

# Caretrak Final Report: Stoke-on-Trent Learning Disability Partnership Board



## Analysing the Learning Disability Partnership Board Self Assessment Returns

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# Overview

Caretrak were commissioned by a West Midlands Regional Department of Health and the Regional Improvement & Efficiency Partnership to analyse all of the Local Authority Learning Disability Partnership Board self assessment returns. We reported back to the regional Valuing People board at their 29<sup>th</sup> April meeting on local, regional and national level trends and scenarios, the main messages from the analysis, best practice and opportunities for shared learning and collaboration, guidance on next steps and priorities for next year. Caretrak specialise in data analysis within the Health & Social Care sector, focusing on fast turn around times and creating bespoke solutions to client's requests.

This report examines the findings drawn from analysis of the Local Authority Learning Disability Partnership Board's annual returns for 2009/2010 submitted at the end of financial year.

We would like to thank all those people who assisted in the creation of this report and those who attended the presentations.

# Executive Summary

The Valuing People Now Program states the following are key areas that each Local Authority should be concentrating on:

- Strong leadership & effective board
- Improvements in healthcare
- Increased range of housing
- Personalisation & person-centred planning
- More people in real paid employment
- Better planning, commissioning & service development

Especially the key areas of Health, Housing and Employment. This report focuses on just Housing and Employment, due to the returns from the Strategic Health Authority giving more detail into peoples health being unavailable at the time of the report. The analysis in this report has been produced using the following data sources:

- Learning Disability Partnership Board reports
- National Returns
- Care Quality Commission
- Learning Disability national reports (e.g. Public Service Agreement 16)

# Summary of Key Findings

Below is a summary of the key findings from this project, more detailed analysis has been included with each of the relevant slides:

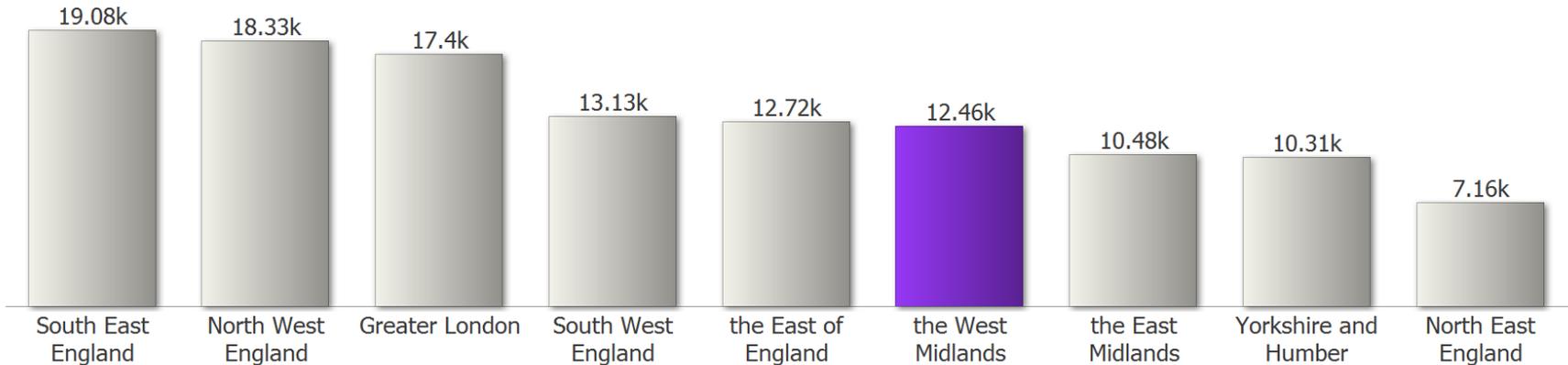
1. We are concerned with planning to meet the needs of a very small proportion of the total population. This may make it difficult consistently to engage those organisations which are required to plan for the needs of the *whole* population.
2. These graphs demonstrate how national and regional data can be converted into local information. Given that Partnership Boards are concerned with planning for the needs of an average of approximately 1000 people, it should be expected that they will hold and report good quality information about these people. However, analysis of the annual returns shows that this is not the case.
3. The population information has been broken down by the definitions given within the returns. These graphs confirm that insufficient priority is given to collecting and reporting consistently reliable planning information. It can also be inferred that common definitions are not being applied.
4. In general smaller local authorities spend more per capita and larger authorities spend less. However, regardless of levels of expenditure, the annual returns confirm that all local authorities face a similar strategic challenge.
5. This pie chart encapsulates the nature and scale of the challenge facing local authorities as commissioners – shifting expenditure from institutional provision to meet the housing, employment and health needs of the current and future population.
6. There is a big variation in the levels of spend and therefore challenge currently faced between local authorities. However, this information should be considered alongside the information about *numbers* of people in residential and nursing care as an authority with relatively lower expenditure may be purchasing cheaper placements.
7. The strategic challenge facing this region is reflected in the national picture. This is to be expected given the priorities identified by the National Delivery Plan. On average only 15% of the known LD population live within their own home, compared to 80% of the general population.

# Summary of Key Findings Cont.

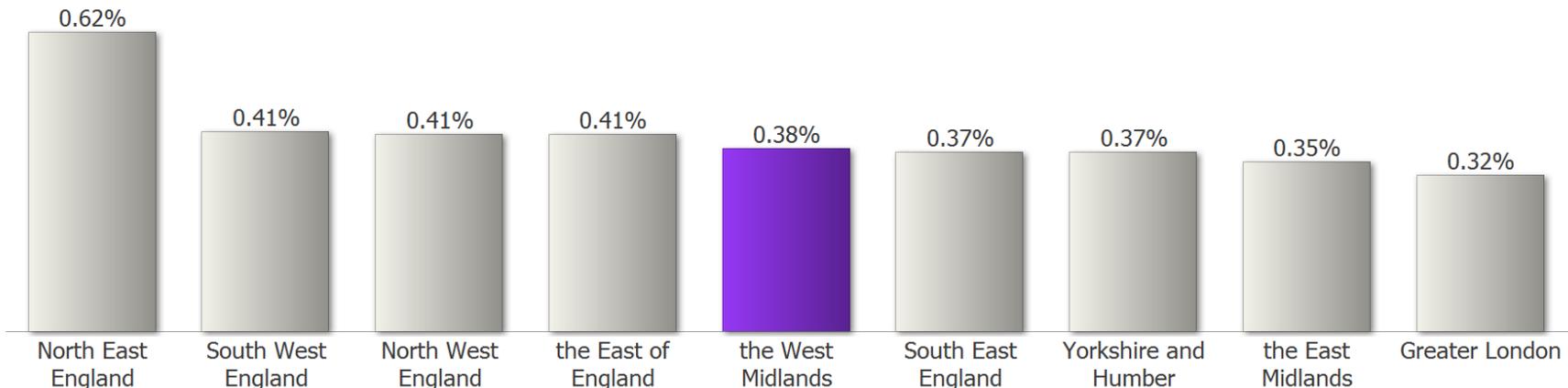
8. Although 'living with family' is regarded as 'settled accommodation' for the purposes of PSA16, the information does not tell us how many of these people would rather be living in their own homes.
9. A long tradition of commissioning institutional placements for adults with learning disability has not led to a consistent standard of excellence. Almost 1 in 5 LD homes have only "adequate" standards or worse.
10. Geographical distance may break the individual's ties with his/her local area and also make it harder commissioning authority to monitor what it is getting for its money.
11. This shows the number of homes available for each Local Authority that cater to a LD need, but does not mean that people are placed in all these homes. One LA has over a 3<sup>rd</sup> of homes in their area with only a 1\*, adequate rating.
12. The National Delivery Plan 2010/11 state that at on average, 7.5% of the LD population are in work, it also states that this is "shockingly poor". All local authorities in the region face a common strategic challenge. This shows the breakdown for the region, both 16 hours or more and under 16 hours of paid employment.
13. The information does not tell us the extent to which 'unpaid voluntary work' is a preferred outcome. Relatively higher figures represent best practice if it can be demonstrated that this what people want.
14. Local government and the NHS are the biggest employers in the region and other employers might expect them to model best practice. However, this not happening consistently across the region.
15. This information is critical to future planning and commissioning. However, it is not being consistently collected or reported by individual local authorities. The wide variation in numbers of young people in comparison to the current adult population suggests that more work needs to be done to verify the reported information. A number of Local Authorities show some examples of excellent performance in reviewing the needs of young people.
16. This gives the percentage of the population on either personal budgets or direct payments, giving an indication to each LA as to their challenges to increase this figure over the next couple of years.
17. This is looking at the total and relative spend on Advocacy, this is an important area to Local Authorities, however, looking at the big picture, it is a very small percentage of spend.

# Population Overview

**Population aged 18-64 known to have a Learning Disability by Region**



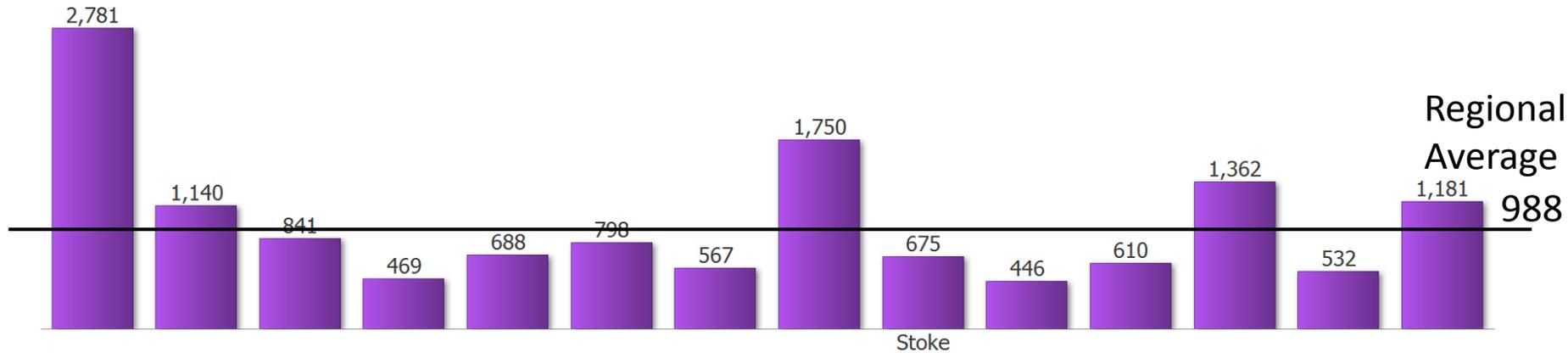
**% of population aged 18-64 known to have a Learning Disability by Region**



**Key Finding 1:** This graph demonstrates that we are concerned with planning to meet the needs of a very small proportion of the total population. This may make it difficult consistently to engage those organisations which are required to plan for the needs of the *whole* population. The purple colour corresponds to the region in question.

# Population Overview Cont.

**Population 18-64 known to services to have a Learning Disability by Local Authority**



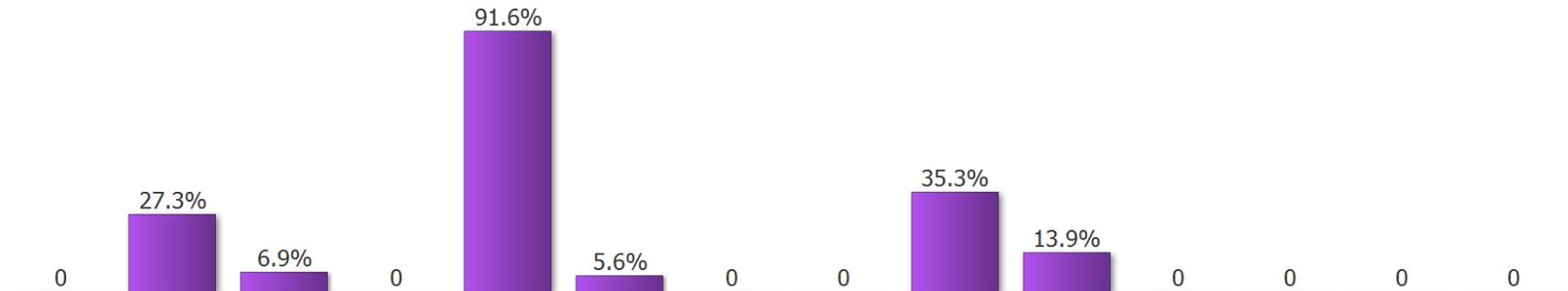
**% of population 18-64 known to services to have a Learning Disability by Local Authority**



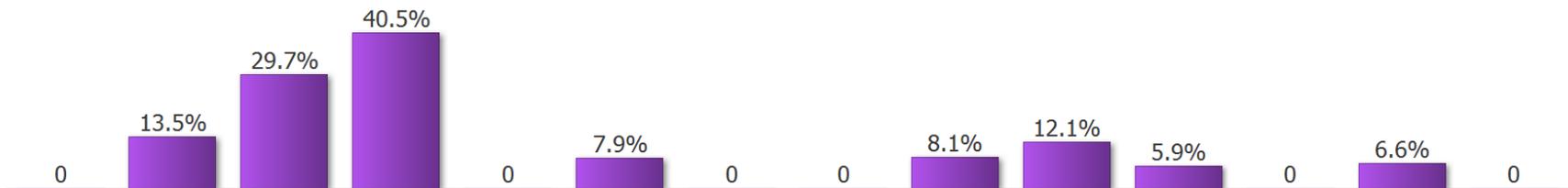
Key Finding 2: These graphs demonstrate how national and regional data can be converted into local information. Given that Partnership Boards are concerned with planning for the needs of an average of approximately 1000 people, it should be expected that they will hold and report good quality information about these people. However, analysis of the annual returns shows that this is not the case.

# Population Breakdown

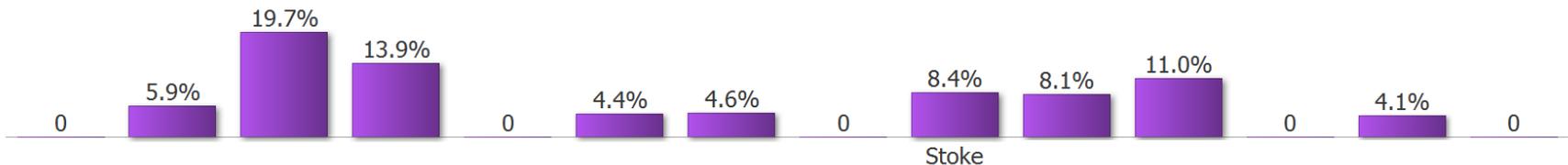
**Reported % of known LD population with Complex Needs**



**Reported % of known LD population who Exhibit Challenging Behaviour**



**Reported % of known LD population with Autism**

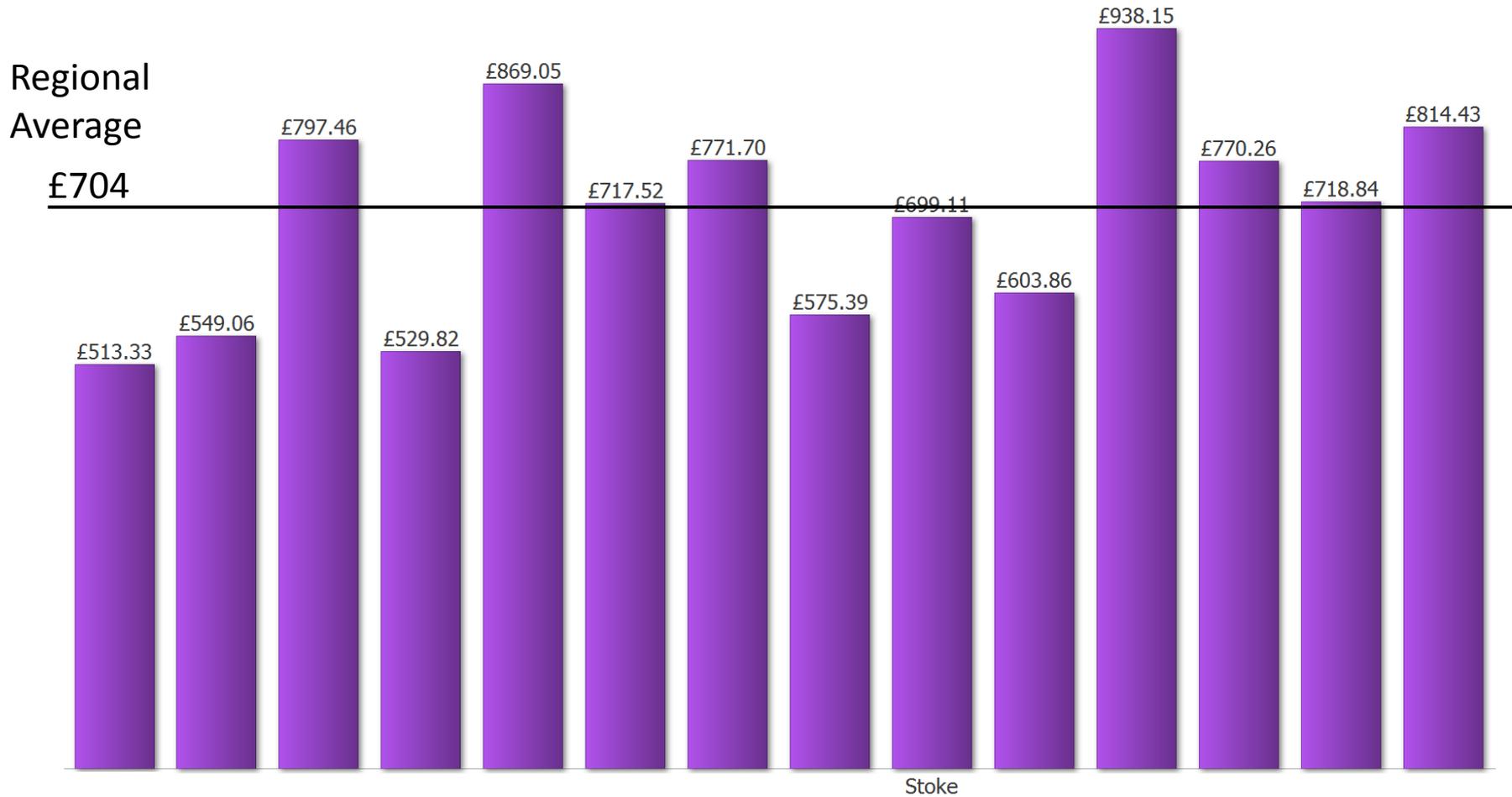


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Key Finding 3: The population information has been broken down by the definitions given within the returns. These graphs confirm that insufficient priority is given to collecting and reporting consistently reliable planning information. It can also be inferred that common definitions are not being applied.

# Spend Overview

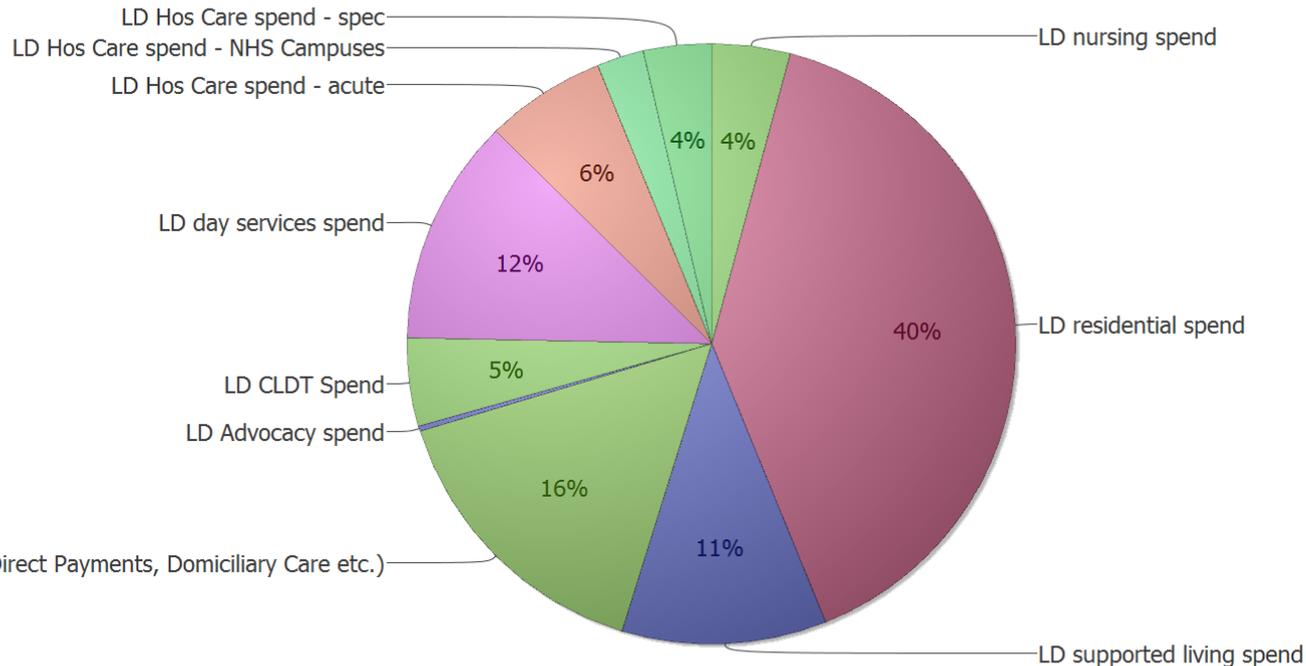
Average weekly spend per person known to have a Learning Disability per Local Authority



Key Finding 4: This is showing the average spend per person within each Local Authority. In general smaller local authorities spend more per capita and larger authorities spend less. However, regardless of levels of expenditure, the annual returns confirm that all local authorities face a similar strategic challenge.

# Spend Overview Cont.

**Total regional Learning Disability budget as declared per year (Total spend of £591 million)**

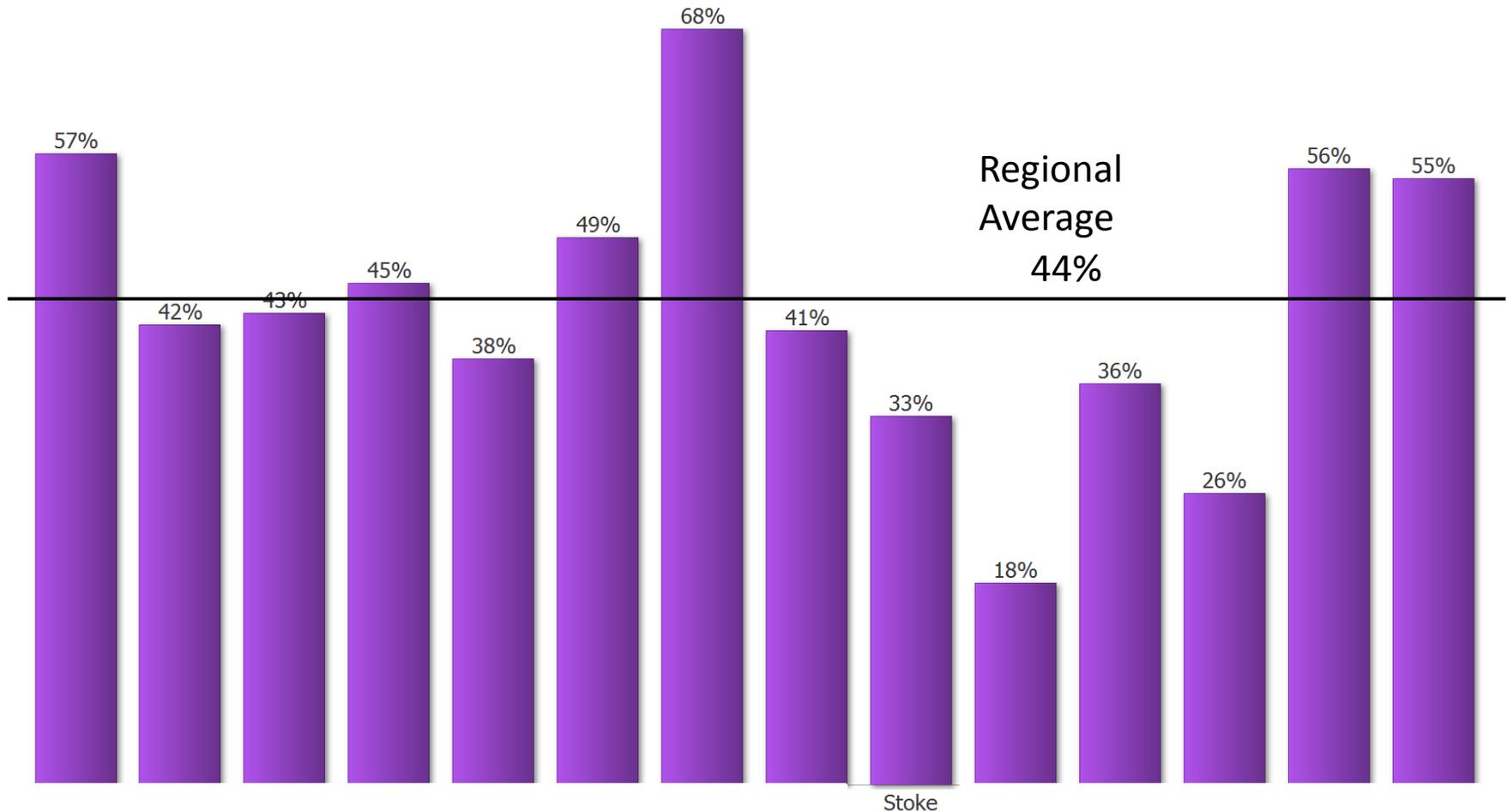


- 7 out of 14 of the Local Authorities have a pooled budget.
- 9 out of 14 of the Local Authorities have a section 75 agreement in place.

Key Finding 5: This pie chart encapsulates the nature and scale of the challenge facing local authorities as commissioners – shifting expenditure from institutional provision to meet the housing, employment and health needs of the current and future population.

# Residential & Nursing Spend

Reported % of Spend on Res & Nursing Care (Total Regional Spend of £236 million)

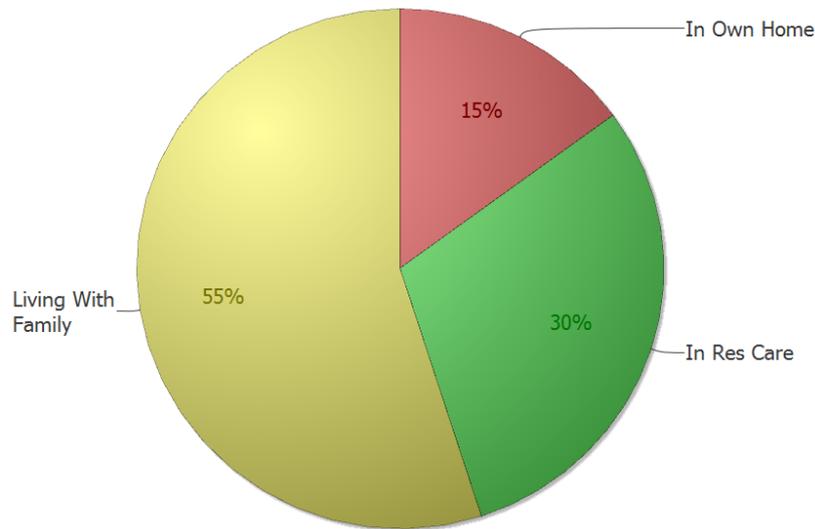


Key Finding 6: This graph shows the scale of the challenge faced by each local authority in the region. As can be seen, there is a big variation in the levels of spend between local authorities. However, this information should be considered alongside the information about *numbers* of people in residential and nursing care as an authority with relatively lower expenditure may be purchasing cheaper placements.

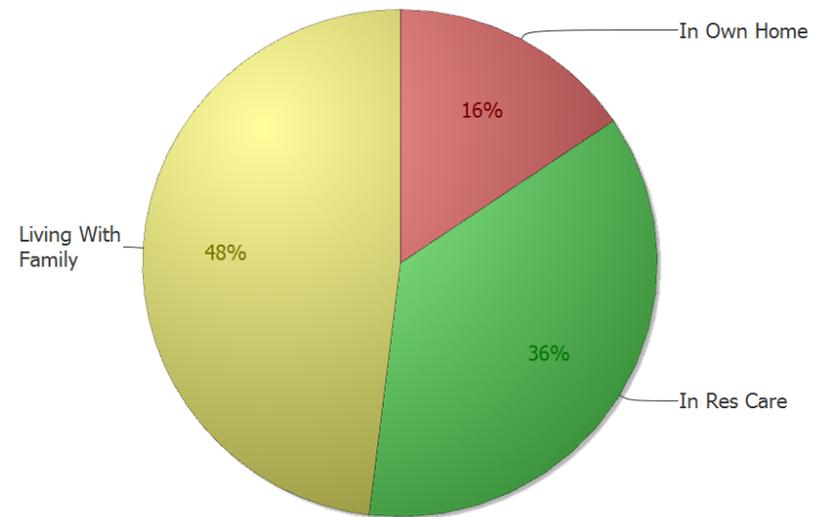
# Where People Live

Reported information around where people live (National figures are taken from PSA16)

National Picture



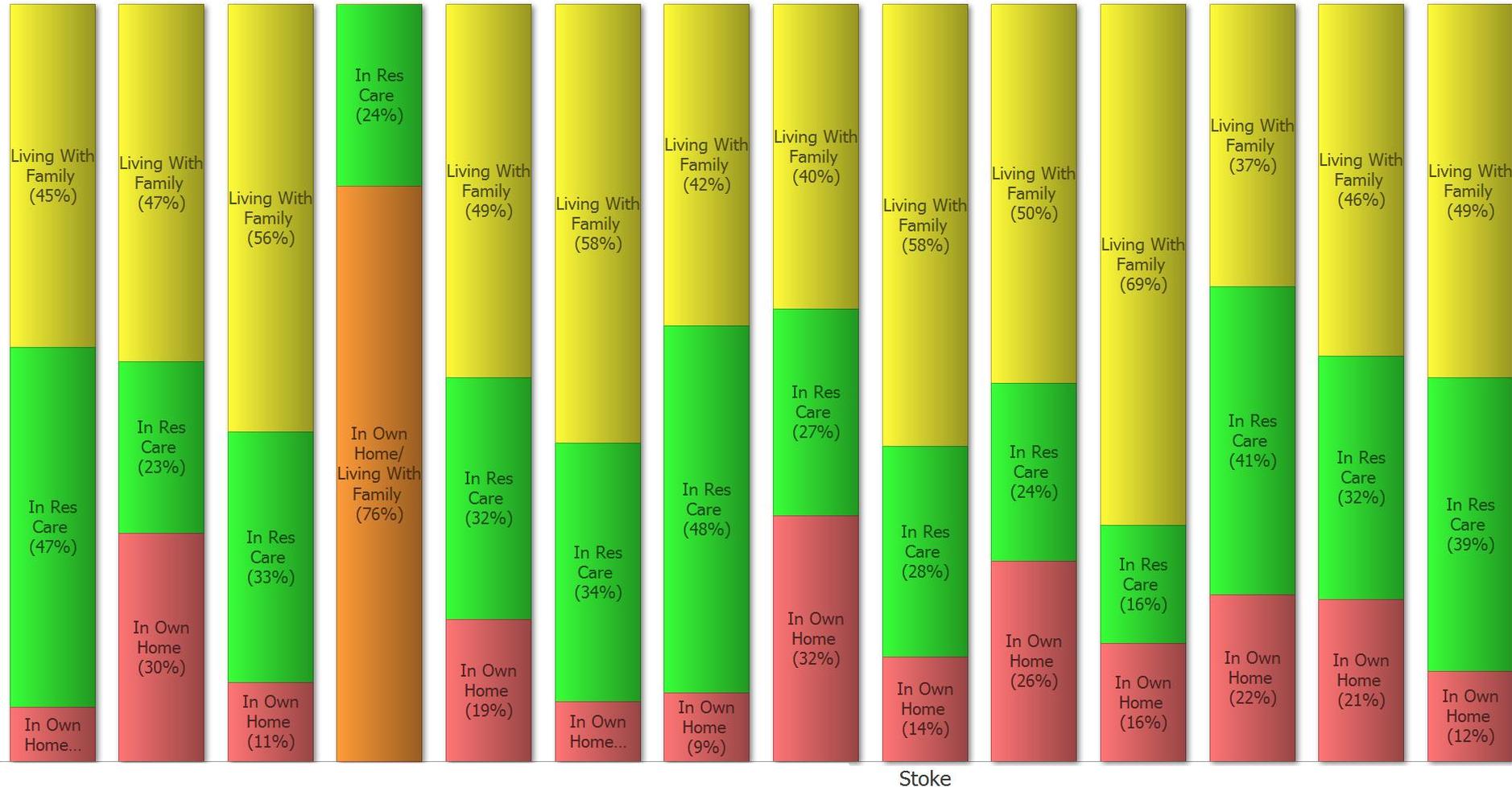
West Midlands Picture



Key Finding 7: This pie chart confirms that the strategic challenge facing the Region is reflected in the national picture. This is to be expected given the priorities identified by the National Delivery Plan. On average only 15% of the known LD population live within their own home, compared to 80% of the general population.

# Where People Live Cont.

Reported information around where people live



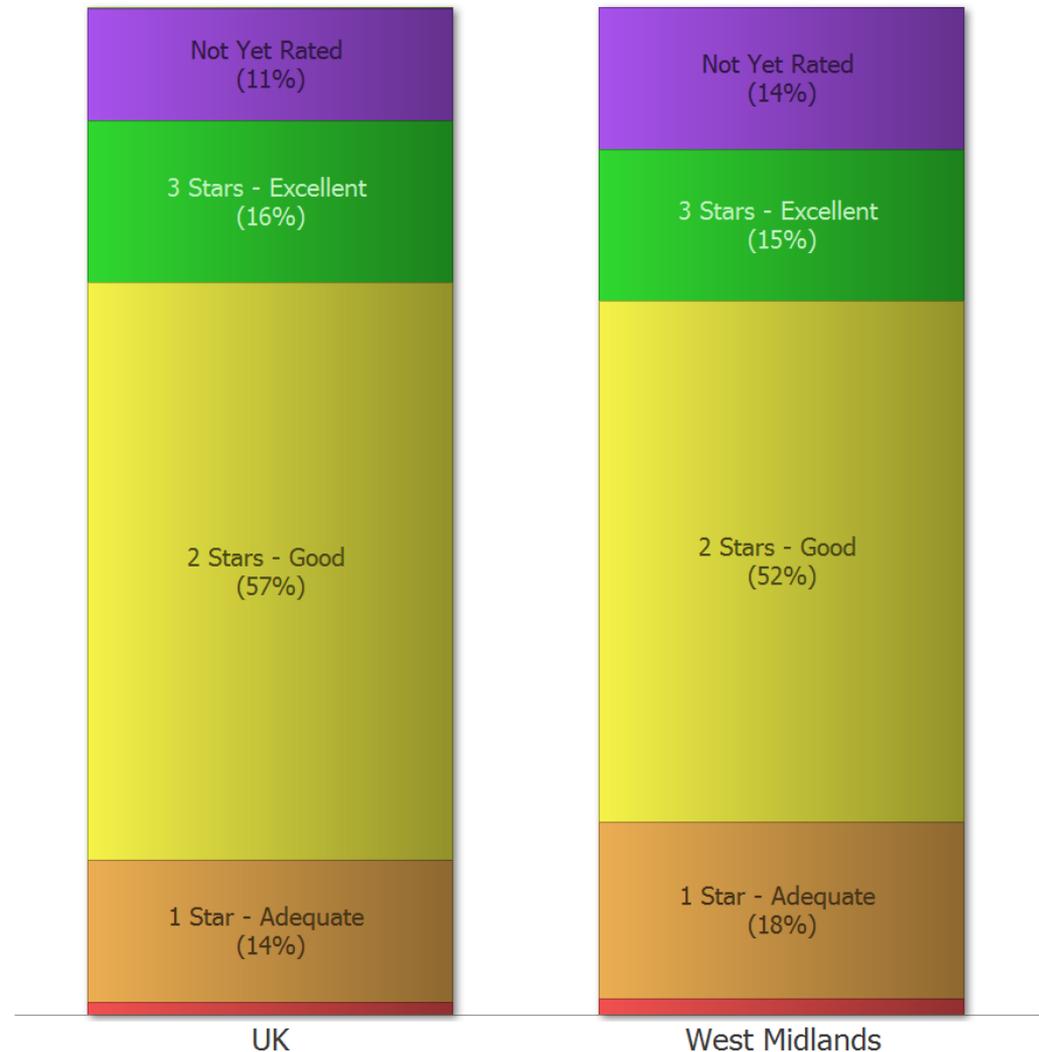
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Key Finding 8: The splits are taken using PSA16 guidelines for each section, One LA did not provide a split between “own home” and “with family”. Although ‘living with family’ is regarded as ‘settled accommodation’ for the purposes of PSA16, the information does not tell us how many of these people would rather be living in their own homes.

# Where People Live Cont.

- 66% of LD population in Residential Care are in the LA area
- 34% of LD population in Residential Care are out of the LA area

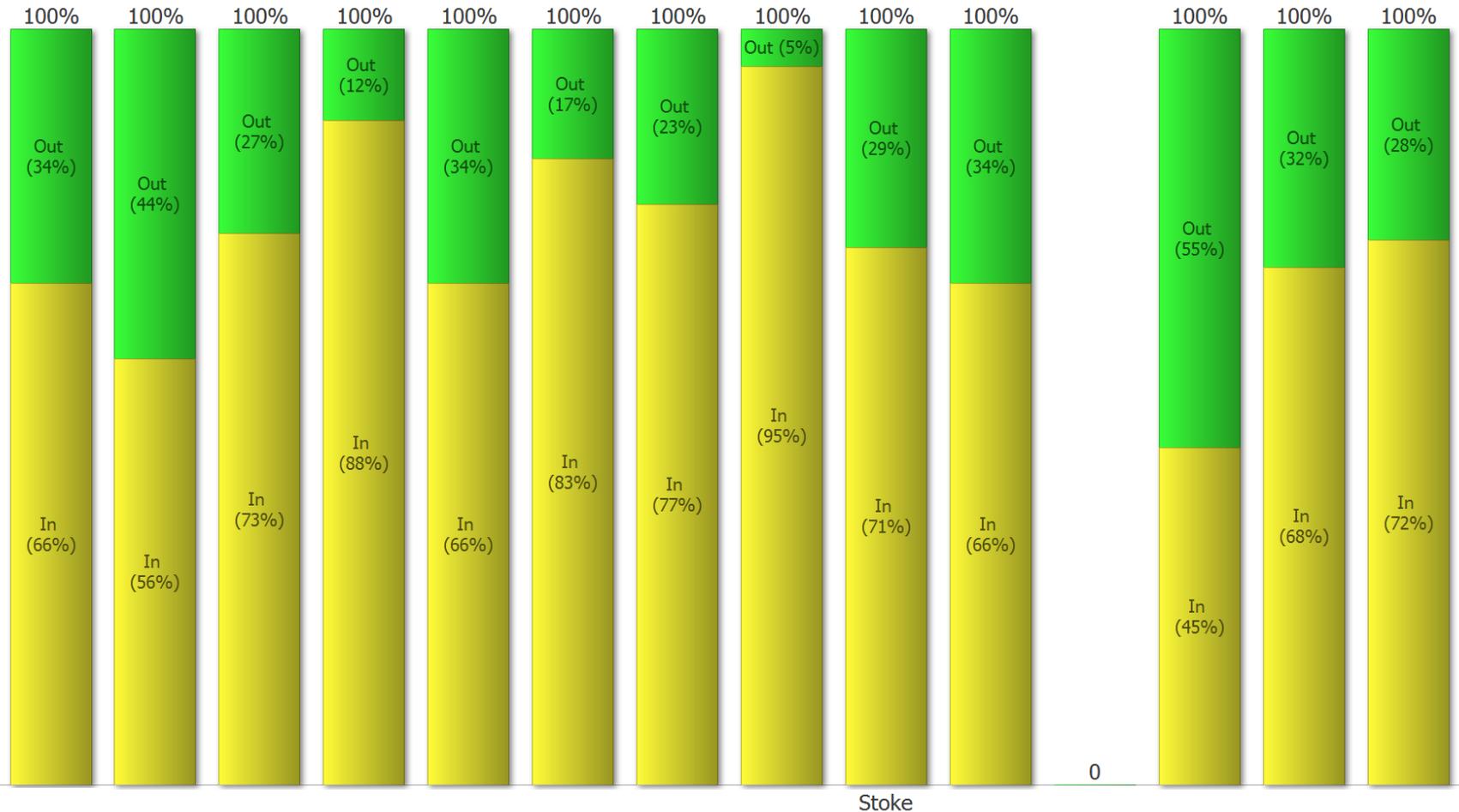
Star Ratings of Registered Homes supporting LD



Key Finding 9: This information shows that a long tradition of commissioning institutional placements for adults with learning disability has not led to a consistent standard of excellence. Almost 1 in 5 homes have only adequate standards or worse.

# Where People Live Cont.

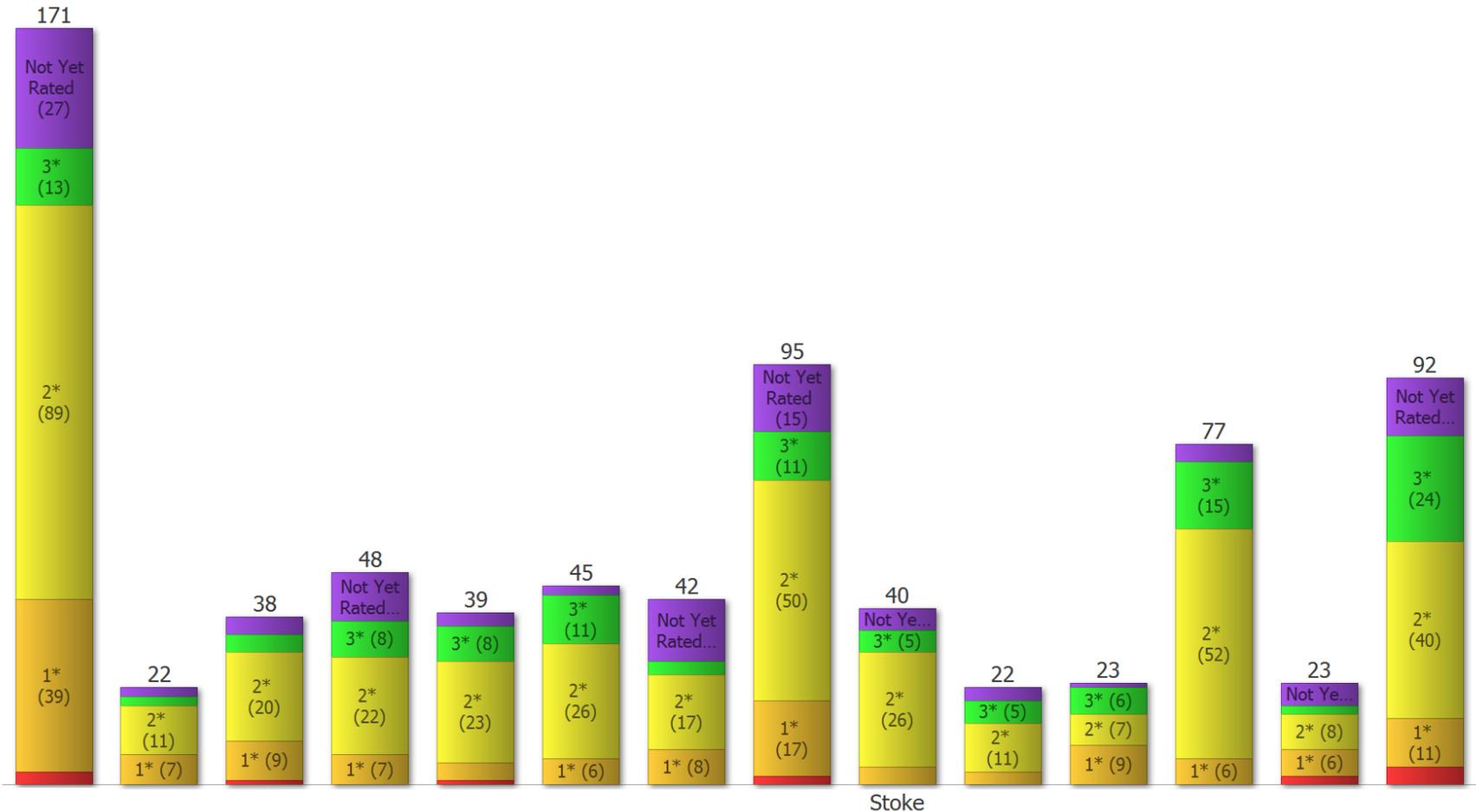
Reported % of known LD population in Residential or Nursing Care living in and out of Local Authority Area



Key Finding 10: Geographical distance may break the individual's ties with his/her local area and also make it harder for the commissioning authority to monitor what it is getting for its money.

# Where People Live Cont.

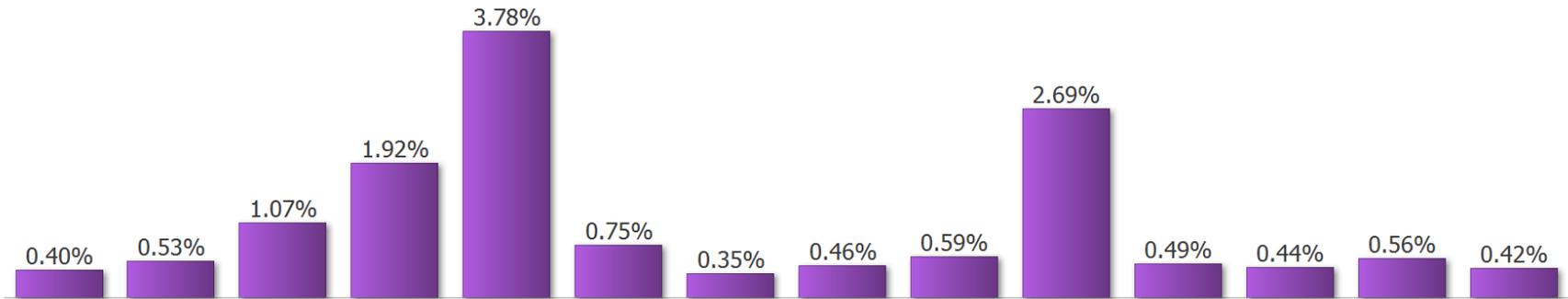
## Star Ratings of Registered Homes supporting Learning Disability



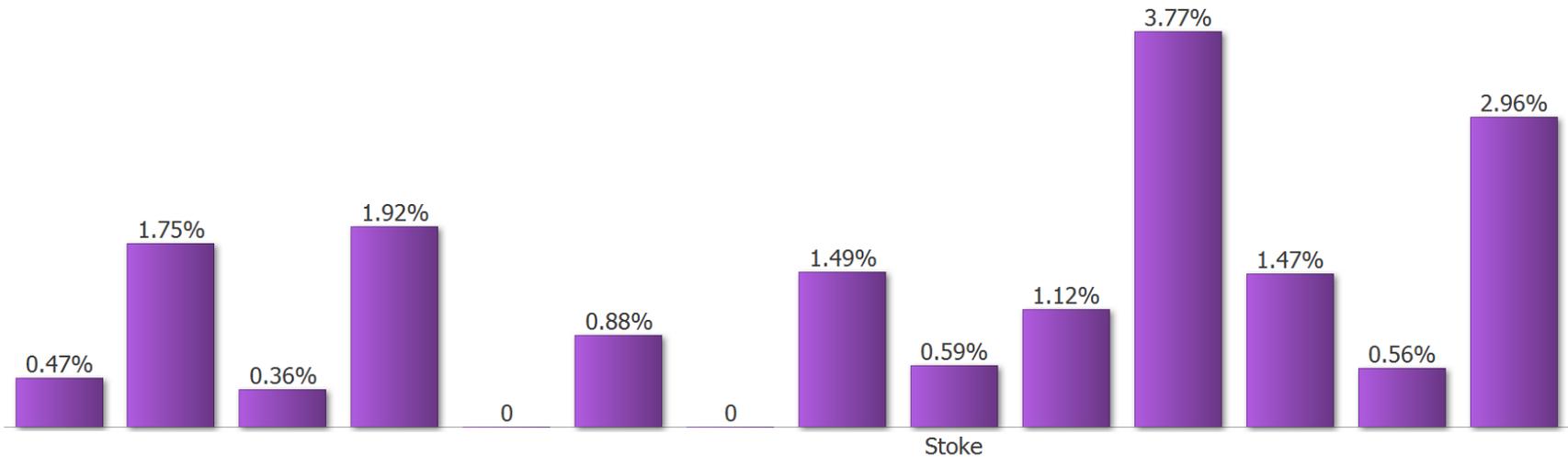
Key Finding 11: This shows the number of homes available for each Local Authority that cater to a LD need, but does not mean that people are placed in all these homes. One LA has over a 3<sup>rd</sup> of homes in their area with only a 1\*, adequate rating.

# Employment

**Reported % of the LD population in paid employment, working for more than 16 hours/week**



**Reported % of the LD population in paid employment, working for less than 16 hours/week**

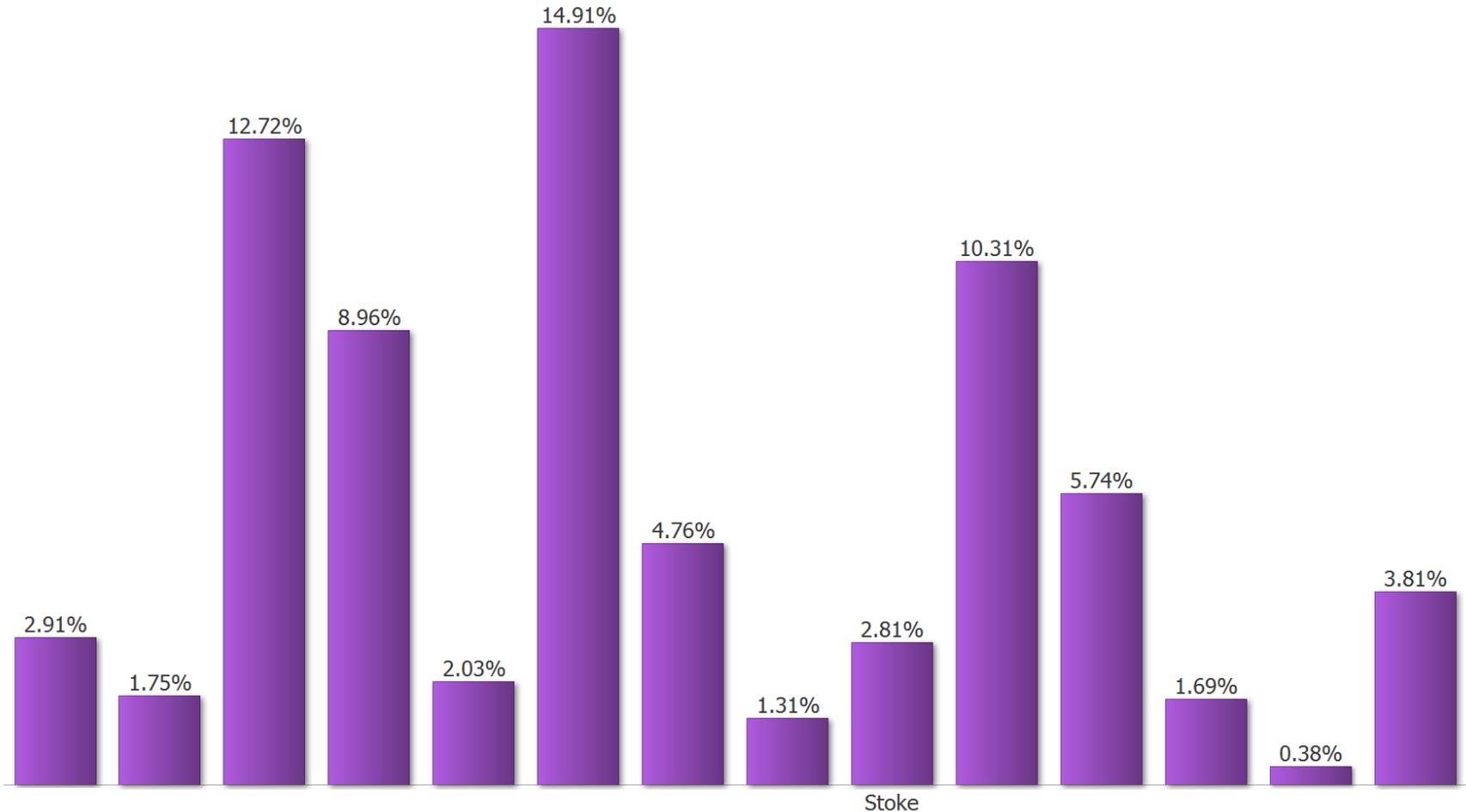


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Key Finding 12: The National Delivery Plan 2010/11 state that at on average, 7.5% of the LD population are in work, it also states that this is “shockingly poor”. All local authorities in the region face a common strategic challenge. This shows the breakdown for the region, both 16 hours or more and under 16 hours of paid employment. The following slide focuses on voluntary unpaid work.

# Employment Cont.

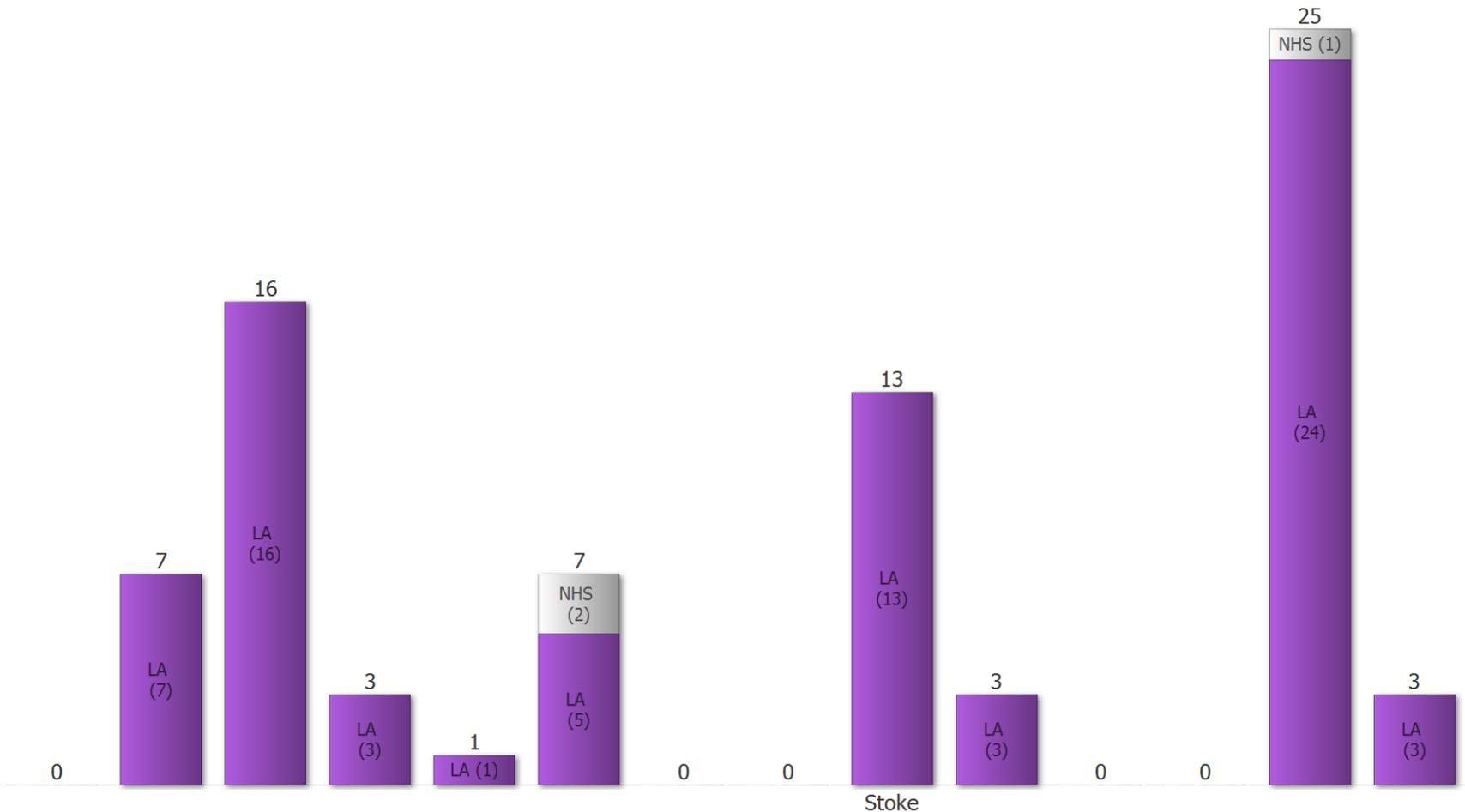
Reported % of the LD population in unpaid voluntary work



Key Finding 13: The information does not tell us the extent to which 'unpaid voluntary work' is a preferred outcome. Relatively higher figures represent best practice if it can be demonstrated that this what people want.

# Employment Cont.

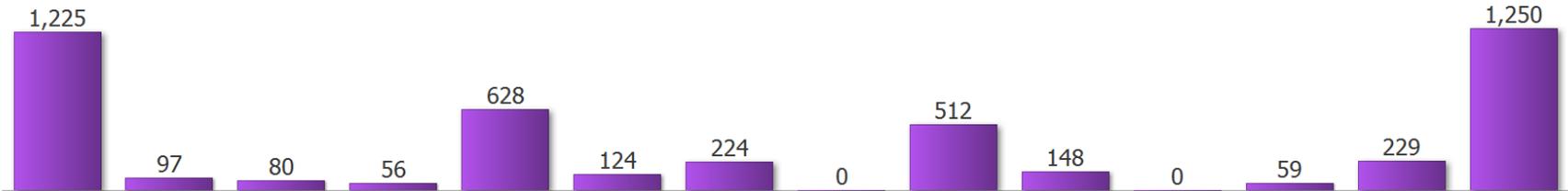
Reported numbers of the LD population working for either the Local Authority or the NHS



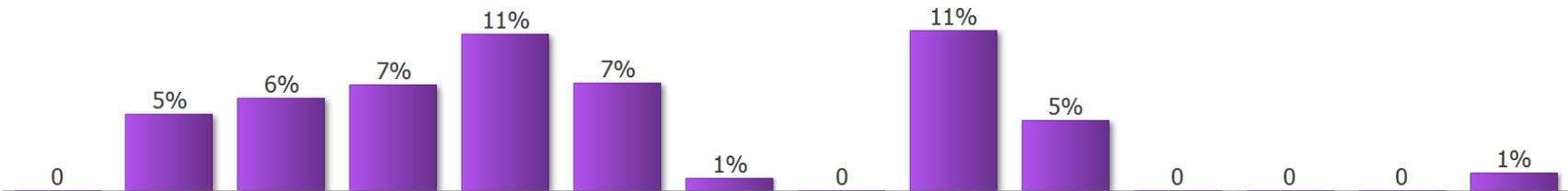
Key Finding 14: Local government and the NHS are the biggest employers in the region and other employers might expect them to model best practice. However, this not happening consistently across the region.

# Transitions

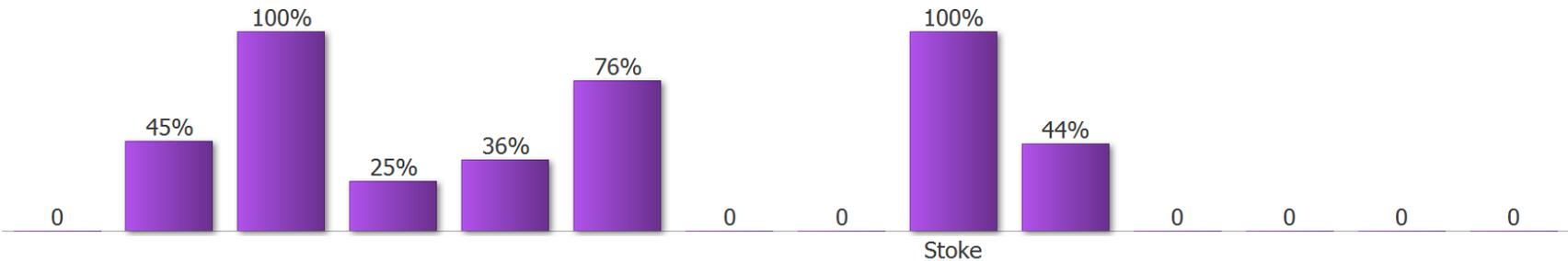
**Reported Number of 13-17 year olds with LD**



**Reported % of 13-17 year olds outside of LA area**



**Reported % of 13-17 year olds that have received a review**

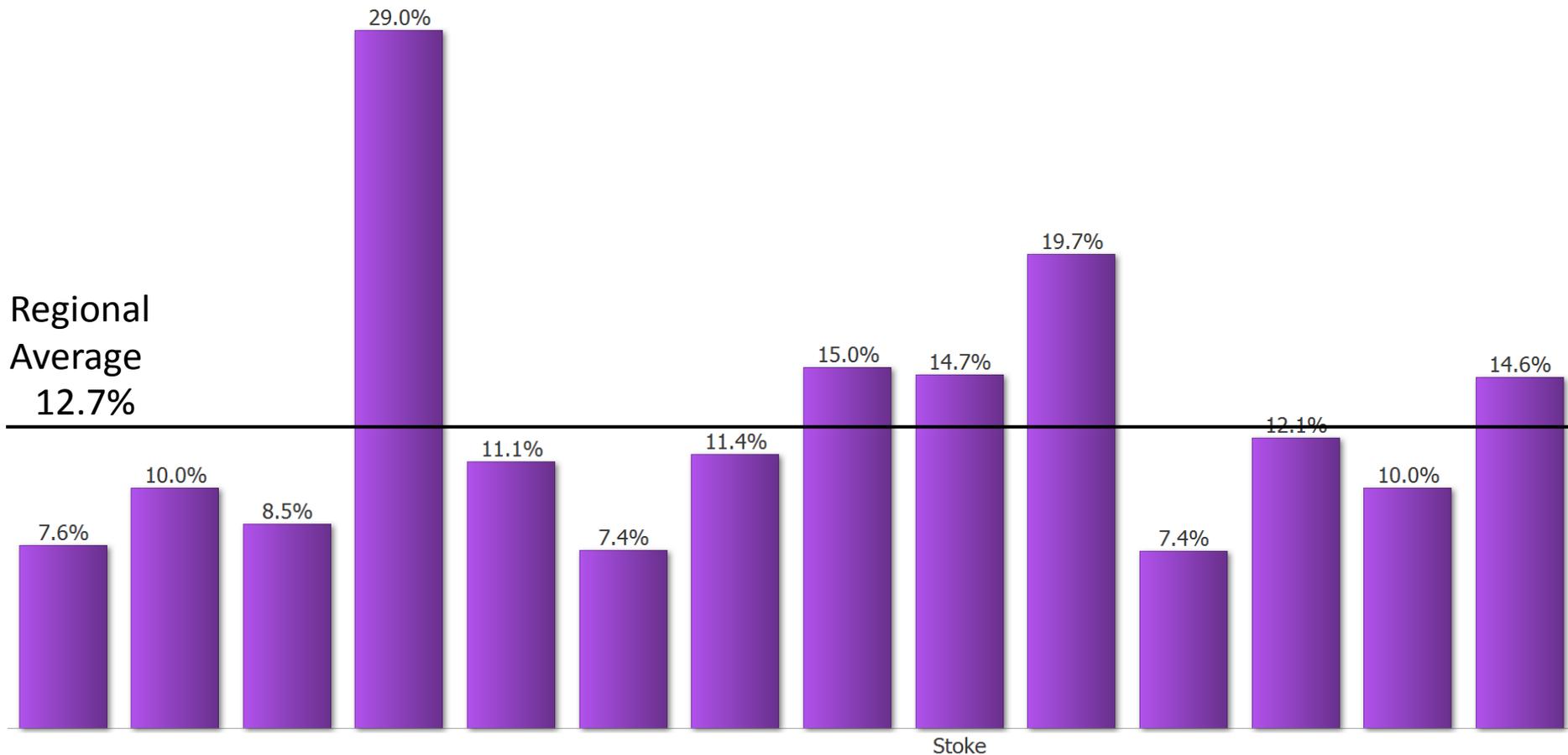


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Key Finding 15: This information is critical to future planning and commissioning. However, it is not being consistently collected or reported by individual local authorities. The wide variation in numbers of young people in comparison to the current adult population suggests that more work needs to be done to verify the reported information. These graphs show some examples of excellent performance in reviewing the needs of young people.

# Personalisation

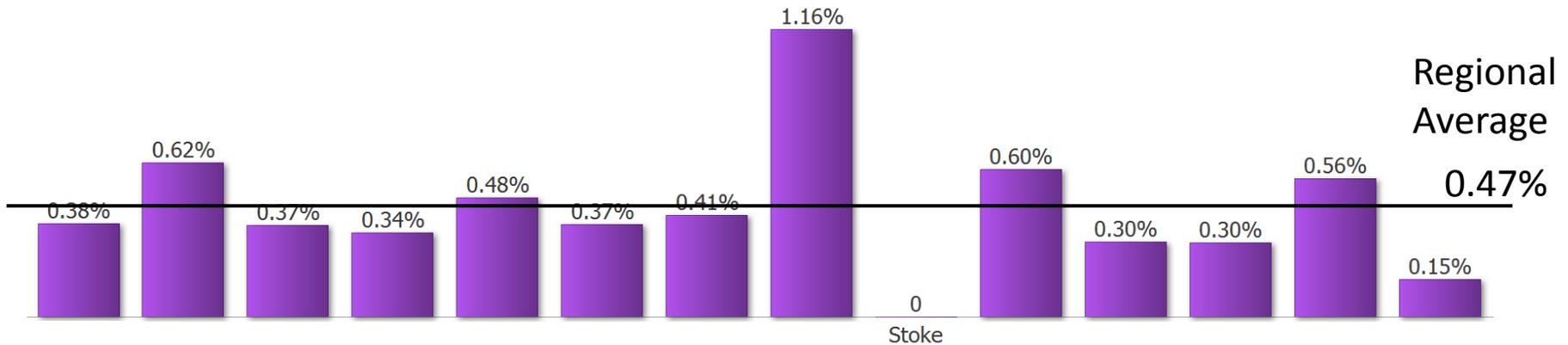
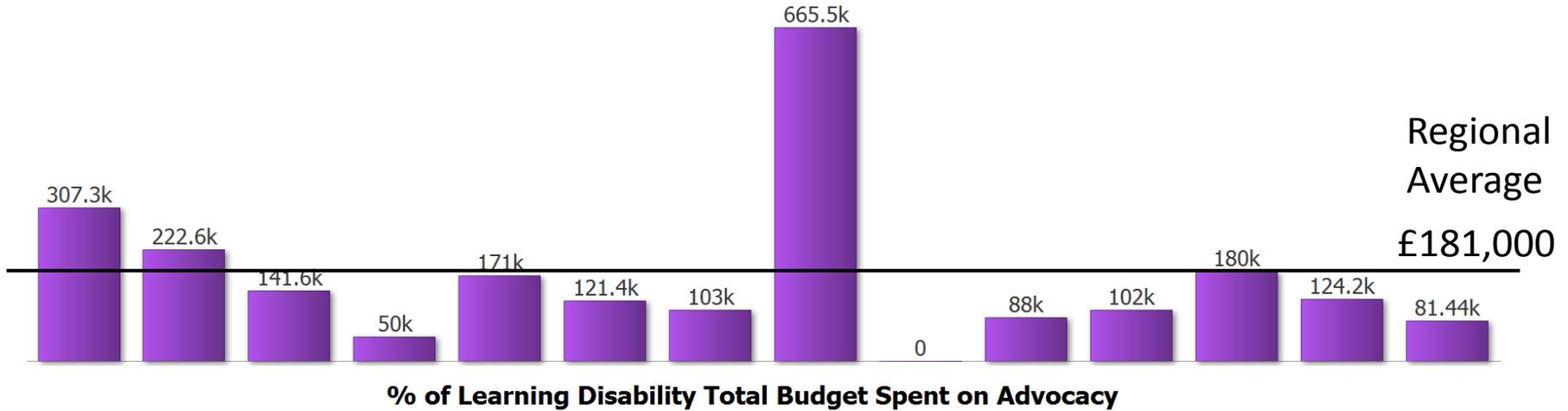
Reported % Population in receipt of Personal Budgets and Direct Payments



Key Finding 16: We can see here the percentage of the population on either personal budgets or direct payments, giving an indication to each LA as to their challenges to increase this figure over the next couple of years.

# Advocacy

## Total Advocacy spend from Local Authority & NHS on Learning Disability



Key Finding 17: This is looking at the total and relative spend on Advocacy, this is an important area to Local Authorities, however, looking at the big picture, it is a very small percentage of spend.

# Partnership Board Highlights & Strategic Challenges

The following have been highlighted from an the Partnership Board returns:

- There are a number of Common Elements, all LA's have the following a focus area on Health and the majority have areas on Housing & Employment as would be expected.
- However there is wide variation both in membership & Sub-groups on top of the 3 key areas; each LA has between 13 and 30 members and 3 and 10 sub-groups.
- Involvement and inclusion is big priority for all Learning Disability Partnership Boards.
- The boards are taking new approaches to assessing quality in certain areas.
- The question needs to be asked: “Do Learning Disability Partnership Boards contribute to whole system change?” There is a huge amount of activity however they currently have little control over where the money is being spent, would this extra responsibility empower Learning Disability Partnership Boards to implement better improvements with more focused activity?

Some of the Strategic Challenges for the Partnership Boards are given below:

- In-house services need to be modernised.
- Manage whole system change, be that with or without extra control over budgets.
- Plan for the future.
- Change culture, practice & performance throughout the system.
- Involve people every step of the way.
- Improve the quality of data in the returns in order for the boards to make the key decisions and drive changes.
- Do all of this at the same time.

# Contact Details

For any more information or if you have any questions please feel free to contact me as detailed below.

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