

	Nottinghamshire								Comparator Data
	Current Value	Best to be	Target	Reporting Period	Number of service users	Out of how many	Previous Value	Previous Annual	National Average
Assessments and Reviews									
Percentage of reviews of Long Term Service Users completed in year	27.9%	high	80%	Jun-19	1996	7150	n/a	68.6%	LOCAL
Reablement type services									
Proportion of older people (65 and over) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/rehabilitation services (effectiveness of the service)	82.4%	high	83%	May-19	560	679	n/a	77.9%	82.9%
Proportion of older people (65 and over) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/rehabilitation services (offered the service)	2.6%	high		May-19	679	26,125	n/a	1.9%	2.9
Delayed Transfers of Care									
Delayed Transfers of Care per day per 100,000 popn NHS (iBCF)	7.4	low	5.5	May-19	n/a	n/a	n/a	7.7	12.3
Delayed Transfers of Care per day per 100,000 popn Social Care (iBCF)	0.0	low	0.7	May-19	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.3	4.3
Delayed Transfers of Care per day per 100,000 popn Joint (iBCF)	0.3	low	0.55	May-19	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.4	0.9
Direct Payments									
Proportion of adults receiving direct payments	41.3%	high	42%	Jun-19	2622	6347	n/a	42.8%	28.50%
Proportion of carers receiving direct payments for support direct to carer	100%	high	90%	Jun-19	1042	1042	n/a	100%	74.00%
Long Term Care									
Long-term support needs of younger adults (aged 18-64) met by admission to residential and nursing care homes, per 100,000 population	3.1	low	19.9	Jun-19	15	486,354	n/a	17	14
Number of Younger Adults supported in residential or nursing placements (Stat return)	633	low	635	Jun-19	633	n/a	n/a	635	n/a
Long-term support needs of older adults (aged 65 and over) met by admission to residential and nursing care homes, per 100,000 population	121.6	low	583.5	Jun-19	200	170,230	n/a	595.1	585.6
Percentage of older adults admissions to LTC direct from hospital (BCF)	17.0%	low	11%	Jun-19	33	200	n/a	14.0%	LOCAL
Number of Older Adults supported in residential or nursing placements (Stat return)	2362	low	2309	Jun-19	2362	n/a	n/a	2349	n/a
Employment and accommodation									
Proportion of adults with Learning Disabilities in paid employment	2.6%	high	2.9%	Jun-19	53	2036	n/a	2.7%	6.0%
Proportion of adults with learning disabilities who live in their own home or with their family	75.5%	high	77%	Jun-19	1537	2036	n/a	75.4%	77.2%
Proportion of adults with a Mental Health problem in paid employment	5.2%	high	new	Jun-19	31	606	n/a	5.3%	LOCAL

Proportion of adults with a Physical Disability in paid employment	3.9%	high	new	Jun-19	46	1171		n/a	n/a	LOCAL
Safeguarding										
Proportion of adults where the outcome of a safeguarding assessment is that the risk is reduced or removed (Stat return)	65.1%	high	70%	Jun-19	264	421		n/a	67.9%	67.0%
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)	82.4%	high	85%	Jun-19	131	159		n/a	84.8%	78.6%
Percentage of safeguarding service users who were asked what outcomes they wanted (stat return)	81.9%	high	85%	Jun-19	345	421		n/a	81.7%	LOCAL
Percentage of safeguarding service users (of above) who felt they were listened to and their outcomes achieved (stat return)	77.3%	high	80%	Jun-19	174	225		n/a	77.6%	LOCAL
DoLS										
Percentage of DoLS assessments received and completed in year	56.0%	high	90%	Jun-19	n/a	n/a		n/a	87.0%	LOCAL

National Key Performance Indicator	Monitoring rationale	Target rationale
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.	The target for the number of YA admissions to LTC has been increased from 60 to 96 for 2019/20 (8 per month). This is based on a desire to improve on current performance and maintain the number of YA supported at 635.
Admissions of Older Adults per 100,000 popn (ASCOF 2A)		The target for OA admissions to LTC has been increased from 948 to 960 for the 2019/20. This equates to 80 per month. This target is based on a desire to improve current performance.
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 for the number of YA supported in LTC has been maintained at 635 for 2019/20.
Number of Older Adults supported in residential or nursing placements		The target for the number of older adults supported in LTC has been increased from 2275 to 2309 for 2019/20. This is based on a desire to improve on current performance.
Delayed Transfers of Care per day per 100,000 popn NHS (iBCF)	These indicators are the Improved 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 have been set at a national level for the iBCF DToC indicators
Delayed Transfers of Care per day per 100,000 popn Social Care (iBCF)		
Delayed Transfers of Care per day per 100,000 popn Joint (iBCF)		
Proportion of older people at home 91 days after discharge from hospital (effectiveness of the service) (ASCOF 2B)	These are national ASCOF indicators 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 is a two part indicator and measures both the availability and the effectiveness of services.	The target for this indicator has been set at 83% based on a desire to improve current performance and to bring the result in line with the national average.
Proportion of older people (65 and over) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/rehabilitation services (offered the service)		
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 2.9%. If achieved this will be an improvement on current performance and will bring us closer to the national average.
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 at 77%. If achieved this will be an improvement on current performance and will maintain performance in line with the national average.
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	The target for the percentage of service users receiving a direct payment has decreased from 46% to 42% for 2019/20. This is seen as moving in a positive direction as it is evidence of the success of our actively shifting the balance from driving up DPs, to placing far greater emphasis on the appropriateness of the SU to be a DP recipient.

Proportion of carers receiving a direct payment (ASCOF 1C part 2b)	services.	The target has been maintained at 90% as the percentage is expected to reduce once carers breaks, currently provided by the NHS, are transferred to the local authority in December 2019.
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 maintained at 70%. Performance at 70% is thought to be the best level for this indicator.
Local Key Performance Indicator	Monitoring rationale	Target rationale
Percentage of reviews of Long Term Service Users completed in year	It is important that service users receiving a long term service are reviewed to ensure that their package of care still meets their needs.	Target maintained at 80%. Achievement of target will be challenging.
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.	The target for the percentage of admissions direct from hospital has decreased from 18% to 11% for 2019/20. This is based on a desire to keep improving performance in this area, increased START capacity and alternatives that have been put in place following closure of some services.
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.	This target has been increased to reflect positive performance last year and the desire to improve further.
Percentage of safeguarding service users (of above) who felt they were listened to and their outcomes achieved (stat return)		The target for this indicator has been set at 80% in order to build on already positive performance.
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 at 90%. Achievement of target remains challenging.