09%	(-)	High	2.80%	Sept 2017	42	2011	2.1%	2.7%	5.8%
8 Percentage of adults with Learning Disability in settled accommodation (ASCOF 1G)	70.2%	(-)	High	76%	Sept 2017	1,411	2,011	69.1%	75.8%	75.4%
9 Proportion of service users receiving a direct payment (ASCOF 1C part 2a)	45.5%	(-)	High	46%	Sept 2017	3,107	6,833	45.5%	46.5%	18.10%
10 Proportion of carers receiving a direct payment (ASCOF 1C part 2b)	100%	(=)	High	90%	Sept 2017	1,710	1710	100%	100%	67.40%
11 Number of Younger Adults supported in residential or nursing placements (Stat return)	636	(=)	Low	635	Sept 2017	636	N/A	639	636	n/a
12 Number of Older Adults supported in residential or nursing placements (Stat return)	2342	(-)	Low	2275	Sept 2017	2342	N/A	2308	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)	80.1%	(+)	High	73%	Sept 2017	350	437	79.3%	72.4%	62%
14 Proportion of adults where the outcome of a safeguarding assessment is that the risk is reduced or removed (Stat return)	64.9%	(-)	High	70%	Sept 2017	746	1150	65.2%	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 (Q1)	Previous Annual			National Average
15 Percentage of new assessments completed within 28 days	66.2%	(-)	High	80%	Sept 2017	2,297	3,469	66.2%	71.7%	n/a
16 Percentage of reviews of Long Term Service Users completed in year	36.0%	(n/a)	High	80%	Sept 2017	2,764	7,632	21.0%	71.0%	n/a
17 Percentage of older adults admissions direct from hospital	23.2%	(-)	Low	18%	Sept 2017	96	414	28.0%	22.0%	n/a
18 Percentage of safeguarding service users who were asked what outcomes they wanted	74.0%	(+)	High	75%	Sept 2017	851	1150	74.8%	70.8%	n/a
19 Percentage of safeguarding service users (of above) who were satisfied that their outcomes were fully achieved	74.6%	(+)	High	72%	Sept 2017	635	851	71.5%	71.8%	67% (P)
20 Percentage of completed DoLS assessments	87.5%	(+)	High	90%	Sept 2017	N/A	N/A	87.0%	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.