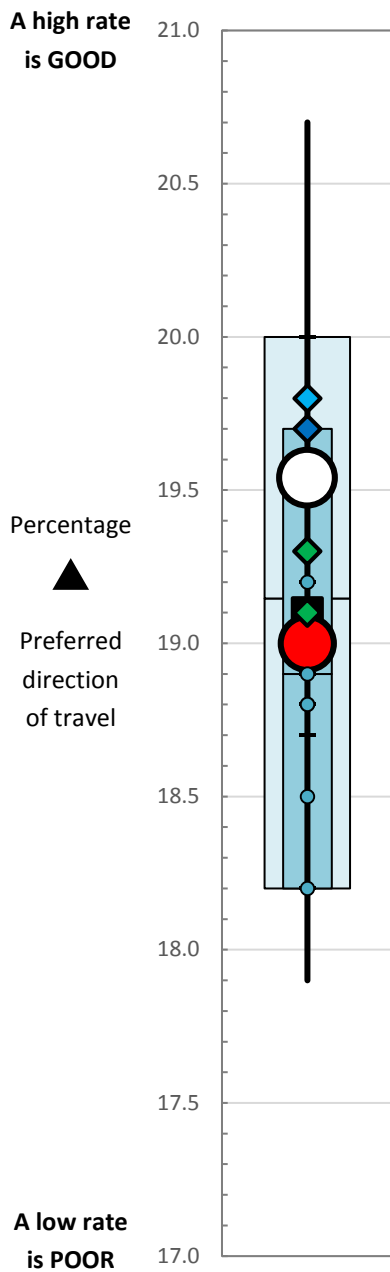


1A Social care-related quality of life

Sum of the scores for all respondents who answered all eight relevant questions in the ASCS, divided by the number of respondents who answered all eight questions (score out of 24) - values are weighted

A high rate is GOOD



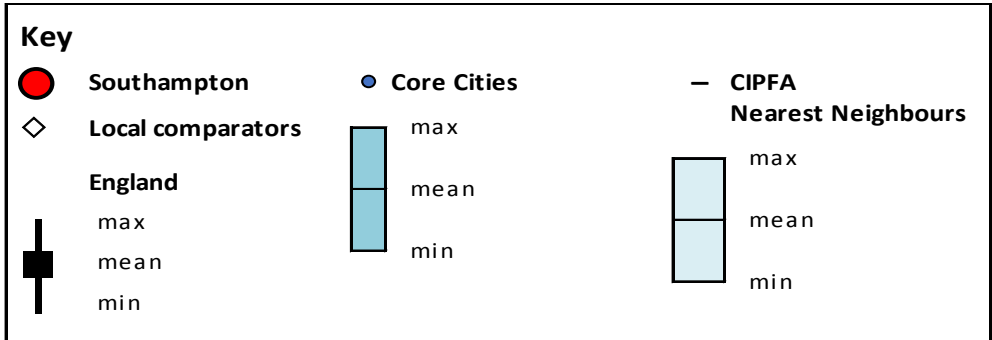
National and local comparators

Core Cities

CIPFA Nearest Neighbours

Hampshire	19.8
Isle of Wight	19.7
Southampton (original)	19.5
South East	19.3
ENGLAND	19.1
Portsmouth	19.1
Southampton (revised)*	19

Newcastle	19.7
Leeds	19.2
Nottingham	19.1
CC Mean	18.9
Bristol	18.9
Birmingham	18.8
Liverpool	18.8
Manchester	18.5
Sheffield	18.2
Gateshead	20.0
Plymouth	19.8
Newcastle	19.7
Sunderland	19.3
Blackpool	19.3
Calderdale	19.3
Coventry	19.2
Derby	19.1
CIPFA Mean	19.1
Portsmouth	19.1
North Tyneside	18.9
Bristol	18.9
Southend-on-Sea	18.9
Brighton and Hove	18.8
Salford	18.7
Sheffield	18.2



Source: ASCS - questions 3a, 4a, 5a, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a and 11

¹ Numerator and denominator values used to calculate the indicator are rounded to the nearest 5.

² **Based on survey data.** The base (i.e. the number of responses on which the outcome is based) should be taken into account when assessing the reliability of the outcome values. Outcomes based on a small base should be treated with caution.

³ weighted to reflect that a stratified sample was taken (from 2011-12 onwards) and to account for non-response bias.

⁴ Base values less than three are suppressed

¹³ For 2015-16 onwards, measures 1A, 1B, 1I(1), 3A, 3D(1), 4A and 4B have no rounding applied.

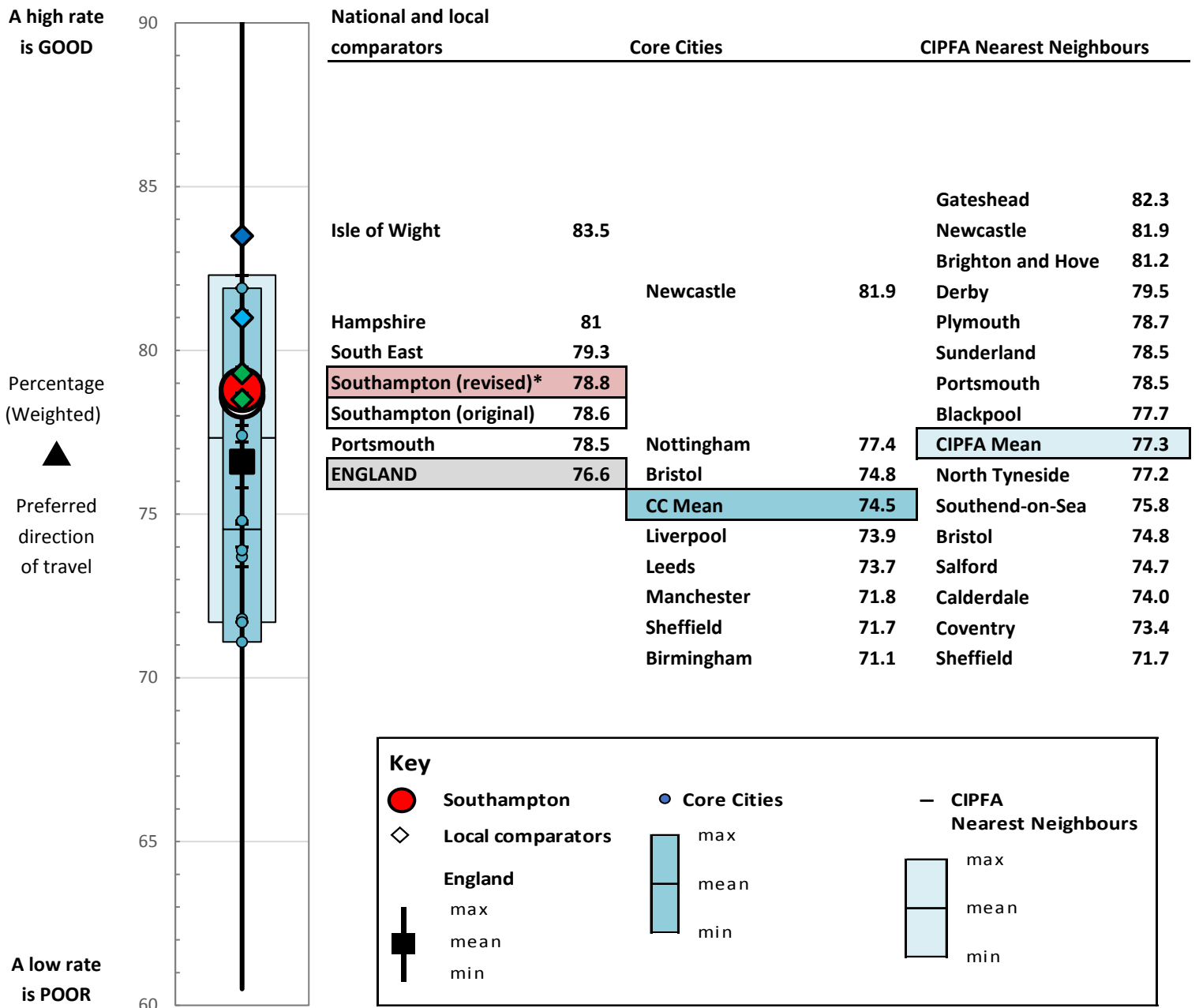
* Please note that the data originally submitted by Southampton City Council to NHS Digital in relation to the Adult Social Care Survey for 2015-16 has unfortunately been found to have contained errors. The same response data was used for a number of the questions, and this has impacted on this ASCOF indicator. The following should therefore be noted when using / interpreting the above summary of this indicator:

- The results published nationally by NHS Digital for this question / ASCOF indicator for Southampton City Council are inaccurate and should be disregarded in any analysis that includes this council;
- Southampton City Council has however been able to reconstruct this ASCOF indicator from the survey results and this is shown in the graphic above as "Southampton (revised)";
- For comparison, the originally-submitted results are also shown in the graphic – these are annotated as "Southampton (original)"; and
- The impact at national level is minimal.

Please also note that survey results are based on a sample of the total eligible population and so are subject to a margin of error. We apologise for any inconvenience this may cause.

1B Proportion of people who use services who have control over their daily life

Proportion of respondents who felt they had control over their daily life (%) - values are weighted



Source: ASCS - question 3a

¹ Numerator and denominator values used to calculate the indicator are rounded to the nearest 5.

² **Based on survey data.** The base (i.e. the number of responses on which the outcome is based) should be taken into account when assessing the reliability of the outcome values. Outcomes based on a small base should be treated with caution.

³ weighted to reflect that a stratified sample was taken (from 2011-12 onwards) and to account for non-response bias.

⁴ Base values less than three are suppressed

¹³ For 2015-16 onwards, measures 1A, 1B, 1I(1), 3A, 3D(1), 4A and 4B have no rounding applied.

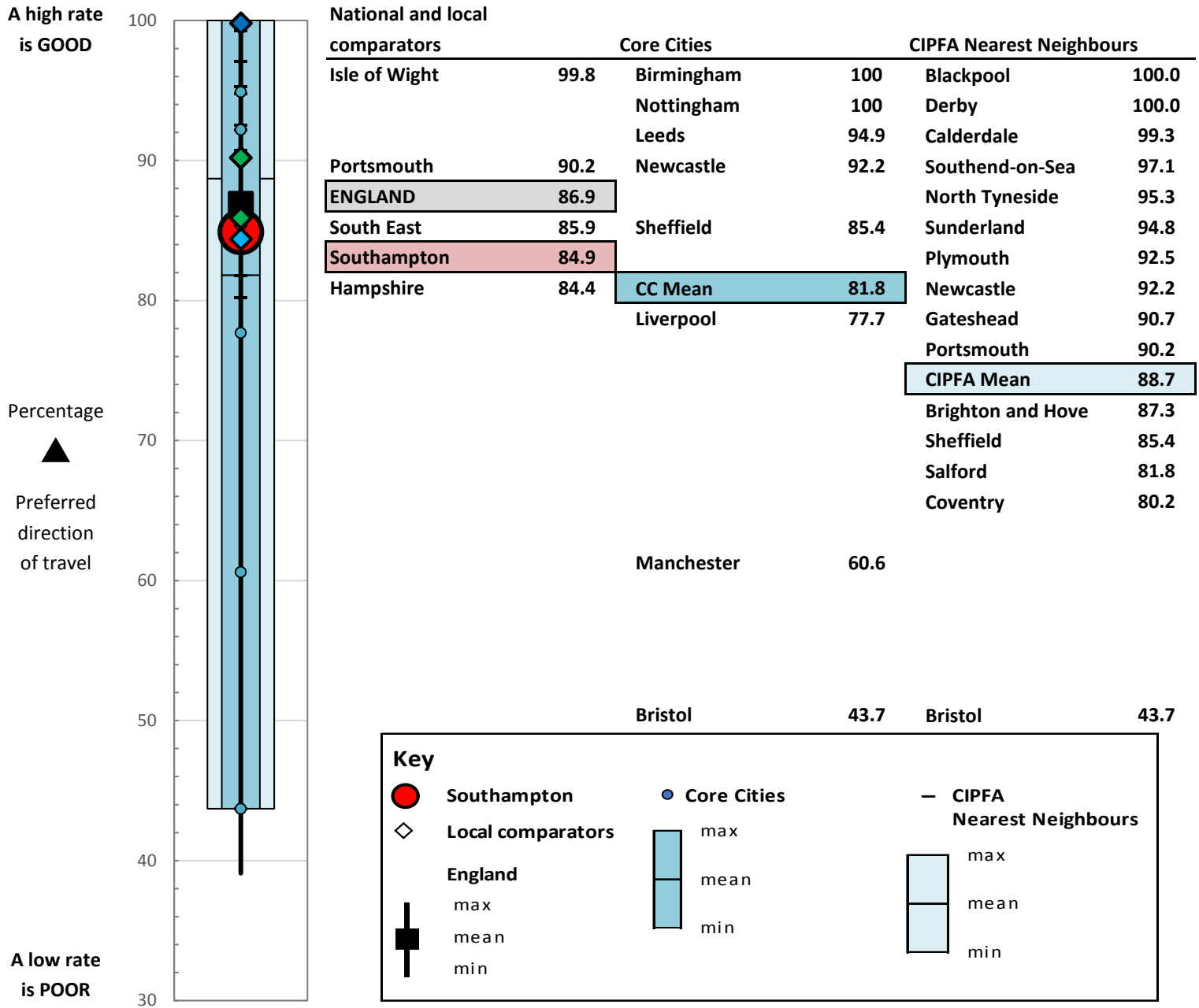
* Please note that the data originally submitted by Southampton City Council to NHS Digital in relation to the Adult Social Care Survey for 2015-16 has unfortunately been found to have contained errors. The same response data was used for a number of the questions, and this has impacted on this ASCOF indicator. The following should therefore be noted when using / interpreting the above summary of this indicator:

- The results published nationally by NHS Digital for this question / ASCOF indicator for Southampton City Council are inaccurate and should be disregarded in any analysis that includes this council;
- Southampton City Council has however been able to reconstruct this ASCOF indicator from the survey results and this is shown in the graphic above as "Southampton (revised)";
- For comparison, the originally-submitted results are also shown in the graphic – these are annotated as "Southampton (original)"; and
- The impact at national level is minimal.

Please also note that survey results are based on a sample of the total eligible population and so are subject to a margin of error. We apologise for any inconvenience this may cause.

1C(1A) Proportion of people using social care who receive self-directed support

Proportion of service users accessing long-term community support at year-end 31 March who were receiving self-directed support (%)



Source: SALT LTS001b Tables 1a and 1b

¹ Numerator and denominator values used to calculate the indicator are rounded to the nearest 5.

¹² For 2015-16 onwards, measures 1C(1A), 1C(1B), 1C(2A), 1C(2B), 1E, 1G, 2B(1) and 2B(2) have no rounding or suppression applied

1C(1B) The proportion of people using social care who receive self-directed support (carers receiving self-directed support) Total

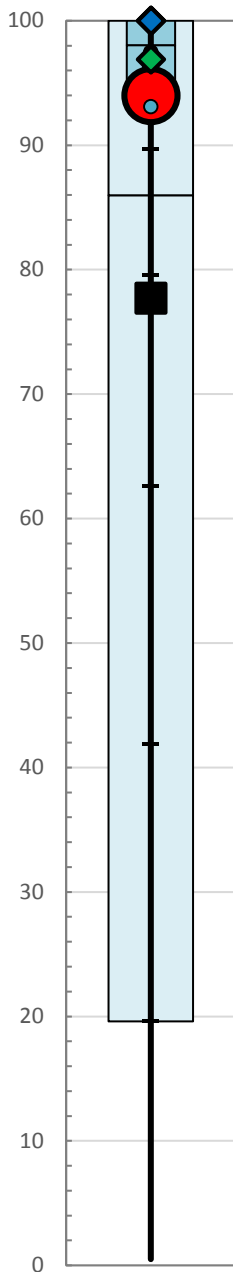
Proportion of carers receiving carer-specific services in the year to 31 March who received self-directed support (%)

A high rate is GOOD

Percentage

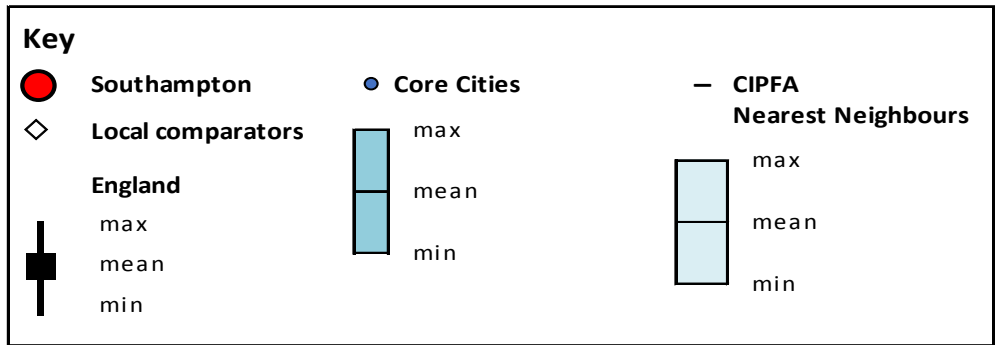
▲ Preferred direction of travel

A low rate is POOR



National and local comparators

National and local comparators		Core Cities		CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	
Portsmouth	100	Liverpool	100	Plymouth	100.0
Hampshire	100	Newcastle	100	Newcastle	100.0
Isle of Wight	100	Nottingham	100	Blackpool	100.0
South East	96.9	Sheffield	100	Calderdale	100.0
Southampton	94	CC Mean	98.1	Portsmouth	100.0
ENGLAND	77.7	Birmingham	97.5	Derby	100.0
		Leeds	97.4	Brighton and Hove	100.0
		Bristol	96.4	Salford	100.0
		Manchester	93.1	Sheffield	100.0
				Bristol	96.4
				Gateshead	89.7
				CIPFA Mean	86.0
				North Tyneside	79.6
				Sunderland	62.6
				Coventry	41.9
				Southend-on-Sea	19.6



Source: SALT LTS003 Table 1

¹ Numerator and denominator values used to calculate the indicator are rounded to the nearest 5.

¹² For 2015-16 onwards, measures 1C(1A), 1C(1B), 1C(2A), 1C(2B), 1E, 1G, 2B(1) and 2B(2) have no rounding or suppression applied

1C(2A) Proportion of people using social care who receive direct payments

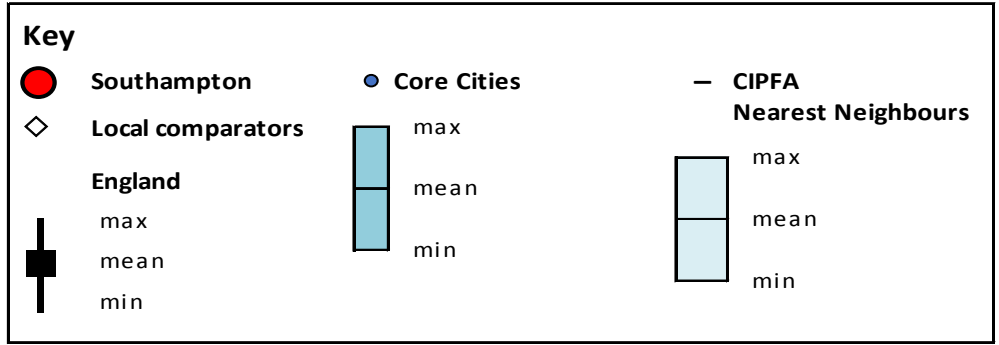
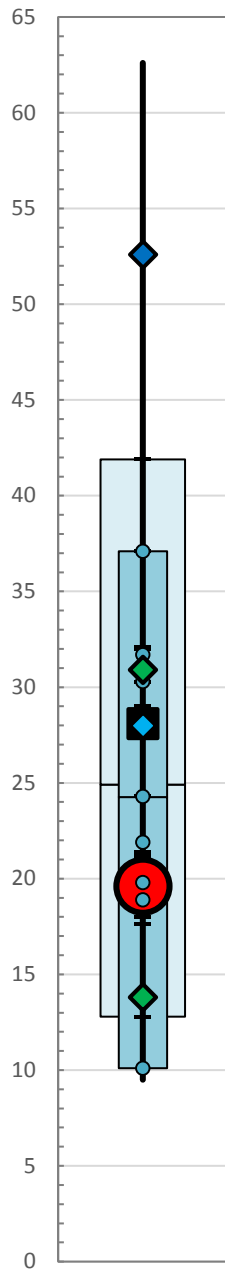
Proportion of service users accessing long-term support at the year-end 31 March who were receiving direct payments (%)

A high rate is GOOD

Percentage

▲ Preferred direction of travel

A low rate is POOR



National and local comparators	Core Cities	CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	
Isle of Wight	52.6	Derby	41.9
		Sheffield	37.1
	Sheffield	37.1	Southend-on-Sea
		Calderdale	32.0
	Nottingham	31.7	Bristol
South East	30.9	Bristol	30.3
ENGLAND	28.1	Plymouth	29.0
Hampshire	28	CIPFA Mean	24.9
		Newcastle	24.3
	Newcastle	Brighton and Hove	21.4
	CC Mean	24.3	North Tyneside
	Liverpool	21.9	Gateshead
Southampton	19.6	Birmingham	19.8
	Birmingham	19.8	Coventry
	Leeds	18.9	Blackpool
			Sunderland
Portsmouth	13.8	Portsmouth	13.8
		Salford	12.8
	Manchester	10.1	

Source: SALT LTS001b Tables 1a and 1b

¹ Numerator and denominator values used to calculate the indicator are rounded to the nearest 5.

¹² For 2015-16 onwards, measures 1C(1A), 1C(1B), 1C(2A), 1C(2B), 1E, 1G, 2B(1) and 2B(2) have no rounding or suppression applied

1C(2B) The proportion of people using social care who receive direct payments (carers receiving direct payments for support direct to carer) Total

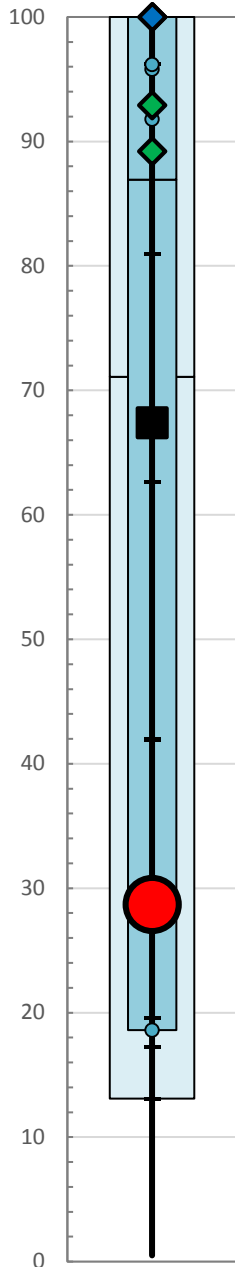
Proportion of carers receiving carer-specific services in the year to 31 March who received direct payments (%)

A high rate is GOOD

Percentage

▲ Preferred direction of travel

A low rate is POOR



National and local comparators

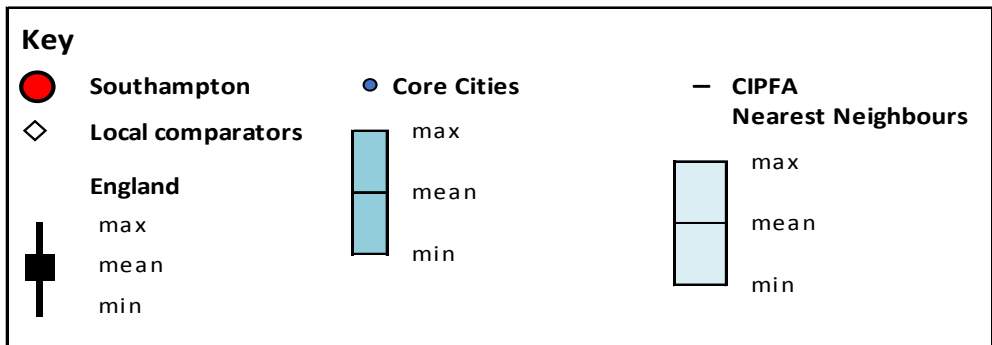
Hampshire	100
Isle of Wight	100
Portsmouth	92.9
South East	89.2
ENGLAND	67.4
Southampton	28.7

Core Cities

Newcastle	100
Nottingham	100
Sheffield	100
Bristol	96.2
Birmingham	95.8
Manchester	93.1
Leeds	91.8
CC Mean	86.9

CIPFA Nearest Neighbours

Plymouth	100.0
Newcastle	100.0
Calderdale	100.0
Derby	100.0
Salford	100.0
Sheffield	100.0
Bristol	96.2
Portsmouth	92.9
Brighton and Hove	81.0
CIPFA Mean	71.1
Sunderland	62.6
Blackpool	42.0
Coventry	41.9
Liverpool	18.6
Southend-on-Sea	19.6
Gateshead	17.2
North Tyneside	13.1



Source: SALT LTS003 Table 1

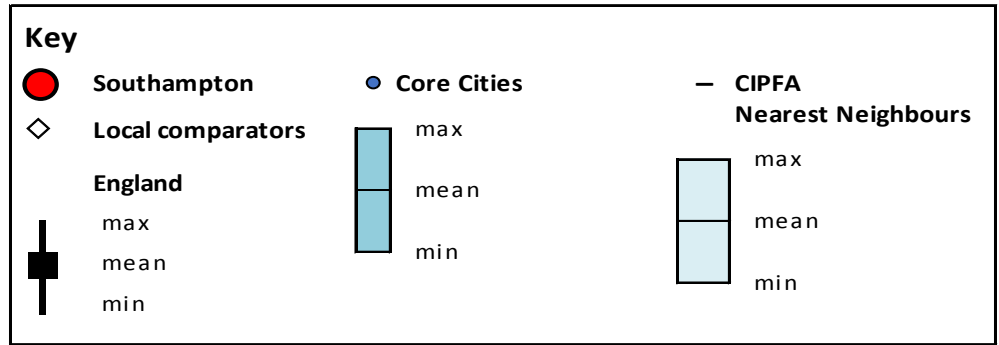
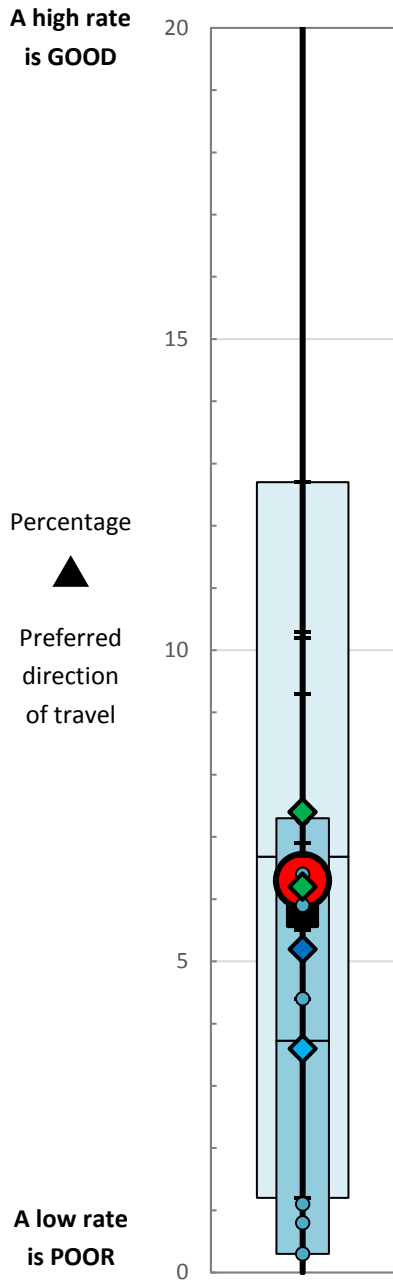
¹ Numerator and denominator values used to calculate the indicator are rounded to the nearest 5.

¹² For 2015-16 onwards, measures 1C(1A), 1C(1B), 1C(2A), 1C(2B), 1E, 1G, 2B(1) and 2B(2) have no rounding or suppression applied

1E Proportion of adults with learning disabilities in paid employment

Proportion of working age (18-64) service users who received long-term support during the year with a primary support reason of learning disability support, who are in paid employment (%)

A high rate is GOOD



National and local comparators		Core Cities		CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	
				Brighton and Hove	12.7
				Gateshead	10.3
				Southend-on-Sea	10.2
				North Tyneside	9.3
				Portsmouth	7.4
				Bristol	7.3
				Derby	6.9
				Calderdale	6.7
Portsmouth	7.4	Bristol	7.3	CIPFA Mean	6.7
Southampton	6.3	Leeds	6.4	Sunderland	5.9
South East	6.2			Blackpool	5.5
ENGLAND	5.8	Liverpool	5.9	Plymouth	5.1
Isle of Wight	5.2			Newcastle	4.4
		Newcastle	4.4	Coventry	3.7
Hampshire	3.6	CC Mean	3.7		
		Sheffield	3.6	Sheffield	3.6
		Manchester	1.1	Salford	1.2
		Birmingham	0.8		
		Nottingham	0.3		

Source: SALT LTS001a Table 1a

¹ Numerator and denominator values used to calculate the indicator are rounded to the nearest 5.

For 2015-16 onwards, measures 1C(1A), 1C(1B), 1C(2A), 1C(2B), 1E, 1G, 2B(1) and 2B(2) have no rounding or suppression applied

¹⁵ Councils were given the opportunity to resubmit their 2014-15 SALT data with their 2015-16 submission. The 2014-15 scores have been recalculated and scores in this annex have been calculated using the resubmitted data. The 2015-16 disclosure control rules have been applied to this data i.e. no rounding or suppression has been applied. The SALT ASCOF scores (1C, 1E, 1G, 2A, 2B and 2D) published in the 2014-15 publication should no longer be used.

1G Proportion of adults with learning disabilities who live in their own home or with their family

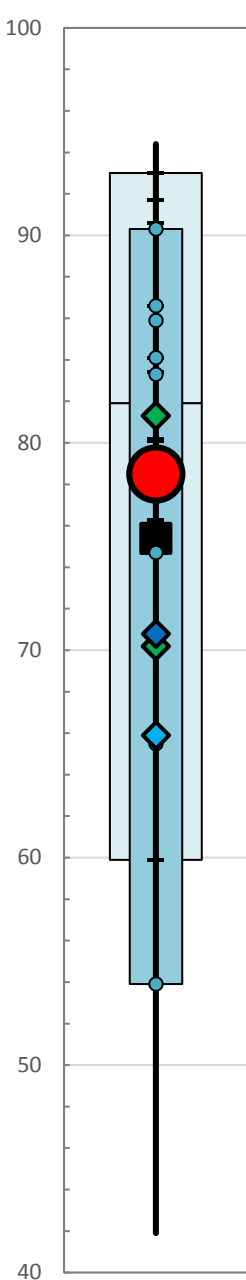
Proportion of working age (18-64) service users who received long-term support during the year with a primary support reason of learning disability support, who are living on their own or with their family (%)

A high rate is GOOD

Percentage

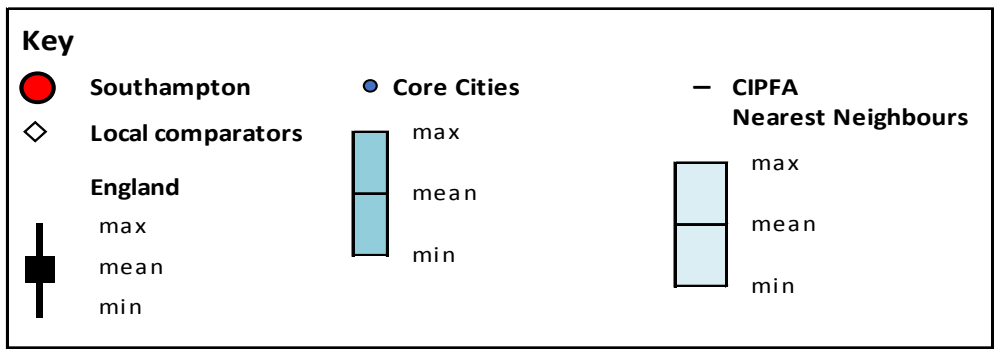
▲ Preferred direction of travel

A low rate is POOR



National and local comparators

National and local comparators		Core Cities		CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	
				Salford	93.0
				Calderdale	91.7
		Liverpool	90.3	Blackpool	90.6
				North Tyneside	90.6
		Bristol	86.6	Bristol	86.6
		Manchester	85.9		
		Sheffield	84.1	Sheffield	84.1
Portsmouth	81.3	Nottingham	83.3	Southend-on-Sea	83.4
Southampton	78.5	CC Mean	78.0	CIPFA Mean	81.9
ENGLAND	75.4			Portsmouth	81.3
		Newcastle	74.7	Derby	81.1
Isle of Wight	70.8			Brighton and Hove	80.2
South East	70.2			Sunderland	80.1
				Coventry	76.3
				Gateshead	75.1
Hampshire	65.9	Leeds	65.5	Newcastle	74.7
				Plymouth	59.9
		Birmingham	53.9		



Source (Numerator): SALT LTS004 Table 2a, (Denominator): SALT LTS001a Table 1a

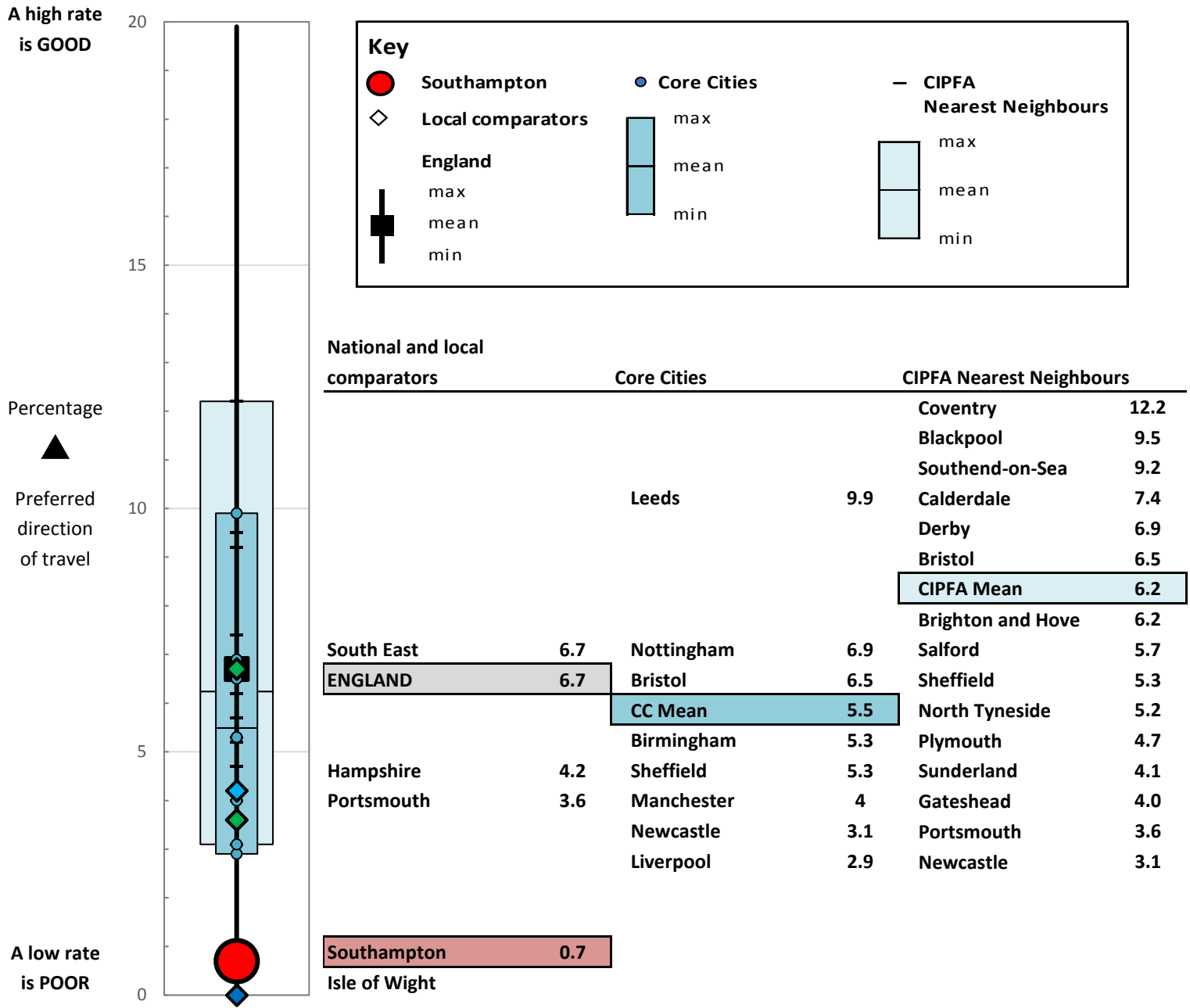
¹ Numerator and denominator values used to calculate the indicator are rounded to the nearest 5. For 2015-16 onwards, measures 1C(1A), 1C(1B), 1C(2A), 1C(2B), 1E, 1G, 2B(1) and 2B(2) have no rounding or suppression applied

¹⁵ Councils were given the opportunity to resubmit their 2014-15 SALT data with their 2015-16 submission. The 2014-15 scores have been recalculated and scores in this annex have been calculated using the resubmitted data. The 2015-16 disclosure control rules have been applied to this data i.e. no rounding or suppression has been applied. The SALT ASCOF scores (1C, 1E, 1G, 2A, 2B and 2D) published in the 2014-15 publication should no longer be used.

1F Proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services in paid employment

Proportion of working age adults (18-69) who are receiving secondary mental health services and who are on the Care Programme Approach at the end of the month who are recorded as being employed (%)

A high rate is GOOD



Source: MHLDDS v1.1

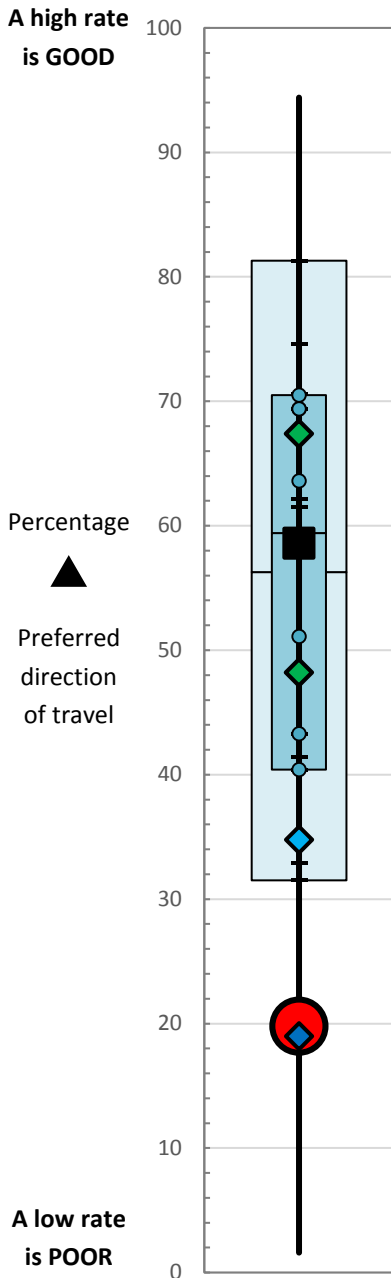
¹ Numerator and denominator values used to calculate the indicator are rounded to the nearest 5.

⁷ For 2013-14 and 2014-15, measures 1F and 1H are based on averages of monthly outcomes, and suppression has been applied where the annual average numerator or denominator is less than 0.5 (6/12). For 2015-16, the measures are still based on averages of monthly outcomes and suppression has been applied where the annual average numerator or denominator is less than 0.75 (6/8).

1H Proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services living independently, with or without support

Proportion of working age adults (18-69) who are receiving secondary mental health services and who are on the Care Programme Approach at the end of the month, who are recorded as living independently (with or without support) (%)

A high rate is GOOD

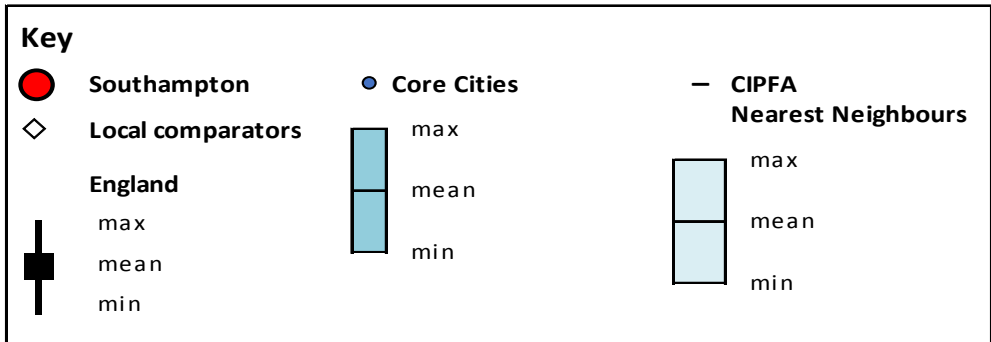


Percentage
▲ Preferred direction of travel

A low rate is POOR

National and local comparators

	Core Cities	CIPFA Nearest Neighbours
Portsmouth	67.4	Derby 81.3
		Salford 74.6
	Manchester 70.5	Coventry 70.6
	Birmingham 69.4	Sheffield 69.4
	Sheffield 69.4	Portsmouth 67.4
	Liverpool 67.7	Southend-on-Sea 67.2
	Nottingham 63.6	Blackpool 62.1
ENGLAND	58.6	Calderdale 61.5
		Plymouth 59.3
		CIPFA Mean 56.3
	Leeds 51.1	
South East	48.2	Bristol 43.3
		Sunderland 41.4
	Bristol 43.3	North Tyneside 41.4
	Newcastle 40.4	Newcastle 40.4
Hampshire	34.8	Gateshead 32.9
		Brighton and Hove 31.5
Southampton	19.8	
Isle of Wight	19	



Source: MHLDDS v1.1

¹ Numerator and denominator values used to calculate the indicator are rounded to the nearest 5.

⁷ For 2013-14 and 2014-15, measures 1F and 1H are based on averages of monthly outcomes, and suppression has been applied where the annual average numerator or denominator is less than 0.5 (6/12). For 2015-16, the measures are still based on averages of monthly outcomes and suppression has been applied where the annual average numerator or denominator is less than 0.75 (6/8).

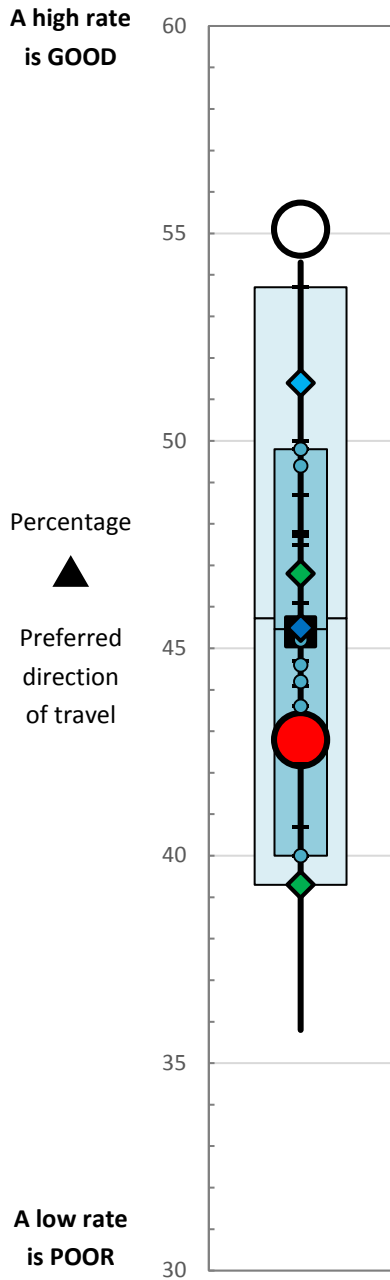
This measure is produced by various Mental Health NHS Trusts. Unfortunately a recording issue has been identified which has led to the publication of unreliable results for this measure for each year since 2011-12. Accurate information is now being published at <http://content.digital.nhs.uk/mhldsreports>

111

Proportion of people who use services who reported that they had as much social contact as they would like

Proportion of respondents to ASCS question 8a who have as much social contact as they would like (%) - weighted values

A high rate is GOOD



National and local comparators

Core Cities

CIPFA Nearest Neighbours

Southampton (original) 55.1

Hampshire 51.4

South East 46.8

Isle of Wight 45.5

ENGLAND 45.4

Southampton (Revised)* 42.8

Portsmouth 39.3

Newcastle 49.8
Liverpool 49.4

Nottingham 46.9

CC Mean 45.5

Leeds 45.2

Birmingham 44.6

Manchester 44.2

Bristol 43.6

Sheffield 40

Gateshead 53.7

Blackpool 50.0

Newcastle 49.8

Calderdale 48.7

Sunderland 47.8

Coventry 47.7

Plymouth 47.5

North Tyneside 46.1

CIPFA Mean 45.7

Brighton and Hove 44.7

Southend-on-Sea 44.1

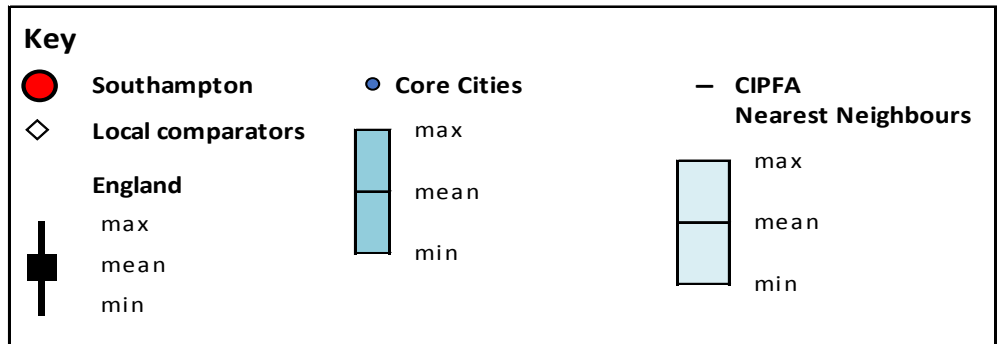
Bristol 43.6

Derby 42.2

Salford 40.7

Sheffield 40.0

Portsmouth 39.3



Source: ASCS - question 8a

¹ Numerator and denominator values used to calculate the indicator are rounded to the nearest 5.

³ weighted to reflect that a stratified sample was taken (from 2011-12 onwards) and to account for non-response bias.

⁴ Base values less than three are suppressed

¹³ For 2015-16 onwards, measures 1A, 1B, 1I(1), 3A, 3D(1), 4A and 4B have no rounding applied.

* Please note that the data originally submitted by Southampton City Council to NHS Digital in relation to the Adult Social Care Survey for 2015-16 has unfortunately been found to have contained errors. The same response data was used for a number of the questions, and this has impacted on this ASCOF indicator. The following should therefore be noted when using / interpreting the above summary of this indicator:

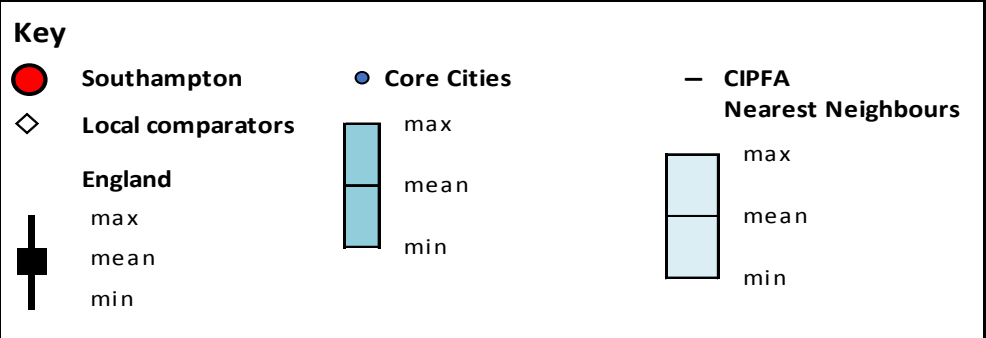
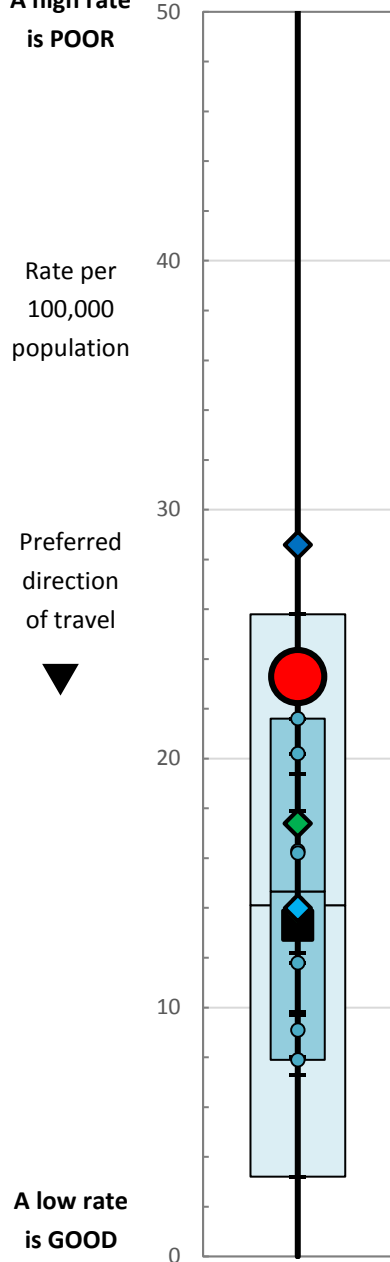
- The results published nationally by NHS Digital for this question / ASCOF indicator for Southampton City Council are inaccurate and should be disregarded in any analysis that includes this council;
- Southampton City Council has however been able to reconstruct this ASCOF indicator from the survey results and this is shown in the graphic above as "Southampton (revised)";
- For comparison, the originally-submitted results are also shown in the graphic – these are annotated as "Southampton (original)"; and
- The impact at national level is minimal.

Please also note that survey results are based on a sample of the total eligible population and so are subject to a margin of error. We apologise for any inconvenience this may cause.

2A(1) The number of longterm admissions to residential and nursing care homes, per 100,000 population (younger adults) Total

Number of council-supported younger adults (aged 18-64) whose long-term support needs were met by admission to residential and nursing care homes, per 100,000 population

A high rate is POOR



National and local comparators	Core Cities	CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	
Isle of Wight	28.6		
Southampton	23.3	Coventry	25.8
Portsmouth	17.4	Sheffield	21.6
Hampshire	14	Bristol	20.2
South East	13.8	Blackpool	19.4
ENGLAND	13.3	Salford	17.9
		Sunderland	17.5
		Portsmouth	17.4
		CIPFA Mean	14.1
		Southend-on-Sea	12.2
		Newcastle	11.8
		Gateshead	9.8
		North Tyneside	9.8
		Brighton and Hove	9.7
		Calderdale	8.0
		Plymouth	7.3
		Derby	3.2

Source (Numerator): Source: ASC-CAR - Table S3 page 1 row 14 sum col 1 to 7, (Denominator): ONS mid-year population estimates

¹ Numerator and denominator values used to calculate the indicator are rounded to the nearest 5.

2A(2) The number of longterm admissions to residential and nursing care homes, per 100,000 population (older adults) Total

Number of council-supported older adults (aged 65 and over) whose long-term support needs were met by admission to residential and nursing care homes, per 100,000 population

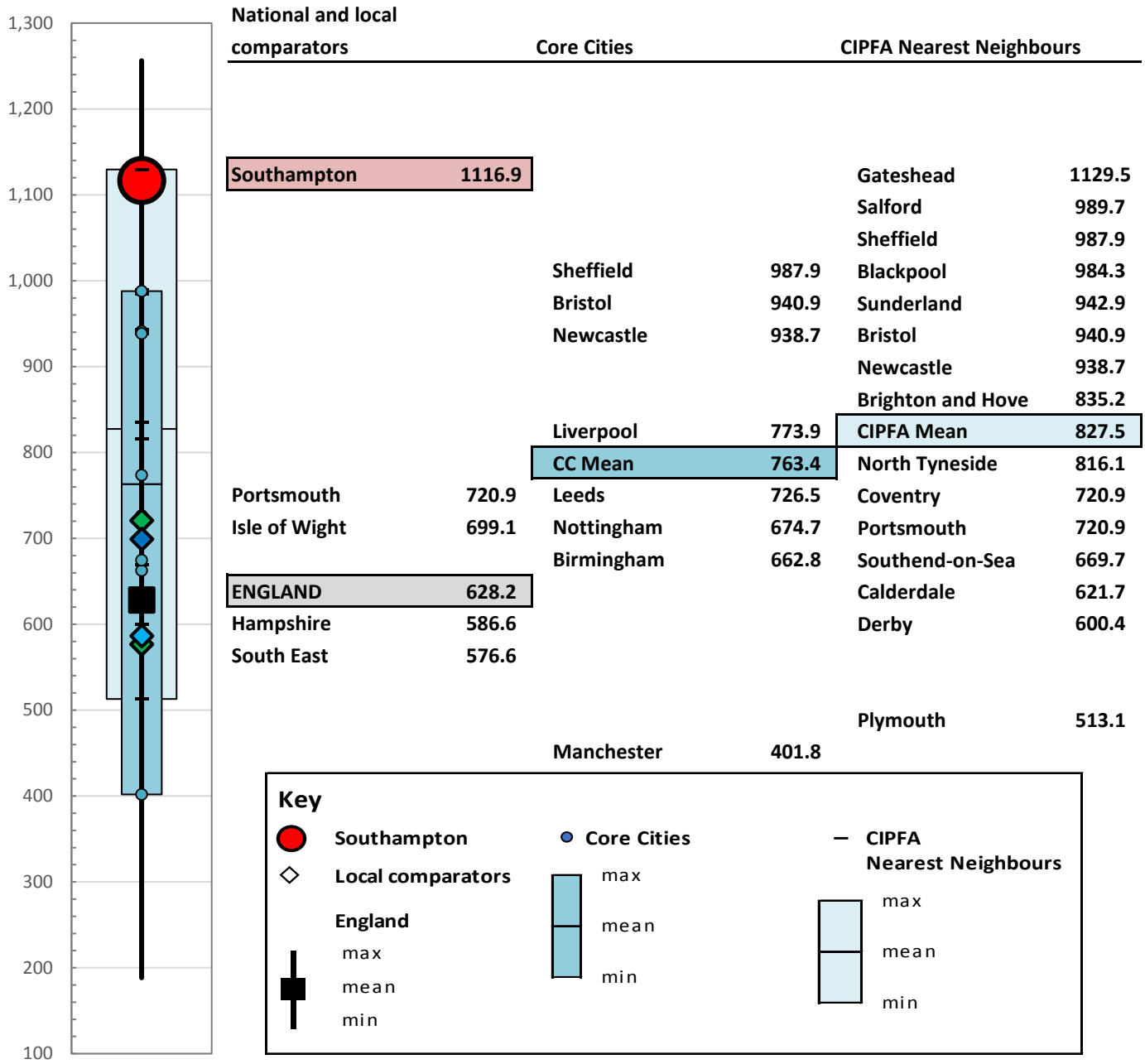
A high rate is POOR

Rate per 100,000 population

Preferred direction of travel



A low rate is GOOD



Source (Numerator):Source: SALT LTS002a Table 1b and Table 2, STS001 Table 1b, STS002a Table 4, STS002b Table 4, (Denominator): ONS mid-year population estimates

¹ Numerator and denominator values used to calculate the indicator are rounded to the nearest 5.

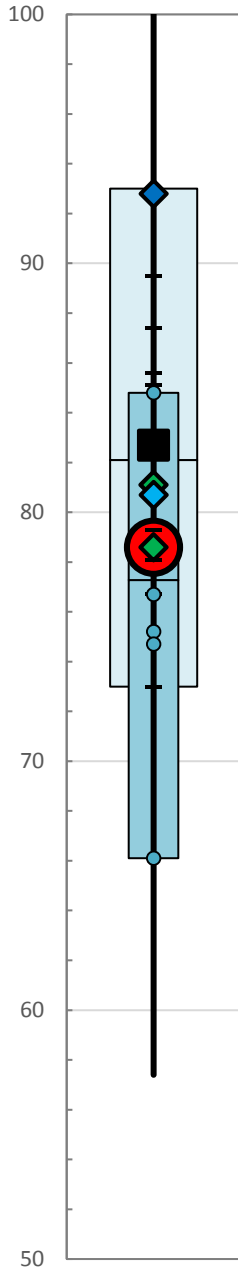
2B(1) Proportion of older people (65+) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/rehabilitation services (effectiveness of the service)

Proportion of older people (aged 65+) discharged from acute or community hospitals to their own home or to a residential or nursing care home or extra care housing for rehabilitation, with a clear intention that they will move on/back to their own home (including a place in extra care housing or an adult placement scheme setting), who are at home or in extra care housing or an adult placement scheme setting 91 days after the date of their discharge from hospital (%)

A high rate is GOOD

Percentage
▲ Preferred direction of travel

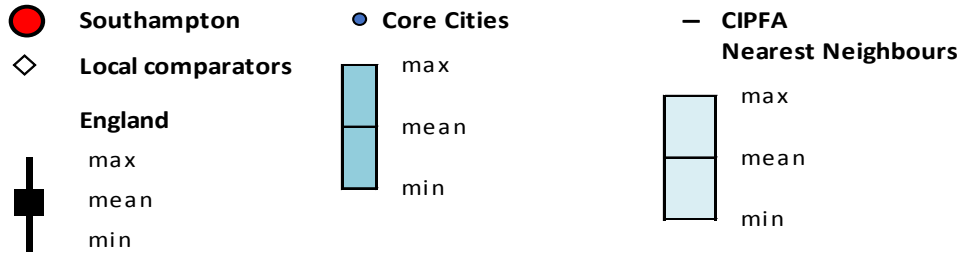
A low rate is POOR



National and local comparators

	Core Cities	CIPFA Nearest Neighbours
Isle of Wight	92.8	North Tyneside 93.0
		Derby 89.5
		Southend-on-Sea 87.4
		Gateshead 85.6
		Plymouth 85.1
		Brighton and Hove 83.2
	Leeds 84.8	CIPFA Mean 82.1
ENGLAND 82.7		Bristol 81.1
South East 81.1	Bristol 81.1	Newcastle 81.0
Hampshire 80.7	Newcastle 81	Coventry 81.0
Southampton 78.6	Liverpool 78.6	Calderdale 79.3
Portsmouth 78.6	CC Mean 77.3	Sunderland 78.8
	Sheffield 76.7	Portsmouth 78.6
	Birmingham 75.2	Blackpool 78.1
	Nottingham 74.7	Sheffield 76.7
		Salford 73.0
	Manchester 66.1	

Key



Source: SALT STS004 Table 1

¹ Numerator and denominator values used to calculate the indicator are rounded to the nearest 5.

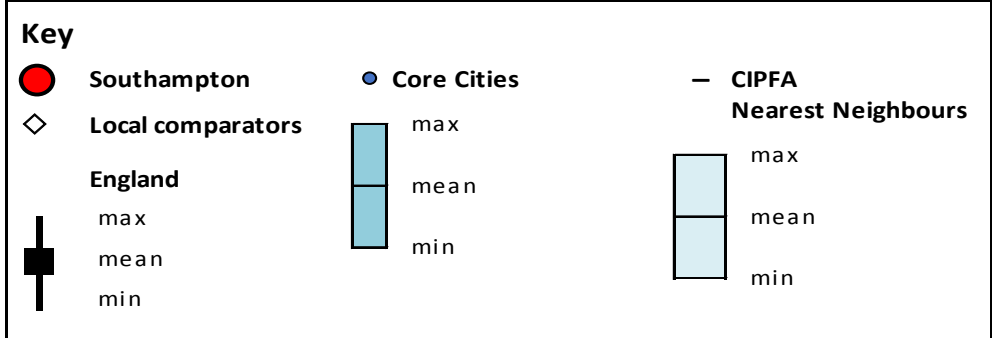
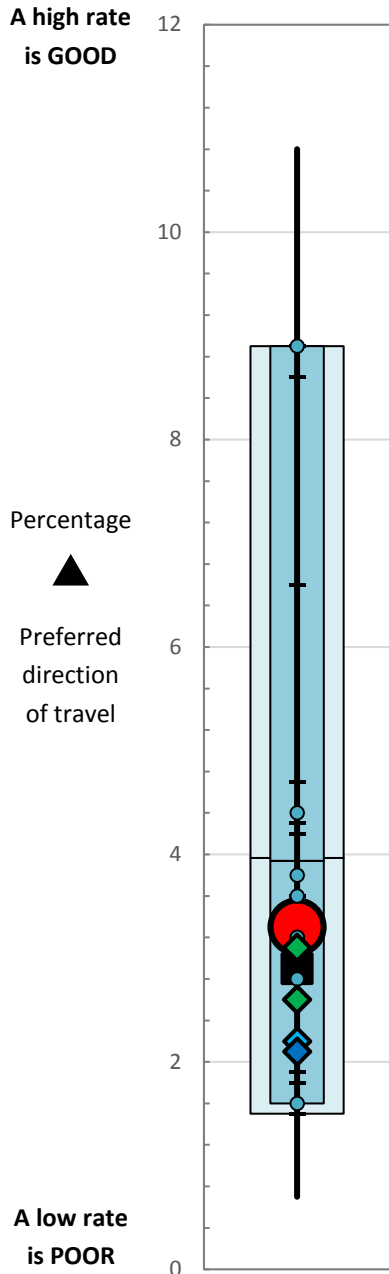
Prior to 2014-15, values less than six are suppressed

¹² For 2015-16 onwards, measures 1C(1A), 1C(1B), 1C(2A), 1C(2B), 1E, 1G, 2B(1) and 2B(2) have no rounding or suppression applied

2B(2) Proportion of older people (65+) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/rehabilitation services (offered the service)

Proportion of older people (aged 65+) discharged from acute or community hospitals to their own home or to a residential or nursing care home or extra care housing for rehabilitation, with a clear intention that they will move on/back to their own home (including a place in extra care housing or an adult placement scheme setting) (%)

A high rate is GOOD



National and local comparators		Core Cities		CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	
		Sheffield	8.9	Sheffield	8.9
				Salford	8.6
				Brighton and Hove	6.6
				Sunderland	4.7
				Plymouth	4.3
		Leeds	4.4	North Tyneside	4.2
		CC Mean	3.9	CIPFA Mean	4.0
		Manchester	3.8	Newcastle	3.6
		Newcastle	3.6	Portsmouth	3.1
		Birmingham	3.2	Derby	3.1
		Liverpool	3.2	Gateshead	2.9
		Bristol	2.8	Bristol	2.8
				Blackpool	1.9
				Southend-on-Sea	1.8
		Nottingham	1.6	Calderdale	1.5
				Coventry	1.5
Southampton	3.3				
Portsmouth	3.1				
ENGLAND	2.9				
South East	2.6				
Hampshire	2.2				
Isle of Wight	2.1				

Source (Numerator): SALT STS004 Table 1, (Denominator): HES Data

¹ Numerator and denominator values used to calculate the indicator are rounded to the nearest 5.

Prior to 2014-15, values less than six are suppressed

¹² For 2015-16 onwards, measures 1C(1A), 1C(1B), 1C(2A), 1C(2B), 1E, 1G, 2B(1) and 2B(2) have no rounding or suppression applied

2C(1) Delayed transfers of care from hospital per 100,000 population

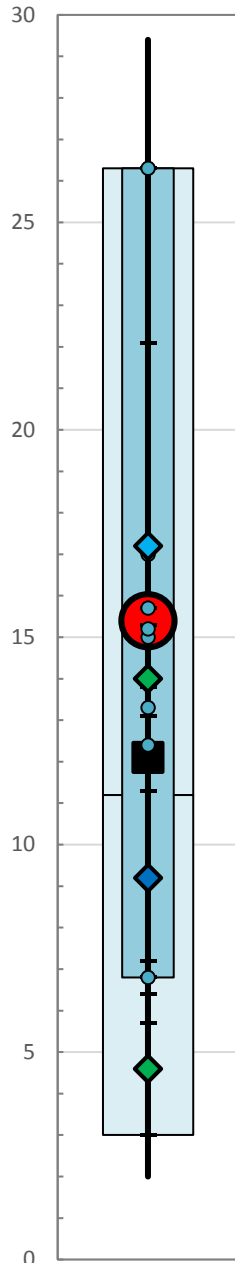
Average number of delayed transfers of care (for those aged 18 and over), per 100,000 population

A high rate is POOR

Number per 100,000 population

Preferred direction of travel ▼

A low rate is GOOD



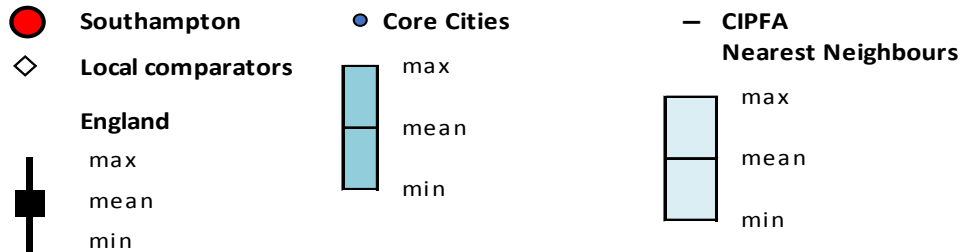
National and local comparators

Core Cities

CIPFA Nearest Neighbours

National and local comparators		Core Cities	CIPFA Nearest Neighbours		
		Bristol	26.3	Bristol	26.3
				Coventry	22.1
		Birmingham	17		
Hampshire	17.2	Sheffield	15.7	Sheffield	15.7
Southampton	15.4	Nottingham	15.2	Plymouth	15.3
South East	14	Leeds	15	Blackpool	13.8
		Manchester	13.3	Calderdale	13.1
ENGLAND	12.1	Liverpool	12.4	Brighton and Hove	12.1
				Derby	11.3
Isle of Wight	9.2			CIPFA Mean	11.2
				Gateshead	7.2
				Newcastle	6.8
		Newcastle	6.8	Southend-on-Sea	6.4
Portsmouth	4.6			Salford	5.7
				Portsmouth	4.6
				North Tyneside	4.5
				Sunderland	3.0

Key



Source(Numerator): DToC, (Denominator): Source: 2015 ONS mid-year population estimates

¹ Numerator and denominator values used to calculate the indicator are rounded to the nearest 5.

⁶ For measures 2C(1) and 2C(2) values are rounded to the nearest one.

2C(2) Delayed transfers of care from hospital which are attributable to adult social care per 100,000 population

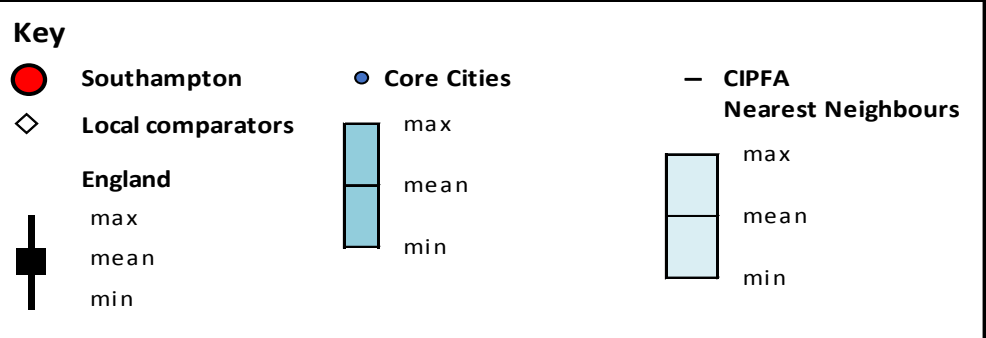
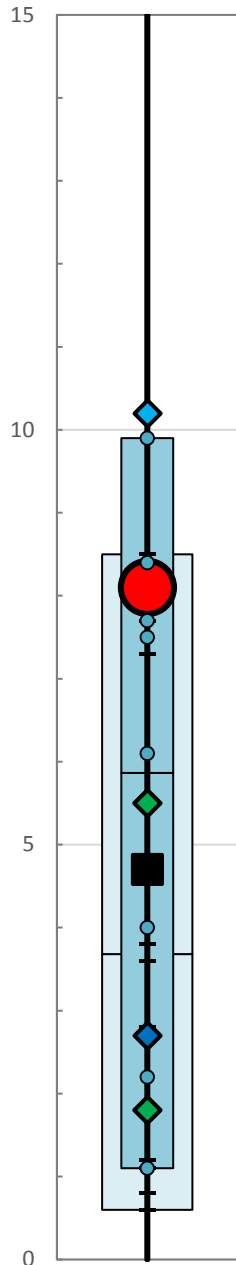
Average number of delayed transfers of care (for those aged 18 and over) that are attributable to adult social care, per 100,000 population

A high rate is POOR

Number per 100,000 population

Preferred direction of travel ▼

A low rate is GOOD



National and local comparators		Core Cities		CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	
Hampshire	10.2	Birmingham	9.9	Plymouth	8.5
Southampton	8.1	Bristol	8.4	Bristol	8.4
		Sheffield	7.7	Sheffield	7.7
		Manchester	7.5	Coventry	7.3
		Liverpool	6.1		
		CC Mean	5.9		
South East	5.5			Brighton and Hove	4.7
ENGLAND	4.7			Blackpool	3.8
				CIPFA Mean	3.7
		Leeds	4	Calderdale	3.6
				Gateshead	2.8
				Portsmouth	1.8
Isle of Wight	2.7			Derby	1.8
		Nottingham	2.2	Southend-on-Sea	1.2
Portsmouth	1.8			Newcastle	1.1
		Newcastle	1.1	Sunderland	1.1
				Salford	0.8
				North Tyneside	0.6

Source(Numerator): DToC, (Denominator): Source: 2015 ONS mid-year population estimates

¹ Numerator and denominator values used to calculate the indicator are rounded to the nearest 5.

⁶ For measures 2C(1) and 2C(2) values are rounded to the nearest one.

2D The outcomes of short-term support: sequel to service Total

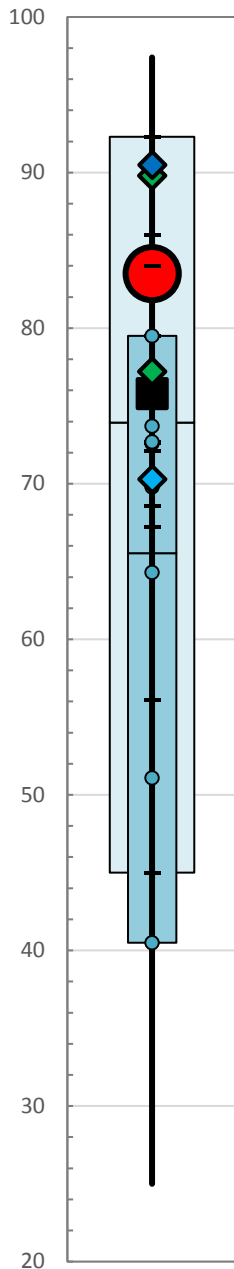
Proportion of new service users that received a short term service during the year where the sequel to service was either no ongoing support or support of a lower level (%)

A high rate is GOOD

Percentage

Preferred direction of travel

A low rate is POOR



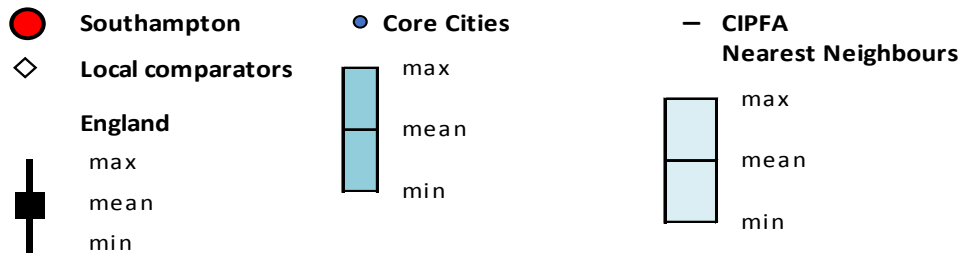
National and local comparators

Core Cities

CIPFA Nearest Neighbours

Isle of Wight	90.5			Plymouth	92.3
Portsmouth	89.8			Portsmouth	89.8
Southampton	83.5	Bristol	79.5	Derby	86.0
South East	77.2	Manchester	73.7	Sunderland	84.0
ENGLAND	75.8	Sheffield	72.7	Bristol	79.5
Hampshire	70.3	Newcastle	72.6	Gateshead	77.5
				North Tyneside	75.5
				CIPFA Mean	73.9
		Leeds	69.8	Sheffield	72.7
		CC Mean	65.5	Newcastle	72.6
		Liverpool	64.3	Brighton and Hove	72.1
				Southend-on-Sea	70.1
				Blackpool	68.6
				Coventry	67.2
				Calderdale	56.1
		Birmingham	51.1	Salford	45.0
		Nottingham	40.5		

Key



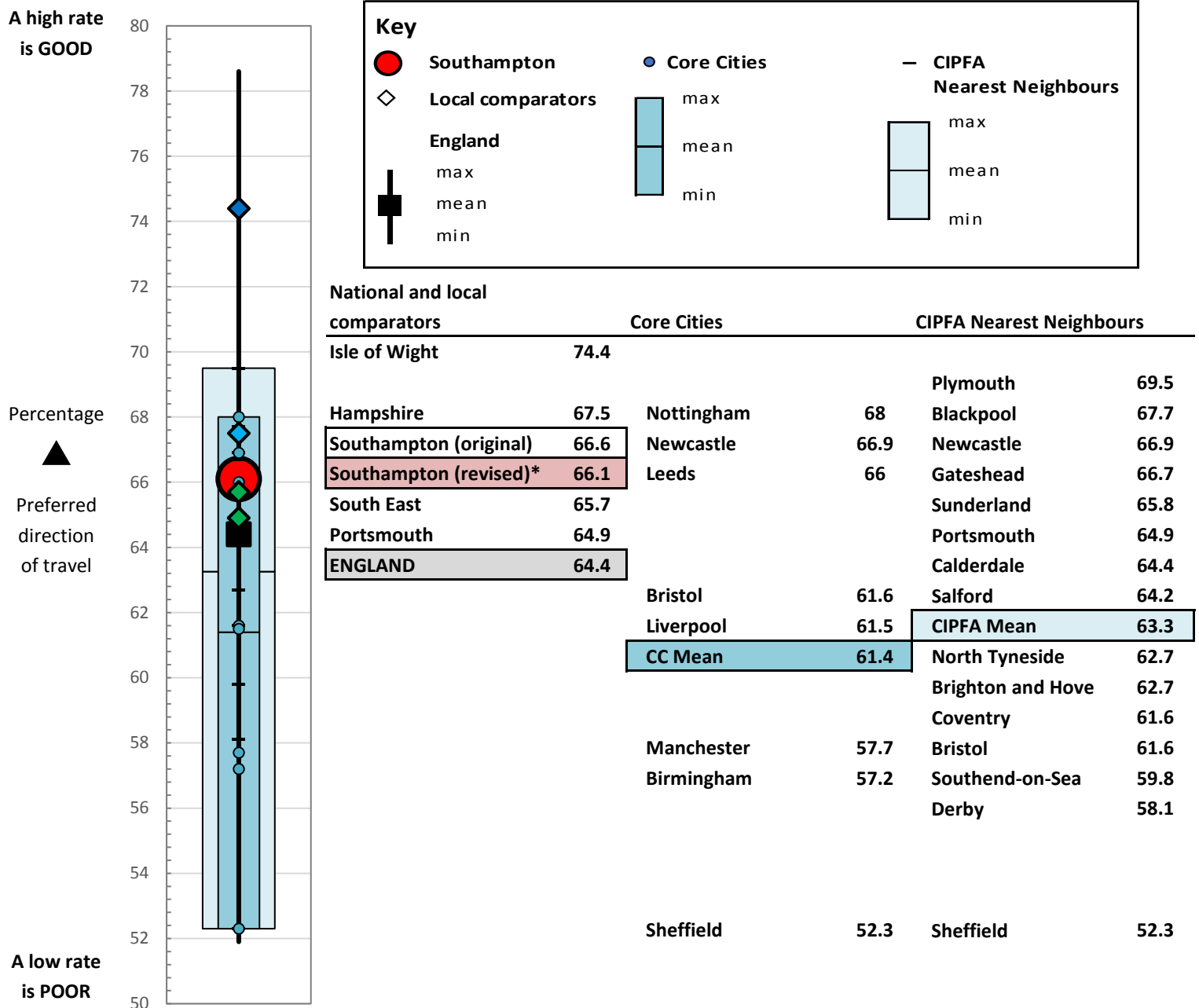
Source: SALT STS002a Table 1

¹ Numerator and denominator values used to calculate the indicator are rounded to the nearest 5.

¹⁵ Councils were given the opportunity to resubmit their 2014-15 SALT data with their 2015-16 submission. The 2014-15 scores have been recalculated and scores in this annex have been calculated using the resubmitted data. The 2015-16 disclosure control rules have been applied to this data i.e. no rounding or suppression has been applied. The SALT ASCOF scores (1C, 1E, 1G, 2A, 2B and 2D) published in the 2014-15 publication should no longer be used.

3A Overall satisfaction of people who use services with their care and support

Proportion of respondents to question 1 who said they were satisfied with their care and support (%) - values are weighted



Source: ASCS - question 1 and Easy Read Adult Social Care questionnaire - question 1

¹ Numerator and denominator values used to calculate the indicator are rounded to the nearest 5.

² **Based on survey data.** The base (i.e. the number of responses on which the outcome is based) should be taken into account when assessing the reliability of the outcome values. Outcomes based on a small base should be treated with caution.

³ weighted to reflect that a stratified sample was taken (from 2011-12 onwards) and to account for non-response bias.

⁴ Base values less than three are suppressed

¹³ For 2015-16 onwards, measures 1A, 1B, 1I(1), 3A, 3D(1), 4A and 4B have no rounding applied.

* Please note that the data originally submitted by Southampton City Council to NHS Digital in relation to the Adult Social Care Survey for 2015-16 has unfortunately been found to have contained errors. The same response data was used for a number of the questions, and this has impacted on this ASCOF indicator. The following should therefore be noted when using / interpreting the above summary of this indicator:

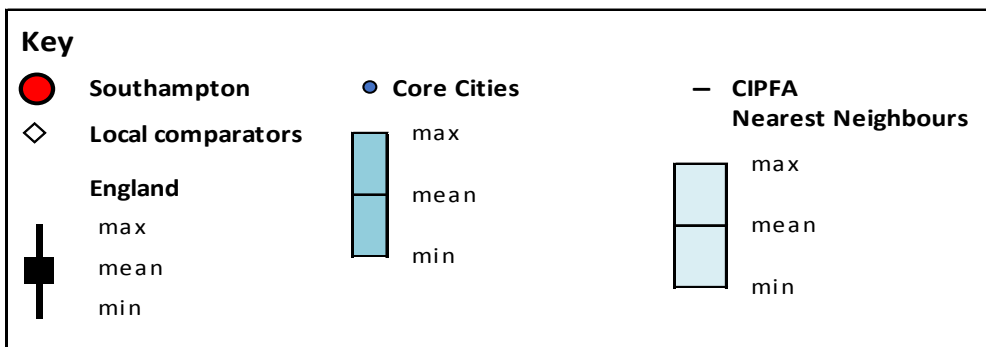
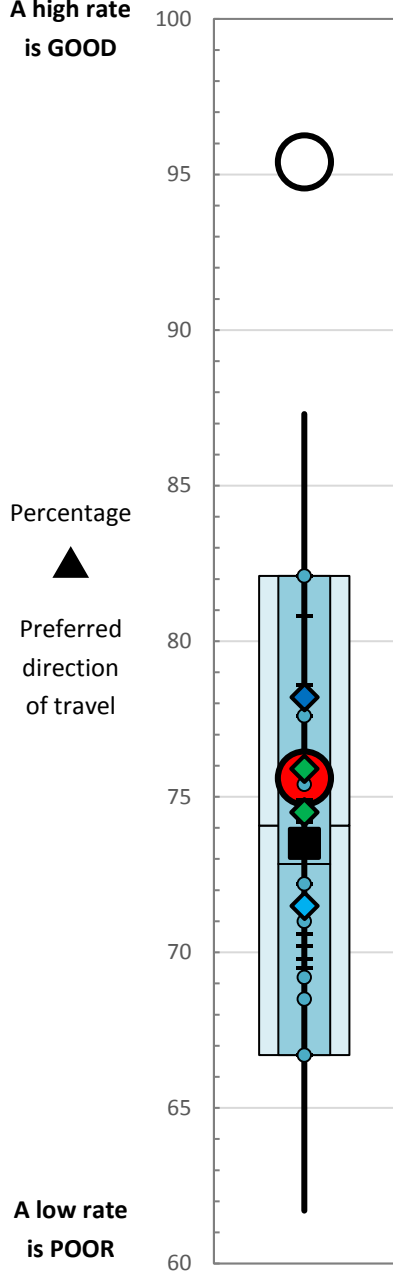
- The results published nationally by NHS Digital for this question / ASCOF indicator for Southampton City Council are inaccurate and should be disregarded in any analysis that includes this council;
- Southampton City Council has however been able to reconstruct this ASCOF indicator from the survey results and this is shown in the graphic above as "Southampton (revised)";
- For comparison, the originally-submitted results are also shown in the graphic – these are annotated as "Southampton (original)"; and
- The impact at national level is minimal.

Please also note that survey results are based on a sample of the total eligible population and so are subject to a margin of error. We apologise for any inconvenience this may cause.

3D1 Proportion of people who use services who find it easy to find information about services

Proportion of respondents who answered ASCS question 12 who find it "very easy" or "fairly easy" to find information about services (%) - weighted values

A high rate is GOOD



National and local comparators		Core Cities		CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	
Southampton (original)	95.4				
		Newcastle	82.1	Newcastle	82.1
				Gateshead	80.8
				North Tyneside	78.6
				Blackpool	77.6
Isle of Wight	78.2			Portsmouth	75.9
		Leeds	77.6	Plymouth	74.9
Portsmouth	75.9	Nottingham	75.4	Sunderland	74.5
Southampton (revised)*	75.6			Salford	74.2
South East	74.5			CIPFA Mean	74.1
ENGLAND	73.5	CC Mean	72.8	Southend-on-Sea	73.5
Hampshire	71.5	Bristol	72.2	Bristol	72.2
		Birmingham	71	Calderdale	70.6
		Manchester	69.2	Derby	70.2
		Liverpool	68.5	Brighton and Hove	69.8
		Sheffield	66.7	Coventry	69.5
				Sheffield	66.7

Source: ASCS - question 12

¹ Numerator and denominator values used to calculate the indicator are rounded to the nearest 5.

² **Based on survey data.** The base (i.e. the number of responses on which the outcome is based) should be taken into account when assessing the reliability of the outcome values. Outcomes based on a small base should be treated with caution.

³ weighted to reflect that a stratified sample was taken (from 2011-12 onwards) and to account for non-response bias.

⁴ Base values less than three are suppressed

¹³ For 2015-16 onwards, measures 1A, 1B, 1I(1), 3A, 3D(1), 4A and 4B have no rounding applied.

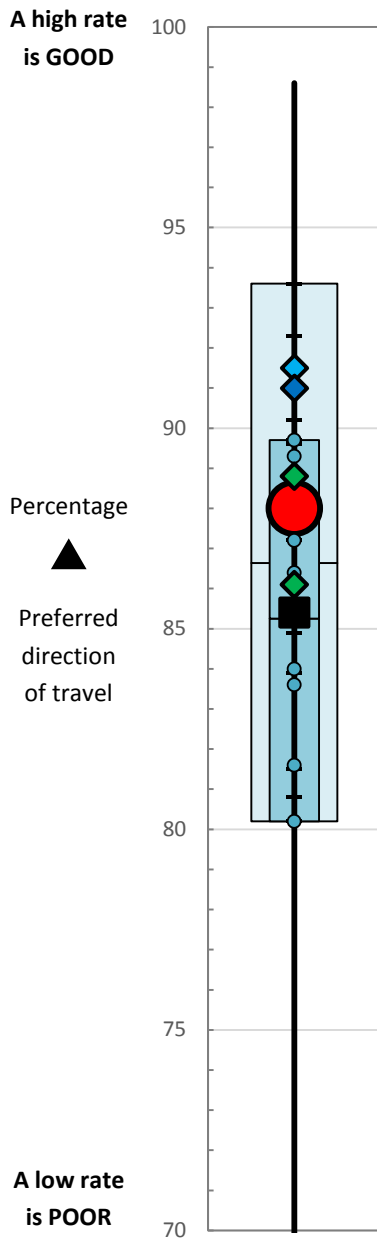
* Please note that the data originally submitted by Southampton City Council to NHS Digital in relation to the Adult Social Care Survey for 2015-16 has unfortunately been found to have contained errors. The same response data was used for a number of the questions, and this has impacted on this ASCOF indicator. The following should therefore be noted when using / interpreting the above summary of this indicator:

- The results published nationally by NHS Digital for this question / ASCOF indicator for Southampton City Council are inaccurate and should be disregarded in any analysis that includes this council;
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- The impact at national level is minimal.

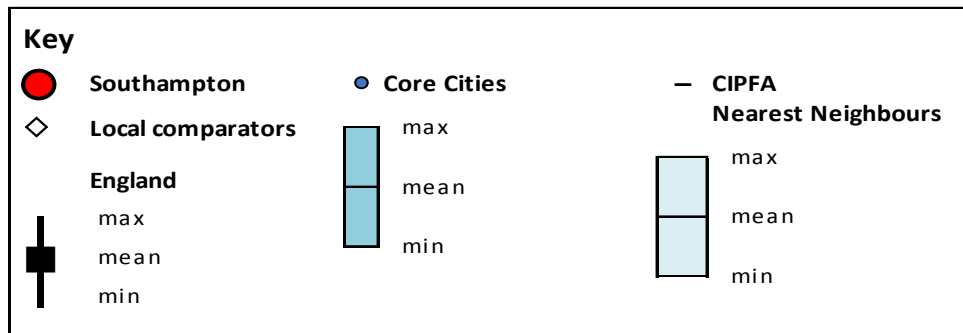
Please also note that survey results are based on a sample of the total eligible population and so are subject to a margin of error. We apologise for any inconvenience this may cause.

4B Proportion of people who use services who say that those services have made them feel safe and secure

Proportion of respondents to ASCS question 7b who say that the services they receive have made them feel safe and secure (%) - weighted value



National and local comparators	Core Cities	CIPFA Nearest Neighbours
		Plymouth 93.6
Hampshire 91.5		North Tyneside 92.3
Isle of Wight 91		Sunderland 90.2
	Bristol 89.7	Bristol 89.7
Portsmouth 88.8	Birmingham 89.3	Salford 89.6
Southampton (revised)* 88		Portsmouth 88.8
Southampton (original) 87.7	Sheffield 87.2	Sheffield 87.2
South East 86.1	Liverpool 86.4	CIPFA Mean 86.6
ENGLAND 85.4	CC Mean 85.3	Coventry 86.0
	Nottingham 84	Southend-on-Sea 86.0
	Leeds 83.6	Calderdale 84.9
	Manchester 81.6	Derby 84.9
	Newcastle 80.2	Gateshead 83.9
		Blackpool 81.5
		Brighton and Hove 80.8
		Newcastle 80.2



Source: ASCS - question 7b

¹ Numerator and denominator values used to calculate the indicator are rounded to the nearest 5.

² **Based on survey data.** The base (i.e. the number of responses on which the outcome is based) should be taken into account when assessing the reliability of the outcome values. Outcomes based on a small base should be treated with caution.

³ weighted to reflect that a stratified sample was taken (from 2011-12 onwards) and to account for non-response bias.

⁴ Base values less than three are suppressed

¹³ For 2015-16 onwards, measures 1A, 1B, 1I(1), 3A, 3D(1), 4A and 4B have no rounding applied.

* Please note that the data originally submitted by Southampton City Council to NHS Digital in relation to the Adult Social Care Survey for 2015-16 has unfortunately been found to have contained errors. The same response data was used for a number of the questions, and this has impacted on this ASCOF indicator. The following should therefore be noted when using / interpreting the above summary of this indicator:

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