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This report may be of interest to members of the public, policy officials and other stakeholders to make local and national comparisons and to monitor the quality and effectiveness of services.

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This is a National Statistics publication

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods; and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

Executive Summary

This summary provides information about the money spent on adult social care by the social services departments of Councils with Adult Social Services Responsibilities (CASSRs) in England. This report combines provisional data from 152 CASSRs and relates to the period 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015. Final data for 2014-15 are due to be published in November 2015; after submitting the provisional data underlying this report CASSRs have an opportunity to update their data in response to validation queries from the Health and Social Care Information Centre which assess the integrity of the data.

The data for this adult social care expenditure report has been sourced from a new collection; the Adult Social Care Finance Return (ASC-FR) has replaced the previous finance (PSS-EX1) and reflects important aspects of the principles underpinning the transformation of social care.

This is one of several collections which have changed as a result of proposals from the Zero Based Review (ZBR) and which draws on the new Equalities and Classifications Framework (EQ-CL).

This is the first year of the new ASC-FR collection and all 152 councils made a submission; although the impact of the change in data source and the introduction of the new Equalities and Classification framework has meant some councils have experienced difficulties in completing their return for the initial pre validation deadline. As a result, some of these data presented are not representative of all 152 councils, details regarding this can be found in both the main text of this report and in the footnotes. The HSCIC works with councils in order to attain complete data submissions from all 152 councils for the final publication, however in this provisional publication caution should be exercised when evaluating the findings from these first cut data. In the first year of the return we expect to see greater changes between these provisional data and the final data. In addition, it should be noted that we have not provided any estimates for the provisional data and therefore, when discussing figures for 2014-15 and the 152 councils, figures may be understated and lower to the previous year which did include estimates. For further information on the data quality of these provisional data please see Appendix B.

Gross current expenditure has been quoted within this summary unless otherwise stated. National level information is provided by primary support reason and service area in this summary. Primary support reason:

- Physical Support
- Sensory Support
- Support with Memory and cognition
- Learning Disability Support
- Mental Health Support

A five year and ten year comparison is made in relation to gross current expenditure. However, changes in the financial reporting framework mean it is not possible to make direct comparisons between 2014-15 and previous years for the primary support reasons and service provision, with the exception of those items included in the bridging year. Further information is provided in the introduction of this report.

---

1 The data have been quality checked at a high-level only. CASSRs were made aware of the importance of making their initial data submissions as complete and accurate as possible.
2 Gross current expenditure is total cost excluding capital charges, minus all income except client contributions.
**National expenditure**

These figures are based on provisional data from the new ASC-FR data return, the data shows that Gross current expenditure by CASSRs on adult social care in England in 2014-15 was £17.1\(^4\) billion. This represents a reduction one per cent in cash terms from £17.2 billion in 2013-14, which is the equivalent of a three per cent decrease in real terms\(^5\).

Over the five year period from 2009-10\(^6\), when the figure was £16.8 billion, expenditure has increased by one and a half per cent in cash terms; a decrease of eight per cent in real terms. Over the ten year period from 2004-05, when the figure was £13.5 billion, expenditure increased least 26 per cent in cash terms and half of one per cent in real terms.

The new return in 2014-15 shows that £13.6\(^7\) billion of gross current expenditure was spent on long and short term support combined; of which 53 per cent (£7.2 billion) was spent on people aged 65 and over, compared to 47 per cent (£6.4 billion) on people aged 18 to 64.

**Expenditure on long term support**

The new return in 2014-15 shows that 37 per cent (£6.2 billion) of gross current expenditure was spent on long term support for people aged 18 to 64; of which £4.4 billion was spent on learning disability support, £1.2 billion on physical support, £600 million on mental health support, with the remaining £100 million split between sensory support and support with memory and cognition.

Of the £6.2 billion spent on long term support for adults 18 to 64 year olds, expenditure on residential care\(^8\) amounted to £2.2 billion, whilst expenditure for direct payments and supported living amounted to £1 billion each.

For people aged 65 and over, expenditure on long term support accounted for 40 per cent (£6.8 billion) of gross current expenditure; of which £4.4 billion was spent on physical support, £1.2 billion on support with memory and cognition, £540 million on learning disability support, £480 million on mental health support and £130 million on sensory support.

Of the £6.8 billion spent on long term support for adults aged 65 and over, expenditure on residential care\(^7\) amounted to £3.0 billion, whilst expenditure on nursing care amounted to £1.3 billion and home care amounted to £1.4 billion.

---

3 National expenditure includes data from 152 councils, although some of these data are not complete for 2014-15; please see Appendix B for further information on data quality (pages 17 to 19).

4 Percentages and figures above may not match or add up due to rounding, figures below £1 billion are rounded to the nearest £10 million and figures over £1 billion are rounded to the nearest £100 million (excluding unit costs).

5 GDP deflators are a measure of general inflation in the domestic economy which can be described as a measure of price changes over time. Previous year ‘cash term’ prices are inflated to the current reporting year prices and referred to as ‘real terms’ (see Appendix A for more details).

6 From 2011-12 there was a change in the way that services for some clients with learning disabilities were funded. See Appendix B for further information about the impact of this change.

7 For a summary of expenditure by primary support reason and service please see Tables 1 and 2.

8 Not all service provisions have been listed above, the full list includes: Nursing, Residential, Supported accommodation, Community: Direct Payments, Community: home care, Community: supported living, Community: other long term care.
Expenditure on short term support

In the new return for 2014-15, for the 145 councils who submitted this data, the proportion of expenditure on short term support for people aged 18 to 64 was one per cent (£150 million) of gross current expenditure; of which £70 million was spent on learning disability support\(^9\) and £50 million on physical support.

For the 147 councils who submitted data for people aged 65 and over, expenditure on short term support accounted for two per cent (£430 million) of gross current expenditure; of which £350 million was spent on physical support.

Other Social Services Expenditure

In the new return for 2014-15, for the 151 councils who submitted these data, nine per cent (£1.6 billion) of gross current expenditure was spent on social care activities and a further six per cent (£1.1 billion) was spent on commissioning and service delivery.

Bridging Year data\(^{10}\)

In order to allow for some time series comparisons this year’s ASC-FR return contained a bridging year sheet. The items listed below are comparable to some of those items collected in the old PSS-EX1 return and councils were asked to report for age groups 18-64 and 65+ but no other breakdowns are included:

1. Total gross and net expenditure on assessment and care management
2. Total gross and net expenditure on residential and nursing care
3. Total gross and net expenditure on home care services
4. Total gross and net expenditure on community-based services excluding home care
5. Total fairer charging income in relation to community care services
6. Total gross and net expenditure on Direct Payments
7. Other gross and net expenditure
8. Grand total of gross and net expenditure.

All of the bridging year data discussed below are based on the submissions from 144\(^{11}\) councils and the year comparisons made are against those same 144 councils in 2013-14\(^{12}\).

It shows that in 2014-15 £4.9 billion of total expenditure of those councils was spent on residential and nursing care for adults aged 65 and over, this represents a decrease of one per cent in cash terms (two per cent in real terms), when compared to 2013-14. For adults aged 18 to 64 the figure in 2014-15 was £2.8 billion a decrease of five per cent in cash terms (six per cent in real terms), compared to £3.0 billion the previous year. Direct payments in 2014-15 for adults aged 65 and over increased by 13 per cent in cash terms (11 per cent in real terms), to £470 million from £420 million of total expenditure in 2013-14. For adults aged 18 to 64 expenditure increased by four per cent cash terms (three per cent real terms) to £1.0 billion in 2014-15 from £980 million.

\(^9\) The full list of primary support reasons include: physical support, sensory support, support for memory and cognition, learning disability and mental health support.

\(^{10}\) Bridging year data are based on gross total expenditure.

\(^{11}\) Eight councils had a high number of missing data items so were excluded from these bridging data comparisons, full coverage should be provided for the final publication and data may change during the validation process.

\(^{12}\) The 144 councils represented 97% of gross total expenditure for 2013-14.
Unit costs

In 2014-15 the average cost per adult aged 18 and over, supported in long term residential care and nursing care was £668 per week. For adults aged 18 to 64 with a primary support reason of physical support the average cost for long term residential care and nursing care was £887 per week, compared to £535 per week for adults aged 65 and over. For adults aged 18 to 64 with a primary support reason of learning disability the average cost for long term residential care and nursing care was £1343 per week, compared to £906 per week for adults aged 65 and over. For home care, the average standard hourly rate was £29 for services provided in-house, compared to £14 for provision by external providers.

13 Unit costs are based on ‘all provision’ and although Unit Costs were reported in previous years it should be noted that they are not comparable due to a change in activity reporting in this year’s return. For more details please consult the guidance document http://www.hscic.gov.uk/socialcarecollections2015.

14 Average cost for adults aged 18 and over based on data from 152 councils.

15 Average cost for adults aged 18 to 64 with physical support based on 151 councils.

16 Average cost for adults aged 65 and over with physical support based on 152 councils.

17 Average cost for adults aged 18 to 64 with learning disability support based on 152 councils.

18 Average cost for adults aged 65 and over with learning disability support based on 144 councils.

19 England average for hourly home care for provision provided in-house, based on data from 61 councils.

20 England average for hourly home care for provision by external providers based on data from 150 councils.
Table 1: Gross current expenditure\(^1\) on adult social care: by support

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Support</th>
<th>£ million(^2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long Term Support 18 to 64</td>
<td>6,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Term Support 65 and over</td>
<td>6,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Term Support 18 to 64</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Term Support 65 and over</td>
<td>430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Social Services Expenditure</td>
<td>3,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total gross current expenditure</strong></td>
<td><strong>17,050</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Gross current expenditure\(^1\) on adult social care: by support, service and primary\(^3\) support reason

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>£ million(^2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Support - 18 to 64</td>
<td>1,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Support - 65 and over</td>
<td>4,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensory Support - 18 to 64</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensory Support - 65 and over</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for Memory and Cognition - 18 to 64</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for Memory and Cognition - 65 and over</td>
<td>1,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learning Disability Support - 18 to 64</td>
<td>4,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learning Disability Support - 65 and over</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health Support - 18 to 64</td>
<td>630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health Support - 65 and over</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Support: Substance Misuse Support</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Support: Asylum Seeker Support</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Support: Support to Carer</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Support: Support for Isolation / Other</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistive Equipment and Technology</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Care Activities</td>
<td>1,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information and Early Intervention</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commissioning and Service Delivery</td>
<td>1,070</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please note due to the number of incomplete submissions data represented in the tables above may be understated and not a full representation of 152 councils, for further information please see the Data Quality Section of the report (Appendix B).

1. Gross current expenditure is total cost excluding capital charges, minus all income except client contributions.
2. Expenditure is rounded to the nearest £10 million. Figures may not sum due to rounding.
3. Primary support reasons expenditure are for long and short term support combined.
Introduction

This report contains information taken from CASSR administrative systems used to record personal social services expenditure and income for adults aged 18 and over. The data are used by central government for public accountability, policy monitoring and national accounts, and by local authorities to assess their performance in relation to their peers. See Appendix D for more information on users and how they use the report.

This report focuses mainly on gross current expenditure. This is the total expenditure less capital charges and less all income except for client contributions.

A percentage increase or decrease between two years can be provided as an actual difference (cash) and adjusted (real) to remove the effect of inflation between the two years. More information on the process of obtaining these adjusted figures using Gross Domestic Product (GDP) deflators is available in Appendix A.

In 2007-08 information on social services expenditure was collected separately for children’s and adult social care expenditure. From 2008-09, the expenditure on children’s social services became the responsibility of the Department for Education and was removed from the PSS-EX1 return. This report provides information for expenditure on services for adults aged 18 and over only.

Due to changes in the composition of social care funding and expenditure over time, caution should be exercised when considering long-term trends. For further information see Appendix B. In order to account for some of these changes, information about expenditure on adult social care between 2004-05 and 2014-15, from sources including CASSRs and the NHS, is provided in Appendix C. The Personal Social Services Expenditure and Unit costs publication is an annual report on the social care expenditure of Councils with Adult Social Services Responsibilities (CASSRs). As a result of the Zero Based Review (ZBR), there have been a number of changes to the national data collections for adult social care for the 2014-15 reporting year. The changes that have an impact on the Personal Social Services: Expenditure and Unit Costs publication are the replacement of the old return (PSS-EX1) with the Adult Social Care – Finance Return (ASC-FR) collection, and the introduction of the Equalities and Classifications Framework (EQ-CL), which has resulted in changes to some of the data collected as part of this process.

The Final 2014-15 edition of this report is due to be published in November 2015. The HSCIC works with councils in order to attain complete data submissions from all 152 councils for the final publication, however in this provisional publication caution should be exercised when evaluating the findings from these first cut data. In the first year of the return we expect to see greater changes between these provisional data and the final data. For further information on the data quality of these provisional data please see Appendix B.

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21 The most recent equivalent expenditure report for children can be found at www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-local-authority-school-finance-data

The Adult Social Care Finance Return (ASC-FR) replaced the Personal Social Services Expenditure and Unit Costs Return (PSS-EX1) in 2014-15 and reflects important aspects of the principles underpinning the transformation of social care. The new financial reporting framework includes the following measures:

- FR001 – Long Term Support
- FR002 – Short Term Support
- FR003 – Social Support
- FR004 – Assistive Equipment and Technology
- FR005 – Expenditure on Social Care Activities
- FR006 – Information and Early Intervention
- FR007 – Expenditure on Commissioning and Service Delivery.

The key changes to the population covered by the collection are:

- Client Groups are replaced with Primary Support Reasons.
- Additional age group information on costs and activities for 65-74, 75-84 and 85+ are not mandatory in the 2014-15 or 2015-16.
- Long Term and Short Term Support (SALT) costs and activities are reported on separate worksheets.
- Non-SALT costs include Social Support (i.e. support for substance misuse, asylum seekers, support to carers and social isolation), Assistive Equipment and Technology, Social Care Activities, Information and Early Intervention and Commissioning and Service Delivery. These are reported on a separate worksheet which includes overall totals.
- HIV / AIDS is no longer included as a separate category and costs for these clients will appear within the appropriate Primary Support Reason.
- The Additional Info and Activity worksheet requests the number of client weeks for Long Term and Short Term Support for the calculation of unit costs, the average standard hourly rate of home care for internal home care provision and an additional single hourly rate for the average of all externally provided domiciliary care. There is also a question asking whether capital charges have been affected by property or other revaluations during the financial year.
- A Bridging Year worksheet is included to maintain a minimum timeline series between the old and new collections. This is mandatory and will be requested for at least the first two years of the new return.
- The RO3 summary and unit cost calculations and summary are similar to those in the PSS-EX1.
The two columns relating to SSMSS costs that were on the far right of the PSS-EX1 have been combined so that no overhead split between internal and external service provision is required.

Due to the changes in the financial reporting framework it will not be possible to make direct comparisons between 2014-15 and previous years for primary support reasons and service provision, with the exception of the bridging year data.

As with the PSS-EX1, unit cost information is included in the ASC-FR. For long term support, unit costs are calculated for each PSR and by age group, for both residential care and nursing care. For short term support the unit cost calculation is for each PSR and by age group for short term care to maximise independence only.

In addition to this publication, the Health and Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC) publishes a suite of reports on adult social care in England which cover:

- Activity – information on short and long term support collected through the new SALT return
- Experience – surveys of service users and carers which include questions on satisfaction with services received and quality of life for the individual
- Workforce – the number and characteristics of staff employed by adult social services departments
- Safeguarding – information on referrals to adult social care safeguarding teams
- People registered as blind or partially sighted
Appendix A: Use of GDP deflator

**Introduction**

When looking at changes in monetary amounts over time it can be difficult to see whether more or less money has been spent as the real change is often masked by the effects of inflation. Therefore it is useful to strip out the effects of inflation so the real change in expenditure can be examined and one way to do this is by use of a deflator.

In this report the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) deflator is used. The GDP deflator is a much broader price index than the Consumer Price Index (CPI), Retail Price Index (RPI) or Retail Price Index excluding mortgage interest payments (RPIX), which only measure consumer prices, as it reflects the prices of all domestically produced goods and services in the economy. The GDP deflator also includes the prices of investment goods, government services and exports, and subtracts the price of UK imports. The wider coverage of the GDP deflator makes it more appropriate for deflating public expenditure series.

The GDP deflator can be viewed as a measure of general inflation in the domestic economy which can be described as a measure of price changes over time. The deflator is usually expressed in terms of an index, i.e. a time series of index numbers, and percentage changes on the previous year are also shown.

It reflects movements of hundreds of separate deflators for the individual expenditure components of GDP which includes expenditure on such items as bread, investment in computers, imports of aircraft, and exports of consultancy services.

The time series for the GDP deflator allows for the effects of changes in price (inflation) to be removed so a time series of data, in this case adult social care expenditure, can be expressed in 'real' terms, i.e. with price changes removed.

Information on GDP deflators is sourced from HM Treasury. These are updated quarterly and the GDP deflators used throughout this report were National Accounts figures from the ONS made available 01 July 2015 (downloaded 21 July 2015) and are given in the following table.
Table A1: GDP deflator at market prices and per cent change on previous year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial year</th>
<th>GDP deflator at market prices</th>
<th>per cent change on previous year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>79.553</td>
<td>3.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>81.775</td>
<td>2.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>83.992</td>
<td>2.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>86.450</td>
<td>2.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>88.620</td>
<td>2.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>90.911</td>
<td>2.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>93.427</td>
<td>2.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>95.099</td>
<td>1.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>96.634</td>
<td>1.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>98.626</td>
<td>2.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>100.000</td>
<td>1.39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Example

Suppose that in 2004-05, £100 was spent on a particular piece of equipment for a service user. In 2014-15 a replacement piece of equipment had to be bought for £110. In cash terms the cost of this piece of equipment has risen by £10 (ten per cent). If however the rate of inflation is taken into account, the cost of the product in 2004-05 at 2014-15 prices would have been £125.70 (see calculation below). This would mean that the product is cheaper in real terms during 2014-15 by £15.70 (12 per cent).

\[
\text{2004-05 price in 2014-15 real terms} = \frac{\text{2004-05 price} \times 100}{\text{GDP deflator 2004-05}} = \frac{\£100 \times 100}{79.553} = \£125.70
\]
Appendix B: Data quality

Introduction

This report provides provisional 2014-15 information for expenditure on adults aged 18 and over for Councils with Adult Social Services Responsibilities (CASSRs). The data are derived from the Adult Social Care Finance return (ASC-FR) which CASSRs in England made to the Health and Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC). The final data are due to be published in November 2014.

Since submitting the provisional data underlying this report CASSRs have an opportunity to update their data in response to validation queries from the Health and Social Care Information Centre which assess the integrity of the data.

The data for this publication have been quality checked at a high-level only. CASSRs were made aware of the importance of making their initial data submissions as complete and accurate as possible. More information about data quality checks and the level of change between provisional and final data is given later in this appendix.

The ASC-FR is concerned with adults, defined as those aged 18 or over, and relates to adult social services. Children’s social services are not covered in this return, and nor are services provided to adults on behalf of children (e.g. Section 17 payments). Some CASSRs are known to continue with children’s services for a few service users aged 18 or over which should be included within the adult returns. There is a mixture of mandatory and voluntary items included in the return.

The ASC-FR has separate worksheets for:

- Expenditure on long term support
- Expenditure on short term support
- Non-SALT and Other services
- R03 Summary
- Bridging Year data
- Activity data
- Unit Costs
- Unit Costs Summary

The guidance and a copy of the tables for the collection are available on the HSCIC website.

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23 The R03 summary data are included for data validation and these are not released as part of this publication.
24 A copy of the guidance and tables is available at: www.hscic.gov.uk/socialcarecollections2015
Relevance

The degree to which the statistical product meets user needs in both coverage and content

The report gives expenditure by CASSRs on services for adults aged 18 and over, by service provision and primary support reason. Information on a number of accounting categories is also included such as income from the NHS, grants provided to voluntary organisations and gross and net expenditure.

The data are used by central government and by local authorities to assess their performance in relation to their peers. It is also available for use by researchers looking at CASSR performance and by service users and the public to hold CASSRs and government to account. It has also been used previously by the Care Quality Commission for their Annual Performance Assessment (APA).

Accuracy

The proximity between an estimate and the unknown true value

There are two cuts of ASC-FR data in the collection process. Each cut is subjected to a series of validation checks, whilst the first cut data have been quality checked at a high level only, within the proformas there are checks to assist councils on: the number of mandatory cells completed, bridging year tolerances, RO3 cross validations and calculated totals within the proforma.

Following the submission of these first cut data a suite of validation checks will be applied to the data and any queries raised with CASSRs prior to the submission of second cut data. These include:

- Checks for missing data items
- Checks for instances of recorded activity without associated expenditure and vice versa
- Comparing the unit costs with those from other CASSRs and flagging outliers
- Checks that income does not exceed expenditure for a number of data items
- Checks for instances of negative figures for certain data items
- Check that the income does not exceed the expenditure
- Check that the income from client contributions and capital charges are not zero
- Check that the income from specific and special grants is zero
- Check that the income from specific and special grants and income is not negative
- Check that the average standard hourly rate for provision of home care is within a permitted range
- Check that the income from specific and special grants is not more than 25% of net total expenditure
- Check that the income from specific and special grants is not more than £60,000
- Check that total capital charges are not more than 25% of net total expenditure
- Check that total capital charges are not more than £35,000
The second cut data will be used to inform the final report, due to be published in November 2014. These data will be quality checked. The final validations mainly consist of looking at the responses to validation checks mentioned above to see if there are clear instances where data are implausible or CASSRs have submitted data not in line with the guidance for the data collection. In these cases, data may be overwritten with an estimate (see next section on estimation). Checks have been applied to mandatory data items and some of the voluntary data items.

**Estimation**

Estimations have not been calculated for the first cut of data, but will be produced for any missing mandatory data items for the final data release; in order to calculate totals for England.

**Missing data**

A combined total of 1,113 mandatory data items were missing for the first data submission of 2014-15 data which represents 0.7 per cent of all data items. Of these, 1,076 expenditure data items (0.7 per cent of total expenditure data items) were from 12 CASSRs and 37 activity data items (0.5 per cent of total activity data items) were from seven CASSRs.

CASSRs with missing mandatory data items were contacted by the HSCIC and each one advised that they expected to be able to provide figures for these missing data items for inclusion in the final report. These CASSRs are outlined in the following section, together with general comments provided by councils pertaining to missing data.
The following CASSRs did not provide all the required mandatory expenditure or activity data items in the ASC-FR:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Council</th>
<th>FR001 LTS</th>
<th>FR002 STS</th>
<th>Non SALT totals</th>
<th>Bridging year¹</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Darlington</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Riding of Yorkshire</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Yorkshire</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oldham</td>
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<td>Salford</td>
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<td>Tameside</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Bristol</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Oldham and Essex were included in the 144 councils used for the bridging year data comparisons.

In addition to the councils detailed above, a number of councils have populated sections of their submissions with zeros.

For the bringing year data the following council entered zeros for 24 of the data points

- Peterborough

For the whole of table FR002A (short term support for people aged 18 and over) the following councils entered zeros:

- Sunderland
- Barnsley
- Croydon
- Poole
- Swindon

For the whole of table FR002B (short term support for people aged 65 and over) the following councils entered zeros:

- Trafford
- Westminster
Within this year’s proforma (the Additional Info and Activity worksheet) there is also a question asking whether capital charges have been affected by property or other revaluations during the financial year. Twenty six councils responded ‘Yes’ to this question and their details can be found within the activity annex released with this report.

For this year councils were also asked to complete a ‘Submission Response Table’; this was an opportunity for councils to provide comments and explanations regarding their first cut submission for this new collection. The table included general comments, missing and estimated data comments for both mandatory and voluntary sections of the collection. A total of 102 Councils submitted a response table and the general themes identified from councils are provided below.

Whilst councils have indicated that their total expenditure figures are not estimated, a number of CASSRs have estimated the breakdown of the total figures in order to allocate their costs to the Primary Support Reasons and/or Services. A large portion of the councils have reported significant issues moving to the new Primary Support Reasons and recording costs in this way. Some have indicated that a number of their clients have yet to be allocated PSRs and portions of their data will reflect this. Some councils reported significant issues with the switch to new service systems with large quantities of data inaccessible at the times of submission.

Issues calculating Short Term Services to Maximise Independence were a recurring theme throughout the Activity section, with a number of councils stating they found it difficult and were unsure as to how best to calculate this.

A number of councils also reported time constraints as a major reason for missing data.
Coherence and comparability

Coherence is the degree to which data that are derived from different sources or methods, but refer to the same topic, are similar.

The PSS-EX1 analyses expenditure by type of service and type of expenditure and income. The ASC-FR analyses expenditure by type of service and type of expenditure and income and complies with the 2014-15 Service Reporting Code of Practice (SeRCOP). The SeRCOP guidelines provide details of what should be included within each of the ASC-FR reporting lines. More details about SeRCOP can be found on the CIPFA website at: www.cipfastats.net/sercop

The Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) publish information on expenditure collected from local authorities via the RO3 return. Expenditure on social care can be seen in Annex A6 of the report entitled ‘Local authority revenue expenditure and financing in England: 2013 to 2014 final outturn’ which can be accessed via the GOV website at: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/local-authority-revenue-expenditure-and-financing

Part of the return includes an RO3 Comparison to help assure CASSRs that the ASC-FR is consistent with their RO3 returns and within the ASC-FR guidance there is a section on the ‘Reconciliation between ASC-FR and RO3’; further information is available at: www.hscic.gov.uk/media/12021/Information-and-guidance-for-ASC-FR/pdf/ASC-FR_Guidance_v1_4_September_2014.pdf

Comparability

There have been a number of changes to the accounting and recording practices in the collections that source this publication (PSS-EX1 and ASC-FR) that affect comparability over time.

**In 2004-05**

Grants from CASSRs to independent sector agencies fund services for adults and carers that are not part of a care plan were recorded solely under ‘provision by others’ prior to 2004-05. Since 2004-05 expenditure on grants has also been collected separately.

**In 2006-07**

Prior to 2006-07 data was recorded on Income from Client Contributions, Joint Arrangements and Other Income. From 2006-07 onwards, data on Income from NHS has been collected separately.

**In 2007-08**

A change was made to the definition of capital charges to bring the PSS-EX1 data in line with the 2006 Local Authority Accounting SORP (Statement of Recommended Practice). This means that Total Cost cannot be compared historically.

Capital charges i.e. depreciation, loss on impairment of assets, amortisation of deferred charges and credit for amortisation of capital grants. Credit for amortisation of capital grants was included for the first time in 2007-08 and the previous element of notional interest was no longer included within capital charges. These changes were introduced by CIPFA in the 2006 Local Authority Accounting SORP (Statement of Recommended Practice).

Further information about the effect of this change on the definition of total cost can be found in Section 2: Annex B of the 2006 Best Value Code of Practice (BVACOP).

A new column was added to record Grants to voluntary organisations against the appropriate service line to allow more meaningful unit costs for ‘provision by others’ to be calculated.
Grants were now excluded from the unit cost expenditure as only activity relating to the CASSR care plan can be recorded and used in the unit cost calculation. This change combined with the change to the definition of capital charges which applied to both own provision and ‘provision by others’ means that the unit costs for 2007-08 onwards cannot be compared with previous years.

In 2008-09

Information relating to expenditure on children’s social care ceased to be collected via the PSS-EX1 return and started to be collected separately by the Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF).

Five new boxes were added to the activity sheet to record the number of carers receiving direct payments during the year for the age groups 16-17, 18-64, 65-74, 75-84 and 85 and over.

In 2009-10

There were changes to the recording of self-directed support in the Referrals, Assessment and Packages of Care (RAP) return which impacted on the production of unit cost within the PSS-EX1 in 2009-10. Specifically, clients receiving CASSR commissioned services via a personal budget were only captured under the ‘personal budget/direct payment’ activity line in RAP and not under the service that they received such as ‘home care’. This caused a mismatch between the activity data in RAP and the expenditure data in PSS-EX1 as the expenditure in this example was assigned to ‘home care’ and therefore a unit cost could not be calculated. A list of those that were removed in 2009-10 can be found on the HSCIC web site at: www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB00553

It was no longer possible for CASSRs to separate income from clients for home care and day care from income received for the care package as a whole. Therefore a new line was included entitled ‘Fairer Charging’ to capture all income from clients in these areas. This meant that Net Current Expenditure could no longer be calculated separately for home care and day care.

In 2010-11

The changes made in relation to the recording of direct payments and personal budgets in RAP in 2009-10 described above were reversed which led to the reinstatement of the unit costs which were removed for 2009-10.

The expenditure line ‘Supported and Other Accommodation’ which had previously been classed as residential care became classed as domiciliary care rather. All time-series data relating to residential and domiciliary care have been adjusted. In 2010-11 the gross current expenditure on 'Supported and Other Accommodation' was £660 million which was four per cent of the total adult expenditure.
In 2011-12

The status of one data item in the return ‘Line N: SPECIFIC GOVERNMENT GRANTS (Inside and outside Aggregated External Finance)’ was clarified as required.

There was a transfer of funding for service users under the Valuing People Now (VPN) initiative\(^{25}\) (primarily funding for service users with a Learning Disability in residential care) from the NHS to CASSRs. The impact of this on PSS-EX1 was that this amount of money was no longer accounted for as income from the NHS and therefore was no longer netted off expenditure. The impact of the VPN transfer on gross current expenditure is considered in Appendix C of Personal Social Services: Expenditure and Unit Costs, England – 2011-12, Final Release, available at:

www.hscic.gov.uk/pubs/pssexpcosts1112final

In 2012-13

There were no changes to the collection for 2012-13.

In 2013-14

There were no changes to the collection for 2013-14.

In 2014-15

As previously stated in this publication the data for 2014-15 has been sourced from a new collection, the Adult Social Care Finance Return (ASC-FR) which replaced the previous finance (PSS-EX1). These changes will mean that it will not be possible to make comparisons between 2014-15 and previous years for primary support reasons and support and service types, with the exception of the bridging year data.

Further information on the changes for this year’s collection can be found in the guidance document: www.hscic.gov.uk/media/12021/Information-and-guidance-for-ASC-FR/pdf/ASC-FR_Guidance_v1_4_September_2014.pdf

General comparability

The changes mentioned in the previous section should be considered when making general comparisons over time for gross or net current expenditure.

In order to allow for time series comparisons this year’s ASC-FR return contained a bridging year sheet for key expenditure items, comparable to some of those items collected in the old PSS-EX1 return.

As part of the publication in 2013-14 compendium tables were included covering key expenditure data items over the period 2003-04 to 2013-14. Further information is available at: www.hscic.gov.uk/pubs/pssexpcosts1314final.

The transfer of funding for VPN service users will impact overall gross and net current expenditure and have an even more marked impact on spend on service users with learning disabilities in residential care.

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Timeliness and punctuality

Timeliness refers to the time gap between publication and the reference period. Punctuality refers to the gap between planned and actual publication dates.

The ASC-FR data collection will be undertaken annually and a report will be published each year. This provisional report relates to the financial year 2014-15 and is being released six months after the period to which the data relate. The provisional publication has been released in line with the pre-announced publication date and is therefore deemed to be punctual.

Accessibility and clarity

Accessibility is the ease with which users are able to access the data, also reflecting the format in which the data are available and the availability of supporting information. Clarity refers to the quality and sufficiency of the metadata, illustrations and accompanying advice.

Associated aggregated data tables are available to download from the HSCIC website in Excel (.xlsx) format.

There are no restrictions to access the provisional data, with the exception of one data item relating to SALT clients 26 ‘How many clients in SALT table STS002b are also in receipt of long term care?’ which has been rounded to the nearest five for this publication.

26 Please note following a number of council queries, a late change to the guidance stated the completion of this cell was not essential.
Assessment of user needs and perceptions

The processes for finding out about users and uses, and their views on the statistical products

User feedback on the format and content of the Personal Social Services Expenditure and Unit Cost report is invited; please send any comments to enquiries@hscic.gov.uk quoting the name of the report within the title of your email. Some examples of who uses the data and how they use it are given in Appendix D.

The previous PSS-EX1 collection which fed previous version of this report was reviewed as part of a wider consultation on social care collections - the Zero Based Review. The review, which included the “Consultation on Adult Social Care Data Developments 2012”, involved stakeholder groups throughout the process. The original consultation took place during the summer of 2012 and sought the data requirements and needs of our stakeholders and customers to shape future data collections. As a result of this work new finance and client activity collections (ASC-FR to replace PSS-EX1 and SALT to replace RAP and ASC-CAR) for the 2014-15 reporting year were announced in the May 2013 letter to local CASSRs[14]. The HSCIC chairs an ASC-FR stakeholder group to consider any aspects of the collection including future changes.

The changes that have an impact on the Personal Social Services: Expenditure and Unit Costs, publication are the replacement return (PSS-EX1) with the Adult Social Care – Finance Return (ASC-FR) collection27, and the introduction of the Equalities and Classifications Framework (EQ-CL), which has resulted in changes to some of the data collected as part of this process.

The Adult Social Care Finance Return (ASC-FR) replaced the Personal Social Services Expenditure and Unit Costs Return (PSS-EX1) in 2014-15 and reflects important aspects of the principles underpinning the transformation of social care.

Further information about the new Adult Social Care Finance Return (ASC-FR) is available at:http://www.hscic.gov.uk/socialcarecollections2015

Information about the new Short and Long Term Support Return (SALT) is available at:
http://www.hscic.gov.uk/socialcarecollections2015

More information on the original consultation can be seen at:

Further detail and clarification is given in subsequent letters, available at:
http://www.hscic.gov.uk/socialcarecollections2014
http://www.hscic.gov.uk/socialcarecollections2015

Performance, cost and respondent burden

A burden consultation was undertaken in 2015 for the new Adult Social Care Finance Return. This estimated total costs for CASSRs of completing the ASC-FR to be £1.2m. The cost to the HSCIC of collecting, validating and disseminating the data are estimated to be £93k.

Confidentiality, transparency and security

The procedures and policy used to ensure sound confidentiality, security and transparent practices

The data contained in this publication are National Statistics. The code of practice for official statistics is adhered to from collecting the data to publishing. www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/national-statistician/guidance/index.html

Statistical Governance Policy

Freedom of Information Process
www.hscic.gov.uk/foi

Statement of Compliance with Pre-Release Order

Small Numbers Procedure
Appendix C: Expenditure on adult social care, 2008-09 to 2014-15

Time-series showing net current public expenditure on adult social care, including expenditure from sources other than social services departments

The main body of this report considers expenditure on adult social care services by the social services departments of Councils with Adult Social Services Responsibilities (CASSRs) in England. Estimates of expenditure therefore do not include public expenditure funded through other routes (e.g. NHS expenditure on social care services).

As a consequence of changing government policy, responsibility and funding for providing certain social care services often shifts between different public bodies, most commonly between the NHS and CASSRs. This means that it is not always meaningful to compare expenditure on adult social care over time if based only on expenditure by social services departments.

Table C1 in this appendix provides information about net public expenditure on adult social care services by social services departments and other organisations and gives an estimate for total net current expenditure on adult social care services in England. The sources of funding included are not exhaustive (e.g. expenditure by CASSRs from budgets other than social services, such as housing, are not included) and only include those for which expenditure can be readily quantified. The sources included are thought to cover those considered necessary to be able to provide a comparable time-series on public expenditure on adult social care. Data have not been adjusted for inflation.

National expenditure includes data from all 152 councils, although some of these data are not complete and therefore the figures below for net current expenditure in 2014-15, may be understated please see the executive summary and data quality sections of this report for further information.

The figures in Table C1 show that in 2014-15 total net expenditure was £15.5 billion, the same as in 2013-14, although four per cent down from the peak of £16.1 billion in 2010-11. Expenditure in 2014-15 was one per cent lower than the £15.7 billion spent five years previously (2009-10).

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28 Net current expenditure by CASSRs is total expenditure excluding capital charges, less all income. Gross current expenditure, as used in the Executive Summary, includes income from client contributions.
Table C1: Net current expenditure\(^1\) on adult social care services in cash terms: by source of funding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source (and year)</th>
<th>£bn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social services departments(^2)</td>
<td>14.46 14.61 14.75 14.63 14.65 14.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valuing People Now(^3)</td>
<td>1.28 1.31 - - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHS transfer to local authorities(^4)</td>
<td>- - 0.65 0.62 0.86 1.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter pressures transfer(^5)</td>
<td>- 0.16 0.15 0.10 - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total net expenditure estimate</strong></td>
<td>15.74 16.08 15.55 15.35 15.51 15.51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Net current expenditure is total expenditure excluding capital charges and less all income.

2. Including Supporting People expenditure, and inclusive of expenditure on assessment, care management and other overheads.


PSS-EX1 collection, Health and Social Care Information Centre: www.hscic.gov.uk/pubs/pssexp costs1314final

3. The Valuing People Now initiative aimed to give greater independence to young adults with learning disabilities. Responsibility for providing services to this cohort lay with the NHS before being transferred to CASSRs in 2008-09. Until 2011-12 funding continued to be provided through the NHS and so was not included in the net expenditure by social services departments. From 2011-12 funding for this initiative was allocated directly to CASSRs and therefore is included in the net expenditure of social services departments. The actual value of the transfer is known for 2010-11 only and has been assumed to be flat in real terms (adjusted using the GDP deflators as shown in Appendix 1) to provide a figure for previous years. No funding was transferred in 2007-08 as responsibility for these services lay with the NHS; an estimate of funding is shown (in brackets) to allow for comparisons over the period shown.


4. These monies are transferred from the NHS to CASSRs for the provision of social care services that also benefit health. As they are considered to be income, the sums are not included in the net expenditure reported by social services departments.

For 2014-15, this funding consists of £900m to support adult social care which has a health benefit and an additional £200m for preparing for implementation of mandatory pooled budgets between local authorities and clinical commissioning groups in financial year 2015 to 2016 (i.e. Service integration the Better Care Fund).


5. These monies are transferred from the NHS to CASSRs for the provision of social care services that also benefit health, specifically over the winter period. As they are considered to be income, the sums are not included in the net expenditure reported by social services departments.

Source: Department of Health:

Appendix D: How are the statistics used?

Users and uses of the report

Any expenditure-based calculations derived from the ASC-FR need to be seen as a starting point for further investigation. For example, comparing average short term support costs between CASSRs should prompt further questions about the types and intensity of services provided, as well as their overall costs. The limitations of the calculations should be clear to all those making such comparisons, but nevertheless are a useful tool nationally and locally. This section contains comments based on responses from the users listed. All these users have found the information in previous editions of this report useful for the purposes set out.

HM Government, Department of Health (DH)

- Inform policy monitoring
- Speeches and briefings for Ministers and senior officials
- Parliamentary Questions and Prime Minister’s Questions
- Media enquiries and other correspondence
- National reporting and accounting for public funding.

Councils with Adult Social Services Responsibilities (CASSRs)

Different CASSRs will use the report in different ways but there will be some commonality between them. Ways in which CASSRs may use the report will include:

- Benchmarking against other CASSRs
- Measuring and monitoring local performance
- Policy development
- Service development, planning and improvement
- Management information, local reporting, accountability
- Informing business cases
- Identifying any immediate priorities, areas for concern.

Chartered Institute for Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA)

Data from the Personal Social Services Expenditure and Unit releases have been published as part of the CIPFAstats (www.cipfastats.net) subscription service. CIPFAstats is a source of comprehensive data about local government services and the website gives easy access to data sets that can be downloaded directly to spreadsheets, as well as a range of interactive statistical tools, to help analyse and visualise the data.

Care Quality Commission (CQC)

In previous years, when CQC was still conducting the Annual Performance Assessment (APA) of CASSRs, they extensively used a wide selection of the adult social care (ASC) returns captured by the HSCIC until the APA was cancelled by the government in 2010. CQC are planning on using some of the ASC information captured in the returns to help
measure the contextual risk of care homes. Contextual risk is an independent suite of circumstances that describe or contextualise the ‘environment’ within which health or social care is provided.

Office for National Statistics (ONS)
The ONS have used social care expenditure data to facilitate the construction of a cost-weighted activity index for adult social care. This index is then incorporated in their calculation of total public sector output for all government services which forms a major part of the National Accounts quarterly and annual estimates of GDP.

PI Benchmark
“Pi delivers Care and Healthtrak, an analytic support solution that helps commissioners, clinicians, operational managers and planners understand the health and social care needs and use of resources in their localities. It provides evidence and data about risk stratification, activity, cost, performance, service user and patient experience. Care and HealthTrak utilises HSCIC social care data, integrated with nationally available health data, national information such as ONS and POPPI/PANSI, along with the relevant local health and social care records. This allows our clients to make informed decisions with regard to spend, activity and resource allocation. Using all of these datasets, we create an interactive visualisation that allows users to better understand the large amount of data available to them. Our clients can then quickly identify areas of good practice, areas where opportunities exist and understand any relationships between these and other factors. This allows clients to scrutinize both social care and health data in real time and make decisions that benefit the locality”.

Personal Social Services Research Unit (PSSRU)
“Data from previous Personal and Social Services Expenditure and Unit costs publications are used within a large number of research projects conducted by PSSRU and the associated Quality and Outcomes of person - centred Care Policy Research Unit (QORU), Economics of Social and Health Care Research Unit (ESHCRU) and Policy Innovation Research Unit (PIRU). A number of studies have used the data to understand the effects of contextual local authority level factors, for example within evaluations of interventions or as part of broader analyses of local authority performance. Using regression methods, Expenditure and Unit costs indicators have been used to analyse equity and efficiency in the use of social care services, in order to establish for instance the relationship between local needs, local supply constraints, local preferences and levels of expenditure and unit costs of services. Data from earlier publications are also used within the suite of long-term care simulation models maintained and developed by PSSRU that are used to project future demand and expenditure for long-term care under a variety of different policy scenarios. The unit costs data feeds into the annual Unit Costs of Health and Social Care publication produced by PSSRU, which is used extensively in economic and policy evaluation locality”.

Patients and the public
This report is of use to patients and the public as it provides information about how their CASSR is performing in providing adult social care services.
Unknown users

This report is free to access via the HSCIC website and therefore the majority of users will access it without being known to the HSCIC.

It is important to understand how these users are using the statistics and also to gain feedback on how we can make the data more useful to them. We welcome feedback from report users, ideally covering the following points:

- How useful did you find the content in this publication?
- How did you find out about this publication?
- What type of organisation do you work for?
- What did you use the report for?
- What information was the most useful?
- Were you happy with the data quality?
- To help us improve our publications, what changes would you like to see (for instance content or timing)?
- Would you like to take part in future consultations on our publications?

Feedback, comments and requests for further information should be addressed to:

The Contact Centre
Health and Social Care Information Centre
1 Trevelyan Square
Boar Lane
Leeds
West Yorkshire
LS1 6AE

Telephone: 0300 303 5678
Email: enquiries@hscic.gov.uk
Appendix E: Related publications

Expenditure publications
This publication can be downloaded from the Health and Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC) website at:
http://www.hscic.gov.uk/pubs/pssexpcosts1415

Previous editions of this report can be found at:
www.hscic.gov.uk/pubs/adultsocialcarestatistics

Previous expenditure produced by the Department of Health are available via the National Archives website at:

Other adult social care publications
This report forms part of a suite of statistical reports. Other reports cover information on the wider scope of activity and social services provided for adults by CASSRs and people in contact with NHS specialist mental health services.

Publications relating to social care activity, finance, staffing, and user experience surveys for adults can also be downloaded from the HSCIC website at: www.hscic.gov.uk/social-care.

‘Personal Social Services Survey of Adult Carers in England 2014-15’ which is available at:
www.hscic.gov.uk/pubs/psscarersurvey1415


‘Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards (DoLS) – Monthly Summary Statistics (England), Quarter 2 2014/15 (July-September)’ which is available at:
www.hscic.gov.uk/pubs/dols1415q2

‘Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework, England – Final Report 2013-14’ which is available at:
http://www.hscic.gov.uk/pubs/adusoccareof1314fin

‘Community Care Statistics: Social Services Activity, England – Final Report 2013-14’ which is available at:
www.hscic.gov.uk/pubs/commcaressa1314

‘Personal Social Services Adult Social Care Survey, England – Final Report 2013-14’ which is available at:
www.hscic.gov.uk/pubs/adusoccaresurv1314

‘Registered Blind and Partially Sighted People Year ending 31 March 2014, England’ which is available at:
www.hscic.gov.uk/pubs/blindpartiallysighted14
‘Safeguarding Adults Return England - 2013-14, Experimental Statistics’ which is available at:
www.hscic.gov.uk/pubs/sa1314

‘Mental Capacity Act 2005, Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards Assessments (England) - 2014-15 which is available at:
http://www.hscic.gov.uk/pubs/mentcap1415annual

‘Personal Social Services: Staff of Social Services Departments, England - As at September 2014’ which is available at:
www.hscic.gov.uk/pubs/pssstaffsept14

‘Abuse of Vulnerable Adults in England – 2012-13, Final Report, Experimental Statistics’ which is available at:
www.hscic.gov.uk/pubs/abuseva1213final

‘People Registered Deaf or Hard of hearing – Year ending March 31 2010, in England’ which is available at:
www.hscic.gov.uk/pubs/regdeaf10

‘Community Care Statistics: Grant Funded Services for Adults, England - 2010-11’ which is available at:
www.hscic.gov.uk/pubs/carestats1011gfs

Data for Children’s Social Services

Information on social care for children is available at: www.gov.uk/childrens-services/data-collection.

Expenditure on children’s social services is available at:

Data for the UK

Information within this report relates to England data, similar publications for Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland can be found via the following links:

The Welsh Assembly Government
http://wales.gov.uk/topics/health/publications/socialcare/reports/?lang=en

The Scottish Government
www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Health/Support-Social-Care

Northern Ireland: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety
Appendix F: Annex tables

Data annex tables accompany this publication and are available for download from the HSCIC website:

www.hscic.gov.uk/pubs/pssexpcosts1415

Annex tables and accompanying files include:
Provisional National Expenditure
Provisional CASSR Level Activity Data
Provisional CASSR Level Unit Costs
Provisional CASSR Level Bridging Year Data
Provisional CASSR Level Data Quality
Provisional CASSR Level Voluntary Items
Provisional Expenditure Raw Data (CSV and user guidance)