

Use of resources assessment

Value for Money Profile report

Adult social care

2008/09

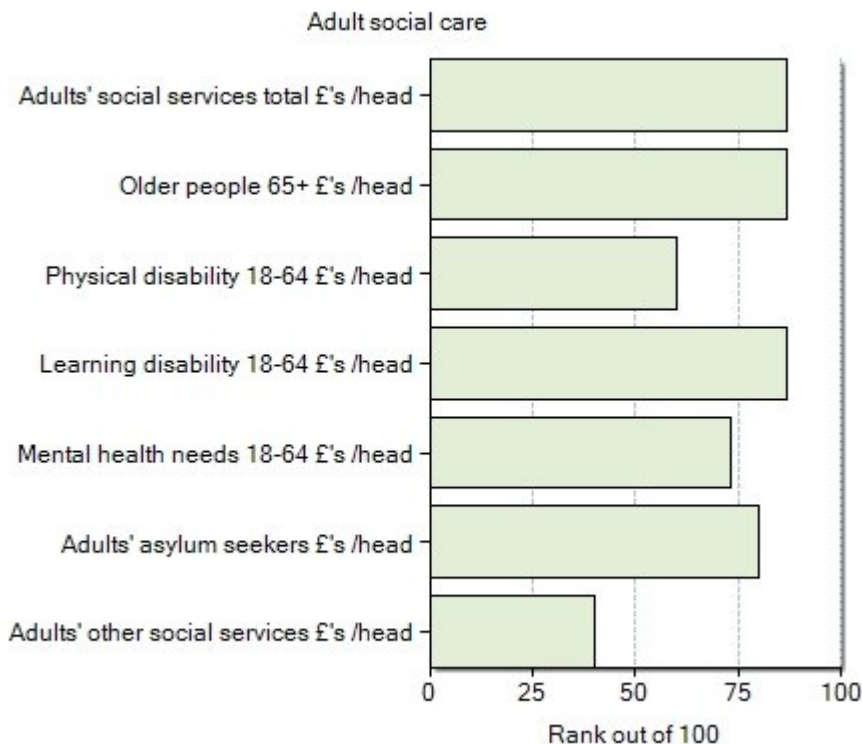
Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council

(Revised February/March 2009)

Report generated on 22 Sep 2009 at 12:32:18

Social Care for Adults

Social Care - Adults



Social care spending on adults including older people accounts for approximately 18 per cent of total spending on services in most single tier and county councils.

Each year CSCI make an assessment of the council's performance in providing services for adults. In 2007 the council's social care services for adults were assessed as grade 3 (performing well - consistently above minimum requirements) out of a possible 4.

Each bar of the chart shows how the council's spending for adult social care ranks when compared to other councils. For example, if a council spends more on older people than all the councils in the comparison group it has a rank of 100 and if it spends less on older people than all the councils in the comparison group it has a rank of 0.

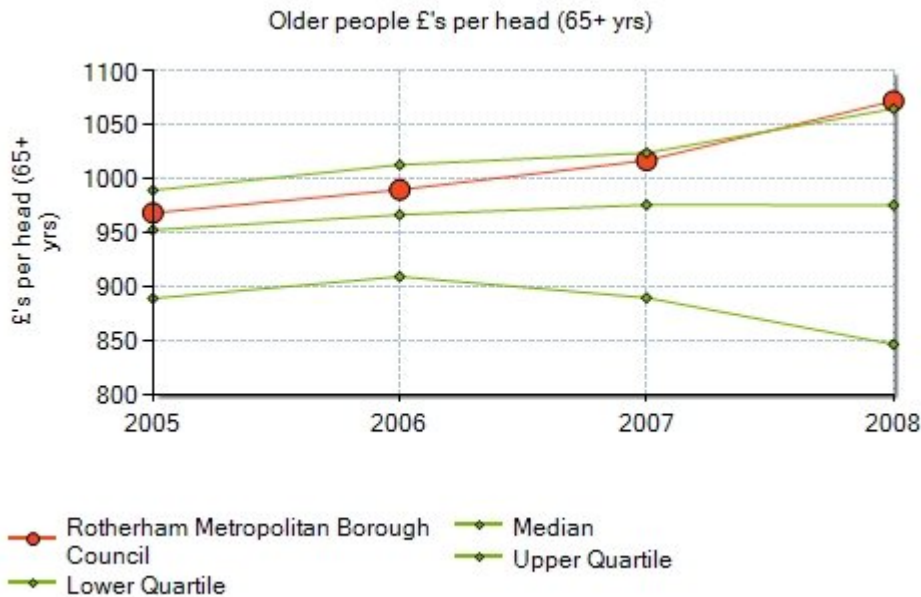
There is a close relationship between adult social care services and health care. So council spending in this area should be looked at in the context of related healthcare expenditure.

Note: Supporting People Programme expenditure is shown under the housing chapter.

For more information about the data used in this report refer to Annex One.

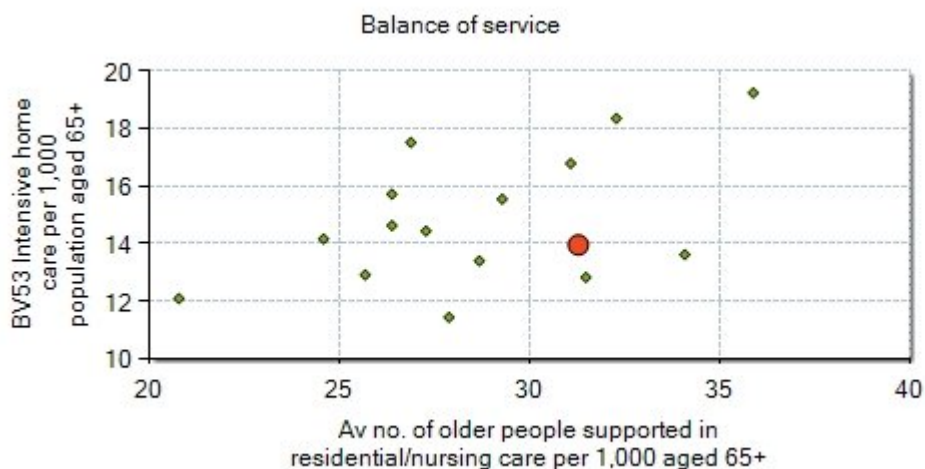
Social care for older people

Older people



This chart shows spending per older person on social care for older people. Spending on services for older people aged 65 and over reflects the council's level of provision of two key services; residential and domiciliary care. Typically councils commission most of these services from the independent sector. While spending commitments on residential care tend not to change significantly from year to year, spending on domiciliary care can change significantly between years.

Service mix

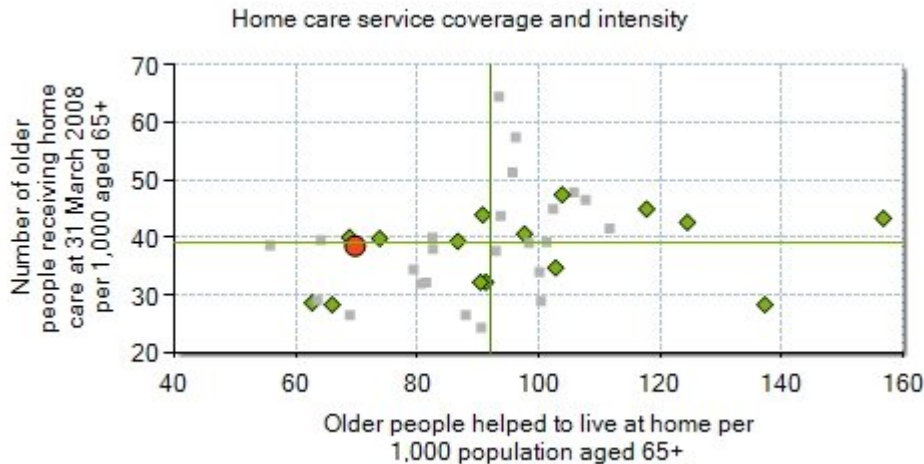


This chart shows how the council's service mix, i.e. levels of domiciliary and residential care provided, compares with other councils in the comparator group. The council's overall level of spending on older people should be consistent with the number of residents it supports in residential care and the level of intensive domiciliary care provision.

Where provision for one or both of these services is high you should check whether the council's unit costs are consistent with their level of service.

Social care for older people

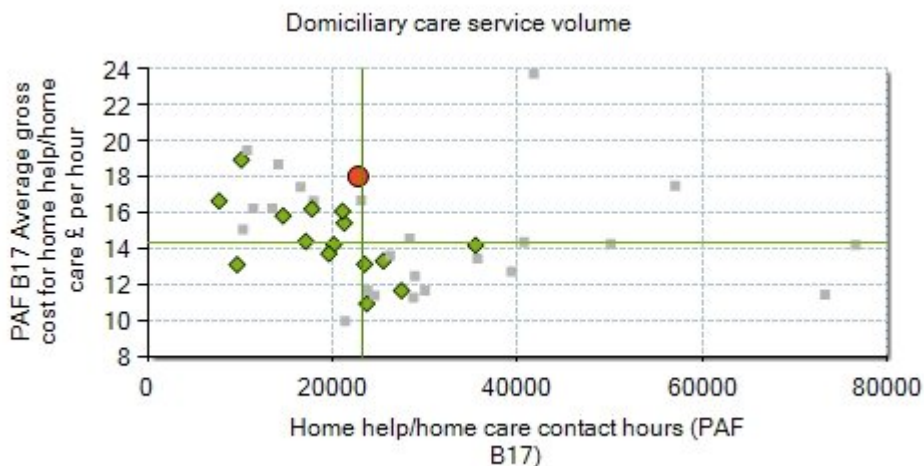
Domiciliary care service coverage and intensity



The chart shows the extent to which the service provided by the council is characterised by high coverage; the proportion of older people that receive a service; and the proportion of older people that receive intensive services.

Councils should be able to demonstrate how their pattern of domiciliary care provision impacts on their use of residential and nursing care.

Domiciliary care service volume

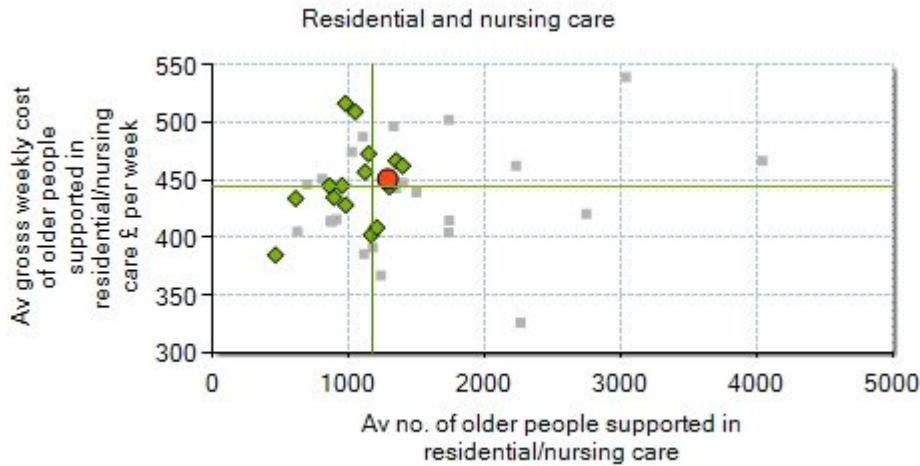


This chart compares the relationship between cost per hour of domiciliary care and the number of hours of care provided. There is an inverse relationship between the gross cost per hour of domiciliary care and the number of hours of domiciliary care that councils purchase or provide.

Note that unit costs will vary for councils in London and the south east compared to the rest of the country. Costs may also vary based on the extent to which the council uses an in-house provider, where councils purchase highly specialised services and/or serve dispersed communities.

Social care for older people

Residential and nursing care



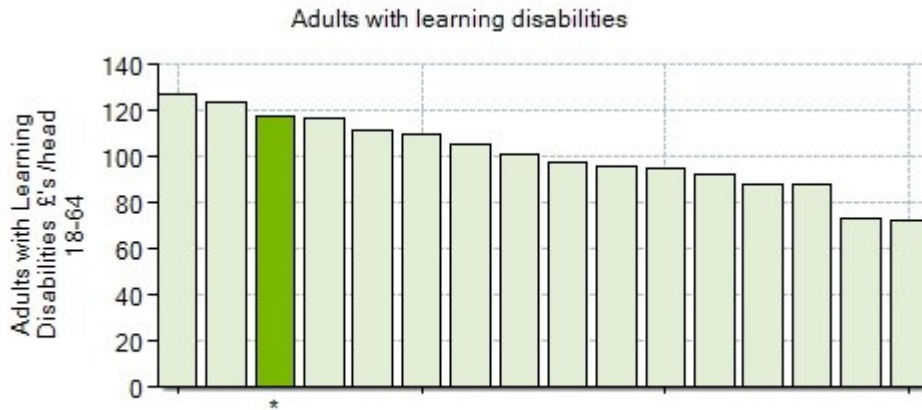
This chart shows the relationship between costs of residential care and the amount of residential care purchased or provided.

There is an inverse relationship between the number of residents that councils support and the gross cost per week of residential care.

Historical spending patterns and the level of in-house provision also play a part. In-house provision is usually more expensive but councils with high levels of in-house provision face considerable challenge if they try to reduce these levels. In-house provision may also cater for clients who need higher levels of care.

Social care for adults

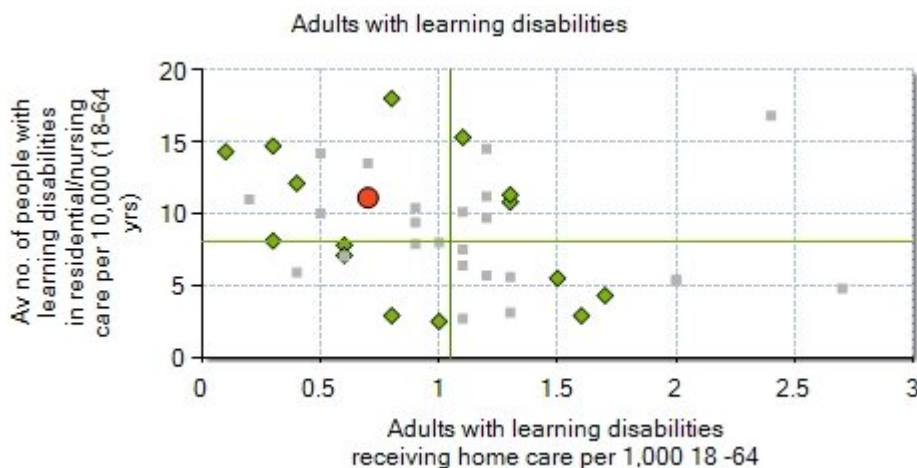
Adults with a learning disability



This chart compares the council's spending on adults with learning difficulties with that of other councils in the comparator group. Spending on adults with a learning disability will vary according to the model of service adopted by the council; that is the way in which it uses its resources to provide day services, community support and long term residential care.

The way in which the council provides for the small number of people with the most intensive needs may also impact on its level of spending compared to other councils.

Service mix



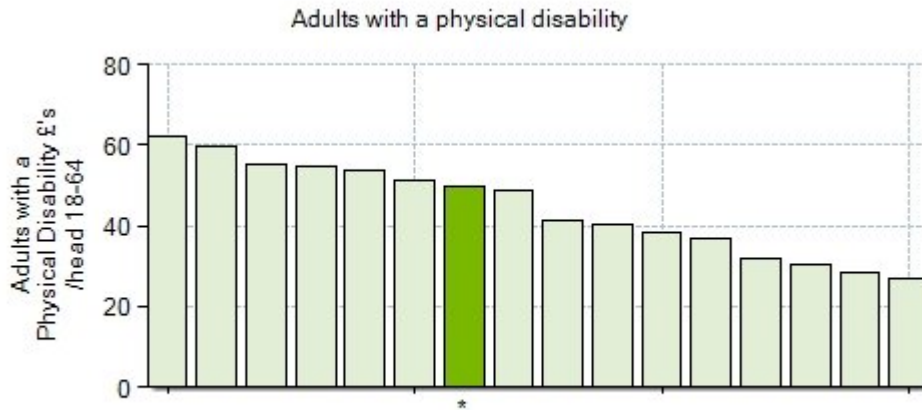
This chart shows how the council's learning disability service mix, i.e. levels of domiciliary and residential care provided, compares with other councils in the comparator group.

Higher levels of spending on services are associated with:

1. higher levels of use of residential care relative to help at home;
2. high unit costs of residential care purchased; and
3. high levels of provision both in terms of residential care and help in the home.

Social care for adults

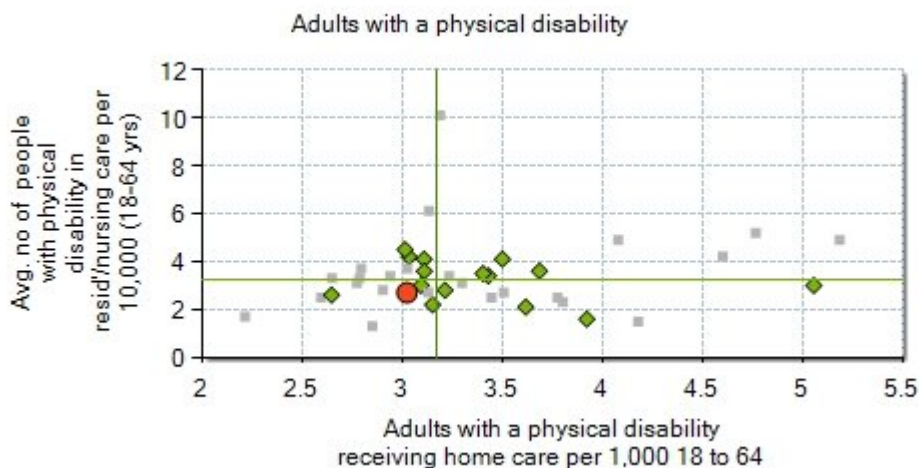
Adults with a physical disability



This chart compares the council's spending on adults with physical disabilities with that of other councils in the comparator group. Spending on adults with a physical disability will vary according to the model of service adopted by the council; that is the way in which it uses its resources to provide day services, community support and long term accommodation.

The way in which the council provides for the small number of people with the most intensive needs may also impact on its level of spending compared to other councils.

Service mix



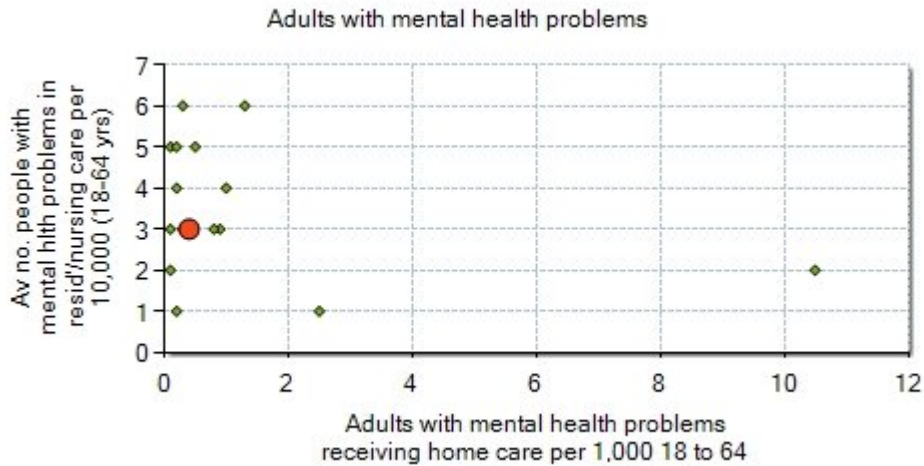
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Social care for adults

Adults with mental health needs

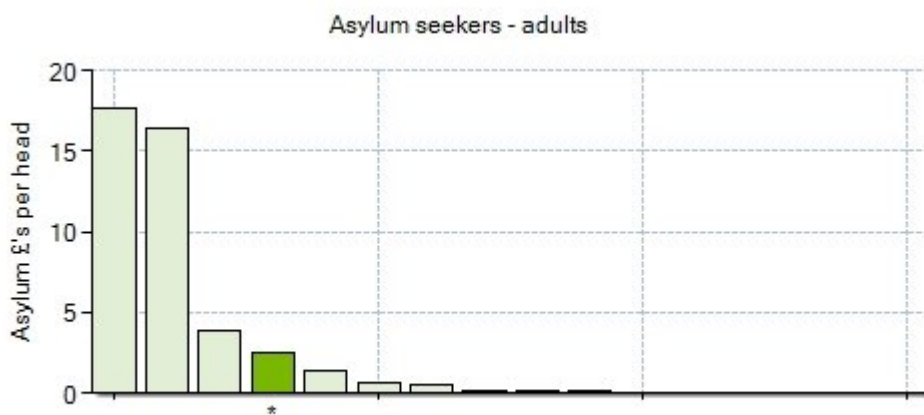


This chart shows how the council's service mix, i.e. levels of domiciliary and residential care provided, compares with other councils in the comparator group.

Supporting people in the community in partnership with health services is central to supporting people with mental health needs. However the highly flexible nature of community support services can make it difficult to relate spending to what is being purchased.

Councils with the highest and lowest levels of spending should show how the services they commission link to their strategy for mental health.

Asylum seekers

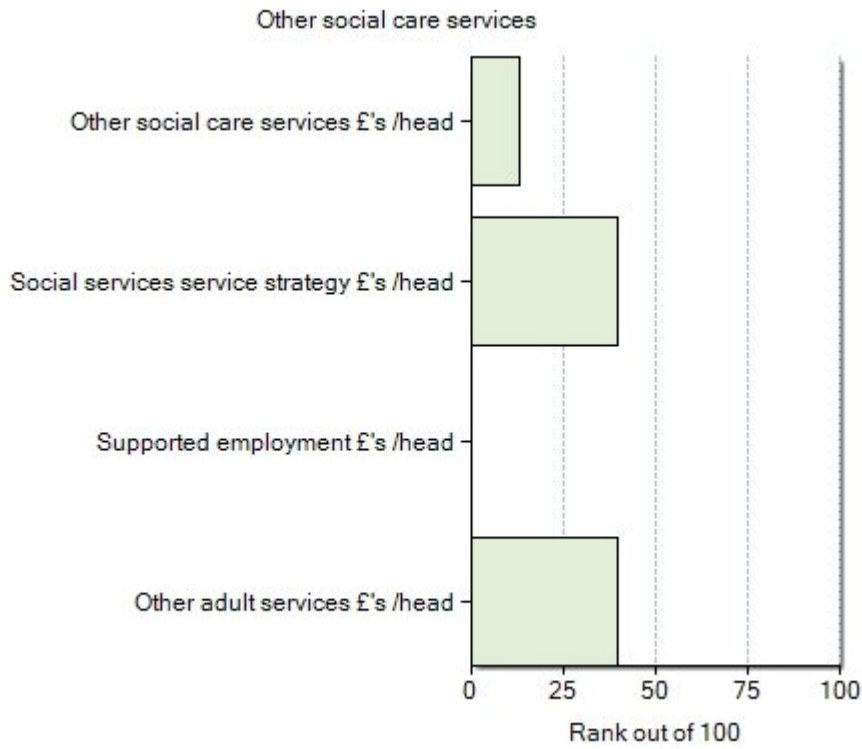


This chart reflects expenditure on adult asylum seekers.

N.B. it reflects spend per head of population and not spend per asylum seeker supported.

Social care for adults

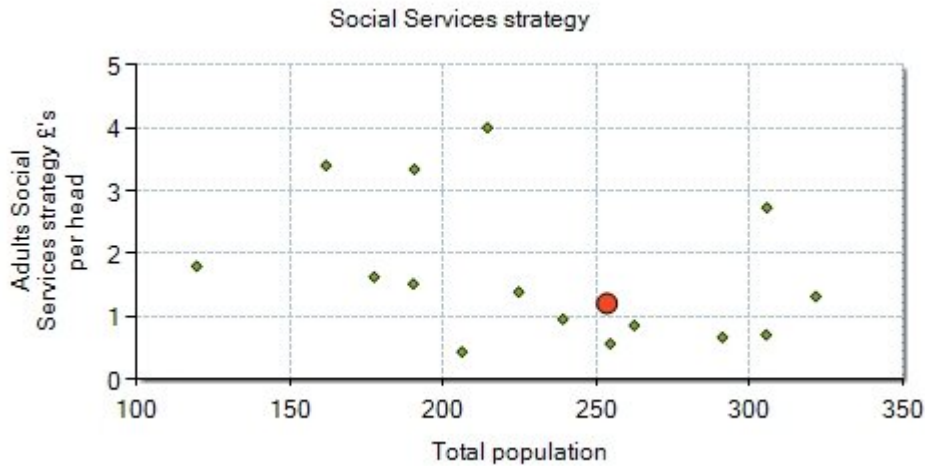
Other social services



Councils typically spend approximately less than 1 per cent of their resources on other social care services.

Social care for adults

Adult social care strategy



This chart shows the relationship between spending on social care strategy and the total population.

Spending will reflect the critical mass required to run any service and the size of the population being served.

How far is this council's spending on social care strategy consistent with spending by councils with a similar population? Councils with low levels of spending may have allocated a significant share of their commissioning, policy or management costs to operations rather than strategy.

Authorities used for the Comparison group Rotherham's Comparator Authority Group within this report:

- Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council
- Bolton Metropolitan Borough Council
- Borough of Telford and Wrekin
- City of Wakefield Metropolitan District Council
- Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council
- Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council
- Gateshead Metropolitan Borough Council
- Halton Borough Council
- Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council
- St Helens Metropolitan Borough Council
- Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council
- Stoke on Trent City Council
- Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council
- Walsall Metropolitan Borough Council
- Wigan Council