

## C29 Adults with physical disabilities helped to live at home

Adults with physical disabilities helped to live at home per 1,000 population aged 18–64.

Good performance is generally high. This indicator covers people receiving any amount of care, so is being used to show how much low level care is provided. (●●● or better is shown as 3.4 or more per 1,000 population aged 18–64, ●●●●● as 5 or more.) This should be looked at alongside C27 (admissions of supported residents) and C28 (intensive home care) – a poor (low) figure for C29 may be indicative of inadequate low level provision of care, which may result in higher figures for C27/C28 which are for more intensive care provision. Also consider information on packages of care received (RAP), components of those packages, for example, whether there were high levels of clients receiving only services such as equipment and adaptations or professional support etc., and the number of people with physical disabilities in the local population (eg from disability benefit recipients) – if less than average this could explain a low figure for C29.

	% Councils ●●● or more					
	England	Met dists	Shires	Unit- aries	Inner London	Outer London
1997–98	2.3	2.4	1.8	2.2	..	..
1998–99	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.0	3.2	1.9
New defn.						
1998–99 (est)	3.5	3.9	3.1	3.5	5.4	3.2
1999–00 (est)	3.7	4.3	3.4	3.8	4.1	3.5
2000–01	3.7	4.6	3.3	3.9	4.1	3.2
2001–02	3.7	4.3	3.3	3.9	5.1	3.7

### Commentary on performance

The basis for the indicator changed in 1999–2000 – see Annexe D for full details. Councils unable to submit data using the new definition had their 1999–2000 data uprated by 70% to make their figures more comparable. The actual 2000–01 and 2001–02 England averages were the same as the estimated 1999–2000 England average (3.7 per 1,000 population aged 18–64). The 2001–02 council type averages were similar to the estimated 1999–2000 ones, except that Inner London was significantly higher (5.1 cf 4.1) and Outer London slightly higher (3.7 cf 3.5). The 2000–01 averages were similar to

those for 1999–2000, except that the figure for Metropolitan districts was higher in 2000–01 and the Outer London figure was lower; both these changes were reversed in 2001–02. Some of the variations between councils may reflect whether some types of service (eg the issue of equipment or adaptations) are issued as a basic service (not counted in this indicator) or only following assessment (counted in this indicator).

Fifty six percent of councils were awarded band 3 or above in 2001–02, 24% band 5. Three percent only achieved band 1. All these figures were improvements on 2000–01.

### Rationale for indicator:

The white paper *Modernising Social Services* sets out the Government's aims to promote the independence and social participation of Social Services users. Supporting people in their own homes is a key part of this agenda. This indicator covers people receiving any amount of care, so is being used to show how much low level care is provided. Such care can prevent or postpone a person needing more intensive care packages or residential care.

### Full definition:

**The numerator:** Adults aged 18–64 with physical disabilities helped to live at home at 31 March. *Source: RAP Table P2s Page 1 line 1 (physical and sensory frailty and disability) column 1 (collected on KS1).*

**The denominator:** Population aged 18–64. *Source: ONS Mid-year estimate for 30 June 2000.*

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