



“A PROBLEM SHARED”

Making best use of resources in Adult Social Care

Produced by two national partnership boards:

- ◆ **TEASC** (*supporting sector-led improvement*)
- ◆ **TLAP** (*promoting personalisation and community-based services*)



Products:

- ◆ “A Problem Shared”: national report
- ◆ Data Analysis: ASC trends over 5 years
- ◆ Self-Assessment tool for councils

Purpose:

- ◆ Supporting sector-led improvement
- ◆ Reviewing how budget reductions have been achieved so far
- ◆ Highlighting variations between councils
- ◆ Pulling together recent messages from research and guidance
- ◆ Developing a self-assessment toolkit



This presentation will:

- (1) Summarise the key messages/themes
 - (2) Highlight important financial trends
 - (3) Introduce the self-assessment toolkit
- Invite your participation in the next phase



Key messages and themes

Context:

- ◆ Unprecedented budget reductions since 2010
- ◆ Demographic pressures, offset by increased wealth
- ➔ What is the real impact of demographic change?

Local Variation:

- ◆ May be increasing
- ◆ Differential impact of council budget cuts – some hit harder than others
- ➔ Almost impossible to generalise about the sector

Impact of cuts has varied between ASC customer groups:

- ◆ Budgets reduced for all groups except PLD
- ➔ Need better understanding of reasons for this



Some “traditional” methods used to deliver savings so far:

- ◆ Most savings have come from residential and nursing care (NB reductions in new admissions - until 2011/12)
- ◆ Freezing/suppression of fees
- ◆ Increases in discretionary charges
- Unlikely to be sustainable

Even more fundamental change from 2013/14 onward:

- ◆ Challenges and solutions will vary from one place to the next
- ◆ Ongoing imperative to tackle ineffective/expensive services
- ◆ Ongoing imperative to “manage demand”
- There are “better” and “worse” ways of reducing demand (NB This is being explored by the ASC efficiency programme)



Importance of the partnership agenda:

- ◆ Huge potential to join up with the NHS – but no “one size fits all” model
- ◆ So far, the evidence of financial savings from joint work is equivocal
- Potential of Health and Wellbeing Boards to deliver results

Importance of culture change:

- ◆ Changing attitudes and behaviours
- Individuals can make a difference!

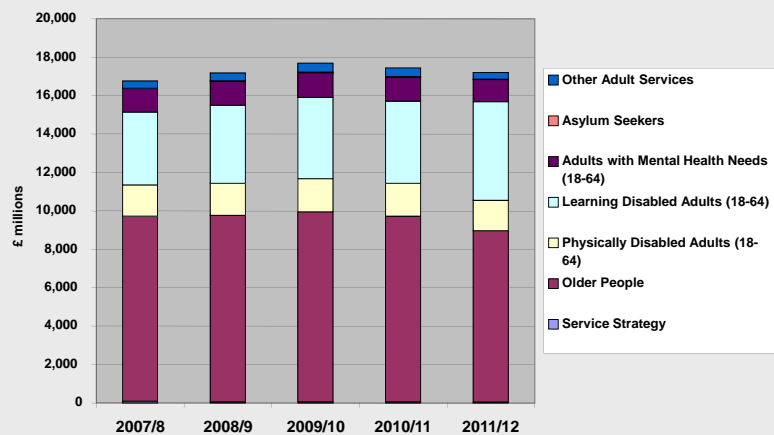
Importance of co-production:

- ◆ Risk of increasing tension within the sector
- Need new emphasis on working together – with partners, providers, communities, families and people who need support

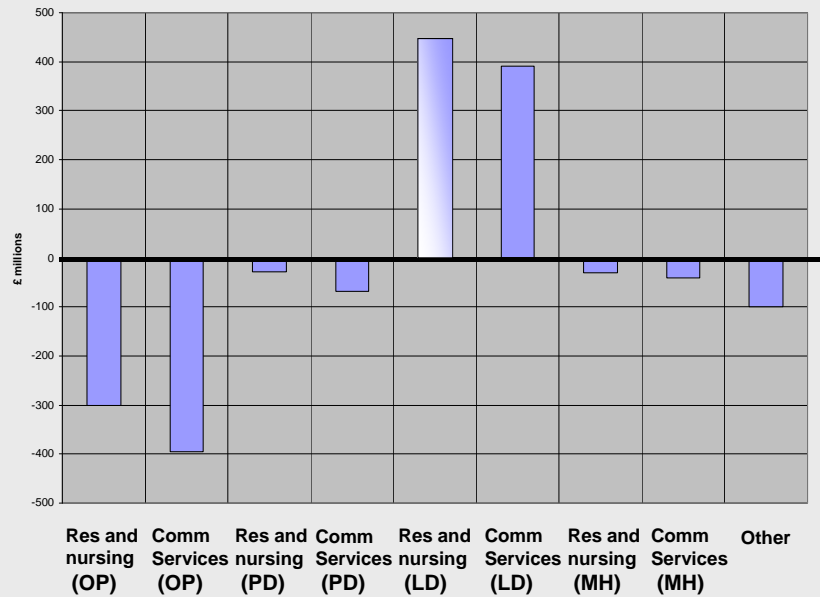
Facts and Figures

- ◆ Gross expenditure on ASC reduced in real terms by:
 - ◆ 1% in 2010/11
 - ◆ Between 2% and 7% in 2011/12.
- ◆ More savings from community services than from res/nursing home care in 2011/12. (NB Potential implications – should we expect further shifts in the balance of expenditure?)
- ◆ The numbers supported by ASC have steadily reduced overall – in most but not all councils.
- ◆ Evidence of extensive outsourcing and re-commissioning: NB unit costs “flattened out” in 2011/2.

Gross Current Expenditure (adjusted to 2012 prices) by customer group



Real-terms shifts in gross expenditure, between 2010/11 and 2011/12



Trends in LD services are very distinctive:

- ◆ Significant overall budget increases. (But this is not universal).
- ◆ Most of the expenditure increases relate to LD housing and support (not residential care).
- ◆ Increasing numbers supported, and complexity of need (but this does not adequately explain the budget pressures).
- ◆ Impact of new models (including self-directed support?)
- ◆ Local and regional variation – need to learn from the best.

Introducing the UOR self-assessment toolkit

- ◆ Based on the ADASS “whole system” framework (2011):

“How to make best use of resources: a whole system approach”

There are six overall areas. The first three address what should be offered to people, and the remaining three address how this should be delivered:

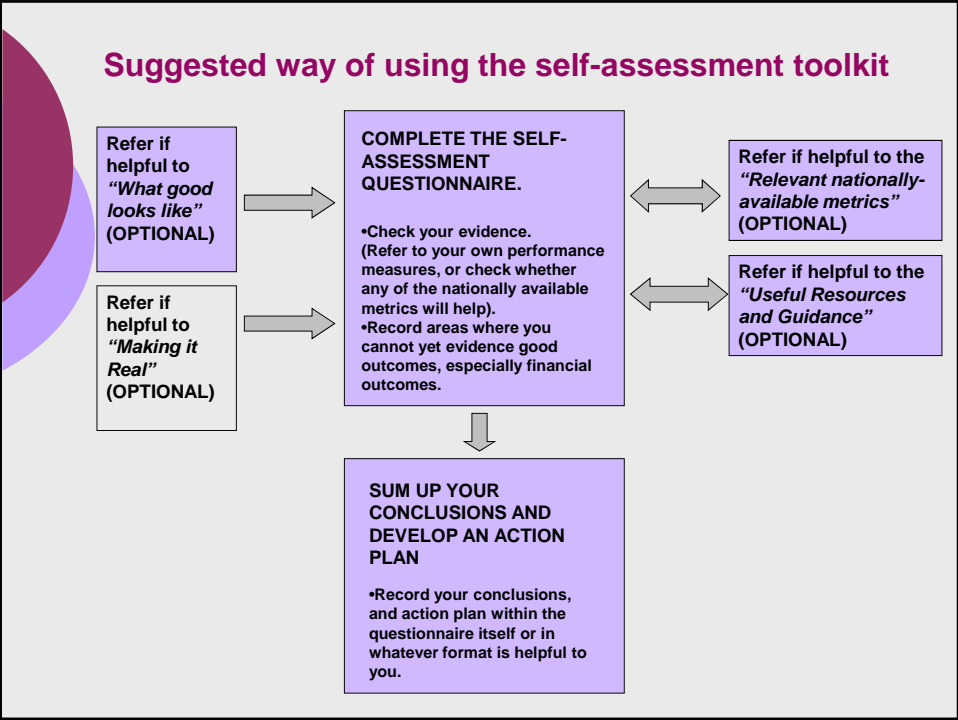
1. Prevention
2. Recovery
3. Continued Support
4. Efficient process
5. Partnership
6. Contributions

- ◆ **A Self-Assessment Questionnaire + other tools:**

- ◆ suggestions about “what good looks like”
- ◆ suggestions of useful performance indicators
- ◆ list of useful source materials.

- ◆ Designed to be used flexibly – e.g:

- ◆ for “light touch” management review or to support more detailed investigation;
- ◆ with or without external challenge;
- ◆ single councils or groups of councils – e.g. regional benchmarking clubs...?
- ◆ may be used within LGA Peer Challenge exercises.



	SCORE Min:0 Max: 3	BASIS FOR THIS SCORE i.e. quick summary of evidence	NOTES AND QUERIES including evidence gaps
1. Prevention			
1.1 Information and Advice <i>(Description of cost-effective practice)</i>			
1.2 Health, wellbeing and social inclusion <i>(Description of cost-effective practice)</i>			
1.3 Targeted Prevention <i>(Description of cost-effective practice)</i>			
1.4 Equipment and Assistive Technology <i>(Description of cost-effective practice)</i>			
Prevention – Action Plan			

	SCORE	BASIS FOR THIS SCORE i.e. quick summary of evidence	NOTES AND QUERIES including evidence gaps
1. Prevention			
1.4 Equipment and Assistive Technology	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established retail model, accessible to the public. Equipment supplier is trading successfully. Raised eligibility thresholds and increased charges (2010-12). Activity and expenditure have been high, but both are reducing. Telecare: Delivery infrastructure (inc. 24/7 response) well-established and cost-effective. Some successes achieved in reducing waking night staff in LD services using telecare. Extending - to make more integral to reablement and long-term packages. ➤ Planned budget saving: £80k in 2013/14. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>We are uncertain whether telecare has contributed to savings so far – cannot measure.</u> Implementation challenges – e.g. staff resistance. (Ongoing staff development programme). Difficult to substitute telecare for package once the package is established – so need to consider from the outset. Integration of OT and telecare assessment service with reablement – complete ongoing structural review (as below). Need more systematic and business-like approach.
<p>Action Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirm and implement revised performance management framework – by Oct 2013. (e.g. Measure proportion of people discharged from reablement who receive assistive technology/telecare, and proportion of long-term users who receive assistive technology/telecare?). Ensure 2013/14 reviews of LD customers routinely consider telecare options. Pilot telecare "benefits realisation" strategy (inc monitoring framework) in LD services – from Sept 2013. <p>Relevance to our 2013/14 Efficiency Programme: HIGH Our level of confidence: LOW/MEDIUM</p>			

	SCORE	BASIS FOR THIS SCORE i.e. quick summary of evidence	NOTES AND QUERIES including evidence gaps
2. Recovery			
2.1 Reablement	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established in-house homecare reablement service. Aiming for further integration with equipment/ adaptations from 2013/14. 65% of new referrals receive reablement (our target = 90%). 45% of those receiving reablement need no service after 6 weeks (our target = 50%). An additional 10% need a reduced service after 6 weeks (our target = 15%). Unit cost = £2k per intervention. ➤ Planned budget saving: £120k in 2013/14. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>We do not fully understand why our provision of long-term packages continues to increase.</u> We need to know more about the medium-term outcomes of reablement – e.g. after 3 months, and 1 or 2 years. We aim to target the service more effectively from 2013 onwards – e.g. many people do not need 6 weeks, a few need more. We need to bring down the unit cost of the in-house service – to <£1.5k. Link to new domiciliary care framework contract (see next section).
<p>Action Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess usefulness of 3-monthly reviews for all those discharged from homecare reablement. Use annual reviews in 2013/14 to log outcomes for all those who received reablement in 2012/13. Ensure potential of equipment/adaptations is routinely considered for all users of reablement service – implementation by Sept 2013. Agree indicators for regional benchmarking by June 2013 Complete ongoing review and confirm model for improving co-ordination of OT assessment service with reablement, 2013/14. <p>Relevance to our 2013/14 Efficiency Programme: HIGH Our level of confidence: MEDIUM</p>			

◆ The toolkit aims to be based on evidence on what is cost-effective. But there are many gaps in local and national evidence – and ongoing controversies!

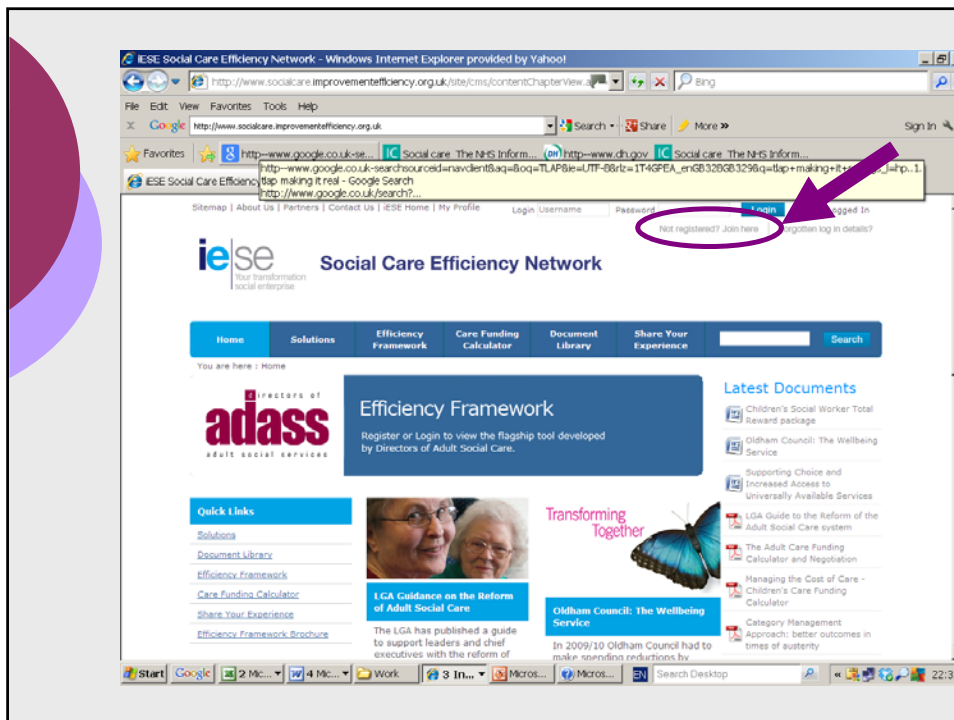
◆ The toolkit is a “work in progress”. We will:

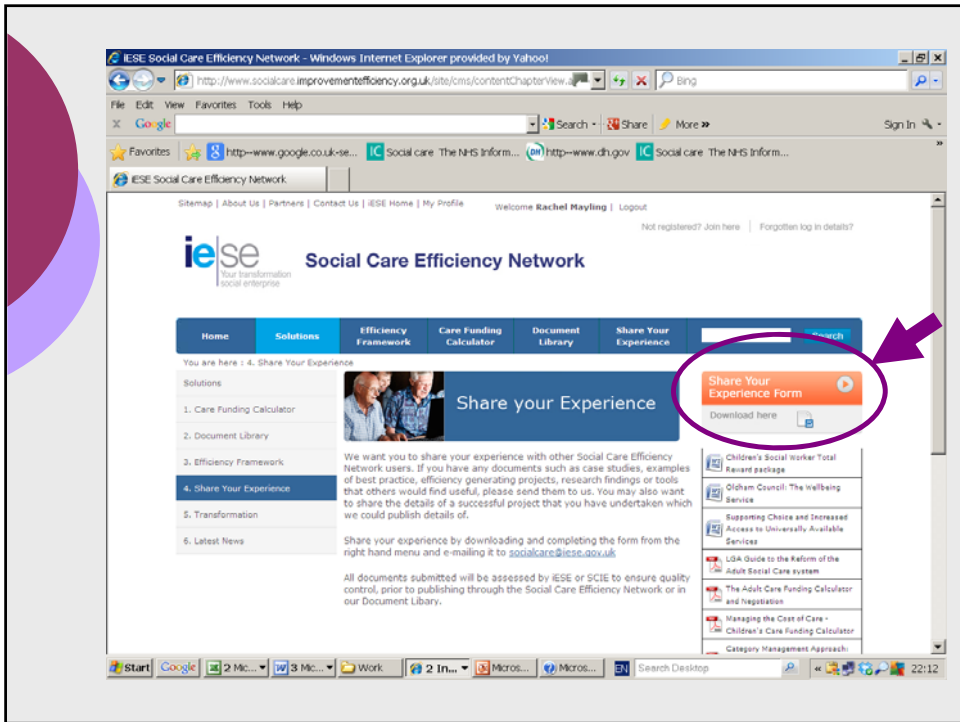
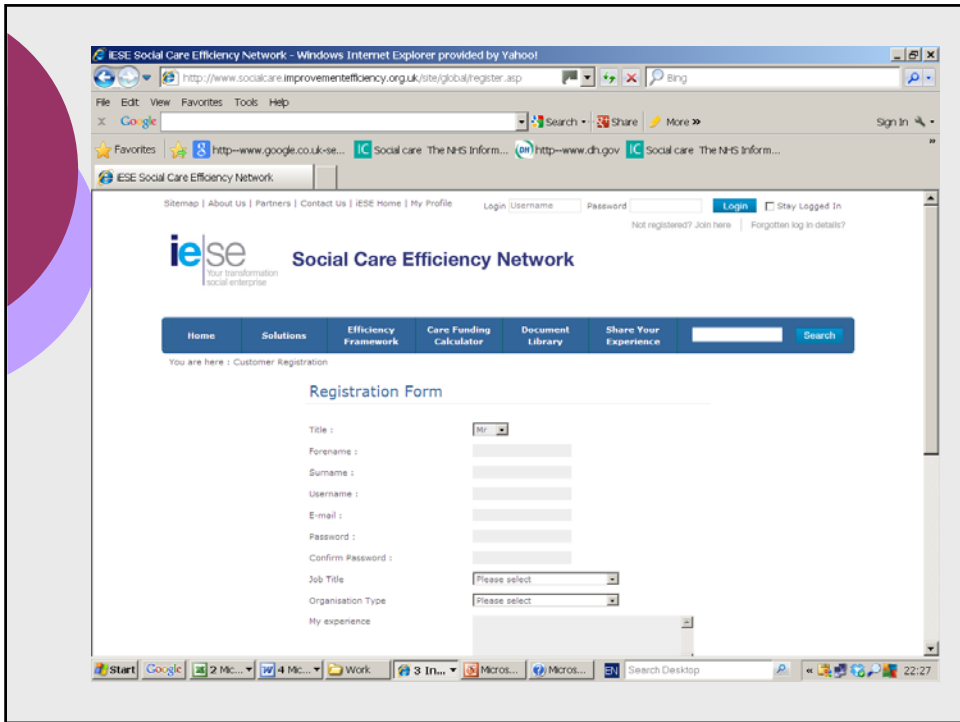
- test and refine it in 2013;
- encourage comparisons/benchmarking;
- use it to inform more national development work on UOR;
- disseminate learning.

◆ Ongoing priority to collect evidence on “what works” – collated by Improvement and Efficiency South East (IESE). Please keep sending examples to their “Social Care Efficiency Network” (SCENE) website: <http://www.socialcare.improvementefficiency.org.uk>

➢ Can you help by:

- Trying out the toolkit?
- Sharing your experience?







Next steps:

- ◆ Early pilots of toolkit in 4 locations.
- ◆ Considering a supplementary tool/support for elected Members.
- ◆ Looking for more volunteers for May 2013 onwards (for “light-touch” approach or extended review).
- ◆ Some guidance and support available from TEASC.
- ◆ Comments and feedback (and expressions of interest) to:

Simon Williams (ADASS resources group): simon.williams@merton.gov.uk

Oliver Mills (TEASC Programme Director): oasmills@btinternet.com

Rachel Ayling (TEASC project manager): rmayling@hotmail.com