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Is outcomes-based management and policy-making a reality for local government?

ILPN conference, London School of Economics and Political Science, 1st September 2014

Clara Heath, Juliette Malley and Kamilla Razik
Outcomes based management

- **A vision for adult social care (2010)** - change in focus

  ![Diagram showing process and outcome]

- **Transparency in outcomes: a framework for adult social care (2011)**
  - outlined first Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (ASCOF)
  - Aims to support local service improvement and accountability
The new surveys

Two new surveys developed to provide data for ASCOF

• **Adult Social Care Survey (ASCS)**
  – Conducted annually by councils since 2010/11
  – Sample of all social care users, including care homes and community-based

• **Personal Social Services Survey of Adult Carers in England (PSS SACE)**
  – Conducted biennially by councils since 2012/13
  – Sample of all assessed adult carers

Anecdotal feedback from councils: difficult to use information
# The ASCOF indicators

10/19 outcome indicators are drawn from surveys of service users and carers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASCOF outcomes measures from ASCS / PSS SACE</th>
<th>Survey</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1A Social care-related quality of life</td>
<td>ASCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1B The proportion of people who use services who have control over their daily life</td>
<td>ASCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1D Carer-reported quality of life</td>
<td>PSS SACE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1L Proportion of people who use services and their carers, who reported that they had as much social contact as they would like</td>
<td>both</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3A Overall satisfaction of people who use service with their care and support</td>
<td>ASCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3B Overall satisfaction of carers with social services</td>
<td>PSS SACE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3C The proportion of carers who report that they have been included or consulted in discussions about the person they care for</td>
<td>PSS SACE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3D The proportion of people who use services and carers who find it easy to find information about services</td>
<td>Both</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4A The proportion of people who use services who feel safe</td>
<td>ASCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4B The proportion of people who use services who say that those services have made them feel safe and secure</td>
<td>ASCS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The MAX project

Funded by the Department of Health via the Quality and Outcomes of Person-centred Care Research Unit (QORU)

Aims to support councils to translate ASCS and PSS SACE data into meaningful results that will guide local policy making and service improvement

Fact-finding phase of project asked [1] what are the key challenges faced by councils in using the survey data?, and [2] what can be done to support councils to make more / better use of the survey data?
## MAX phase 1 research design

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>When</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Online survey</td>
<td>Jun-Jul 2013</td>
<td>19 questions (multiple choice &amp; open ended) sent to all council survey leads in England. Completed by 100 staff from 83 councils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone interviews</td>
<td>Aug-Sep 2013</td>
<td>Semi-structured interviews, following up on responses to online survey. Conducted with a range of staff from the same council (where possible). 30 staff (including information officers/analysts, practitioners, managers and commissioners) from 16 councils participated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document analysis</td>
<td>Apr-Oct 2013</td>
<td>Review of 40+ reports based on survey data produced by councils for internal and external circulation (e.g. to senior management, survey respondents, local accounts). Submitted by 18 councils</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FINDINGS FROM MAX PROJECT
High level of support for the surveys

Described as “a significant resource to undertake” but majority of online survey respondents (93%) see them as useful...

*Without meaningful feedback from users of frontline services there is no tangible way of knowing if the services we provide are making a difference or could be better tailored to the needs of the population.*

[Analyst]

*Failure to invest in finding this information out means that millions of pounds could be wasted commissioning services that carers/cared for people don't want and won't use*  

[Business Development Officer]

[source: online survey]
Local uses of the survey data

Data used for a range of local purposes but performance monitoring activity (internal reporting) dominates. Reinforced by document review.

Data also feeds into policy and practice locally but only “to some extent” in most organisations (ASCS N= 76/100; PSS SACE = 60/93)

[source: online survey]
## LA staff experience a lot of barriers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Barrier</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Evidence from Phase I activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Time</strong></td>
<td>Multiple demands, some survey requirements are time consuming (e.g. data cleaning)</td>
<td>“it is so time consuming and resource intensive to administer the survey that the most important part (the results) often warrants less attention” [policy officer, online survey]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Resources</strong></td>
<td>Lack of skilled staff, specialist software</td>
<td>Staff lack adequate skills to fully utilise the data [performance manager, online survey]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Staff interest</strong></td>
<td>Key audience not engaged with survey</td>
<td>Surveys are seen by some as “just a tick box exercise” and “a key check that we are not getting things very badly wrong”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
..and treat survey data with caution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Limitation of Surveys</th>
<th>Evidence from Phase I activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Questions are too broad - difficult to interpret</td>
<td>“For practice related feedback, the (survey) questions would need to be more specific”&lt;br&gt;[Quality Assurance manager, online survey]&lt;br&gt;“It (the survey data) tells us what people think, but not why they think it”&lt;br&gt;[Head of Performance, online survey]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample size</td>
<td>Some samples are too small to conduct group analysis (e.g. client groups, service sectors)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Representativeness of some samples</td>
<td>Some groups more likely to not respond and some users are missing entirely due to sampling (i.e. those who lack capacity). This has a particular effect on care home representativeness.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
But does data meet local needs?

The survey is a good fit with local research priorities

Questions are not useful for informing policy & practice

Views may be linked to reported barriers but also underlying perceptions that ASCS and PSS SACE are designed to inform national policy, and the purpose of survey is performance monitoring.
Survey data could be analysed more

• All reports submitted for review \([N=46]\) focussed on describing the data (e.g. frequencies, percentages)

• Most common form of analysis = benchmarking
  – ASCS more than PSS SACE \([17/23 \text{ vs. } 12/23]\)
  – Most commonly, between councils and with previous results

• Minority of councils \([6/16]\) conducted more detailed analysis
  – cross-tabulations / chi square (e.g. relationships, differences) \([\text{ASCS: } 5 \text{ PSS SACE: } 6]\)
  – thematic analysis \([\text{ASCS: } 6 \text{ PSS SACE: } 11]\)
  – Added extra questions and comments boxes
In summary

Councils are enthusiastic about using users’ views of social care outcomes but they make limited use of the information in practice due to:

• difficulties of analysing and interpreting the data in a way that is meaningful for informing local policy and practice,

• their perceived function of the surveys (e.g. for ‘benchmarking’), and

• legacy of performance management
SUPPORTING COUNCILS – MAKING THE VISION A REALITY
What support would council staff like?

Staff are also interested in knowledge exchange / sharing of good practices
How the MAX project can help?

Developing two toolkits (in collaboration with ‘stakeholders’) and hosting a series of events to encourage LA engagement with ASCS and PSS SACE, and support the greater local use of survey data. These will focus on:

- **Promotion** (e.g. demonstrating how surveys and sampling frame can be modified to meet local needs)
- **Skills development** (e.g. step-by-step guides on how to conduct further statistical or thematic analysis on data)
- **Information sharing** (e.g. examples of how LAs use or could use data for commissioning or strategic purposes)

The option to develop the HSCIC question bank will also be considered
Further Information

To find out more about the MAX project:

Website: www.maxproject.org.uk
Email: maxproject@kent.ac.uk
Call: 01227 823963
@MAXprojectteam

For a fuller commentary on the survey results visit our blog:

http://www.maxproject.org.uk/category/blog/
Disclaimer

The research on which this presentation is based is funded by the Department of Health and undertaken by researchers at the Quality and Outcomes of Person-centred Care Research Unit (QORU). The views expressed here are those of the authors (the MAX project team) and are not necessarily shared by any individual, government department of agency.