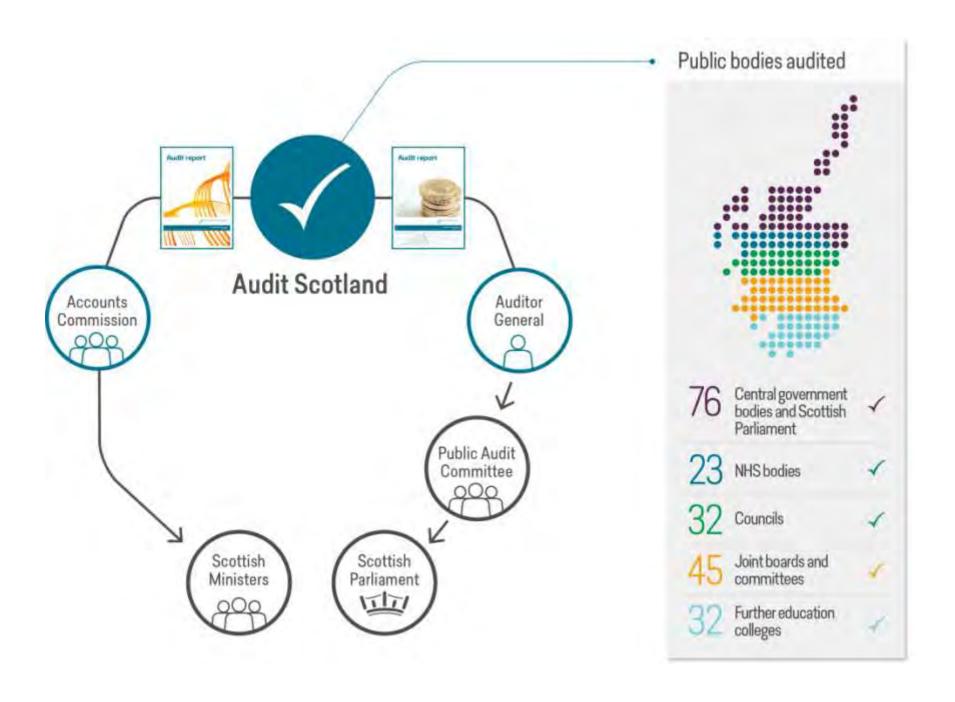


# Using data intelligence to drive service improvement in Scotland

Claire Sweeney – Senior Manager



**APSE Annual Seminar, 11 September 2014** 



### Audit Scotland's role



**Vision**: to be a world-class audit organisation that improves the use of public money

**Why we exist**: to provide independent assurance to the people of Scotland that public money is spent properly and provides value for money

What we do: helping to improve by holding to account

### **Auditing**

We conduct relevant and timely audits of the way the public sector manages and spends money

### Reporting

We report on our findings and conclusions in public

### **Recommending actions**

We identify risks and make clear and relevant recommendations for improvement and follow these up

### What we look at



Financial sustainability

Transparency of reporting

Public sector audit dimensions

Value for money

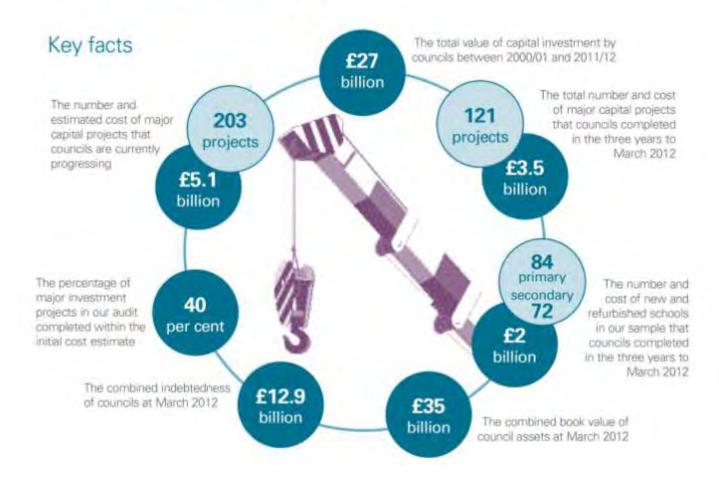
Governance and financial management

### How we use statistics and other data



- Set the context of the topic
- Combine different sources data
- Show trends over time
- Identify variation
- Examine possible effects of policies / strategies
- Present key points accessibly and powerfully

# Summary

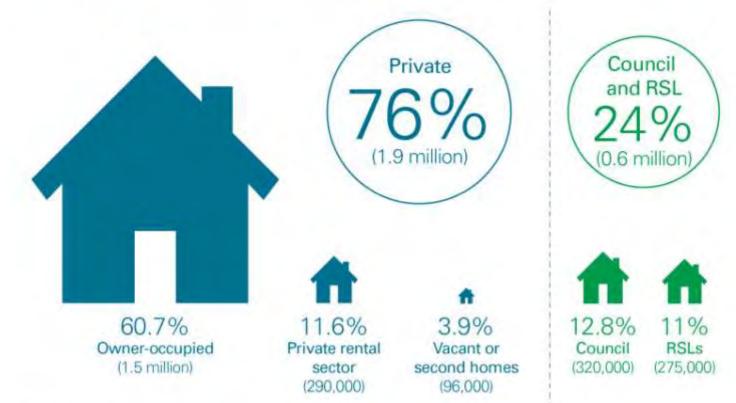


Councils' capital investment involves spending on property and other assets that councils will use over many years to provide public services



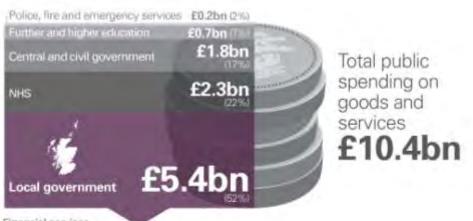
### Scotland's housing stock, March 2011

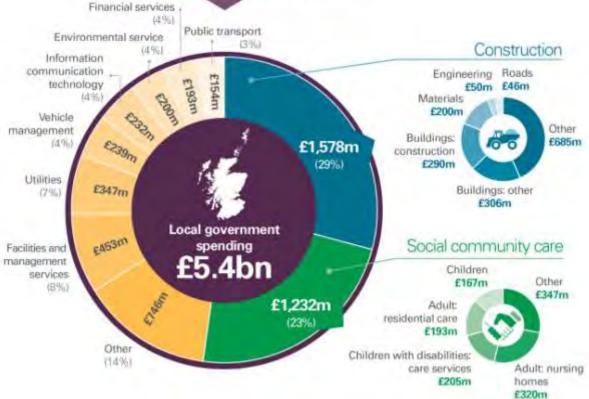
Three quarters of homes in Scotland are in the private sector.

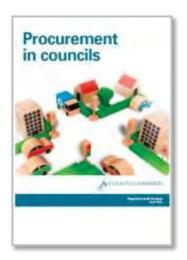


Source: Audit Scotland, 2013



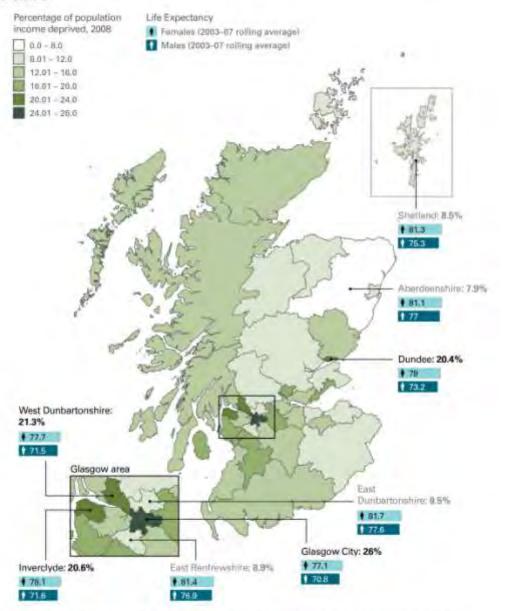






#### Deprivation and life expectancy in CHPs

The west of Scotland experiences higher levels of deprivation and lower life expectancy compared to most other parts of Scotland.



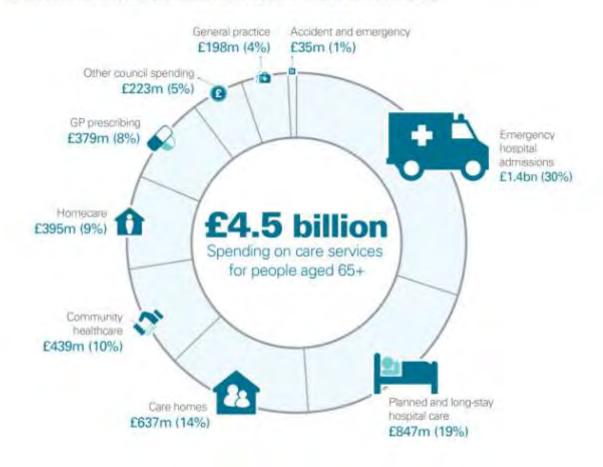
Nata: We have presented comparisons for the four most deprived and less deprived CHPs in Suctions. O Convencion/right and deviations rights 2012, O meanor Buryay (conce number 018006206).

Science Audio Sentiana, 2012



### Breakdown of combined NHS and council spending on care services for people aged 65 or over across Scotland, 2011/12

Almost two-thirds of spending on older people's care is on hospitals and care homes.



### Care services for people aged 65+



40.7 million

(terris)

prescribed.



GP















connultations

3.1 million Practice nurses' consultations

286,961 AME attendances

hospital admissions

51,118 227,247 People Emergency admissions Control homecare

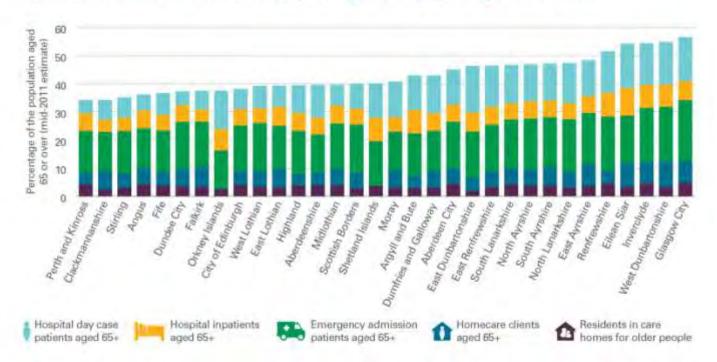
People in care homes

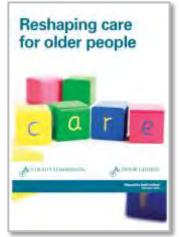
1,681 People in long-stay hospital beds

Reshaping care for older people Activist counts

### Percentage of the older population using hospital and social care services, by council area

There is wide variation between councils in the percentage of older people using different services.





# Emergency admissions by length of stay for patients admitted from A&E departments, by the time they spend in A&E, 2012/13

Patients who are admitted in the last ten minutes of the four-hour period in A&E departments, or after the four-hour period, are more likely to stay longer in hospital.



Length of time in A&E (minutes)





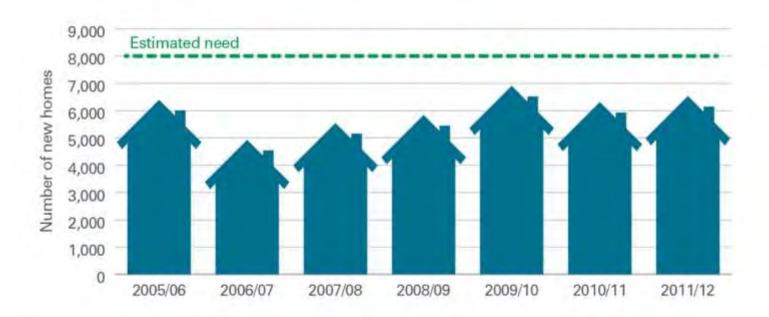






# Number of new council and RSL homes compared to Scottish Government estimate of need

Councils and RSLs have not built the number of new homes that Scottish Government research in 2005 suggested were needed.

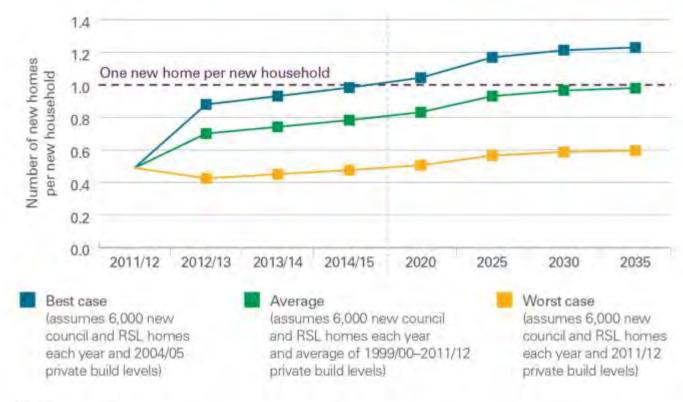


Source: Audit Scotland, 2013



# Projected number of new homes compared with projected number of new households

It could take more than 20 years before enough new homes are built for the increased number of Scottish households in any one year.



### Notes:

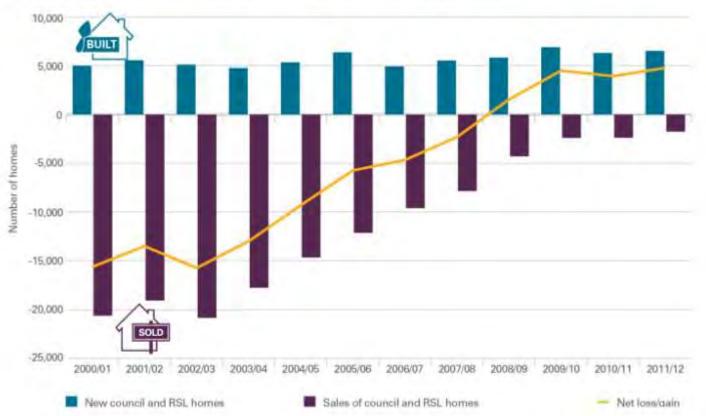
- 1, Annual household projections from National Records of Scotland (previously GROS).
- Annual new house projections account for lost stock by deducting annual average demolitions since 1999/00.

Source: Audit Scotland, 2013

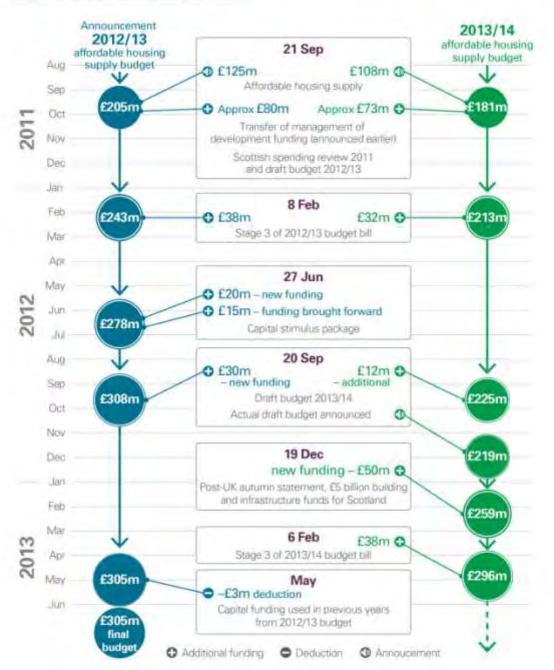


### The number of council and RSL homes built and sold in Scotland, 2000/01-2011/12

Only in recent years have councils and RSLs built more homes than they have sold.



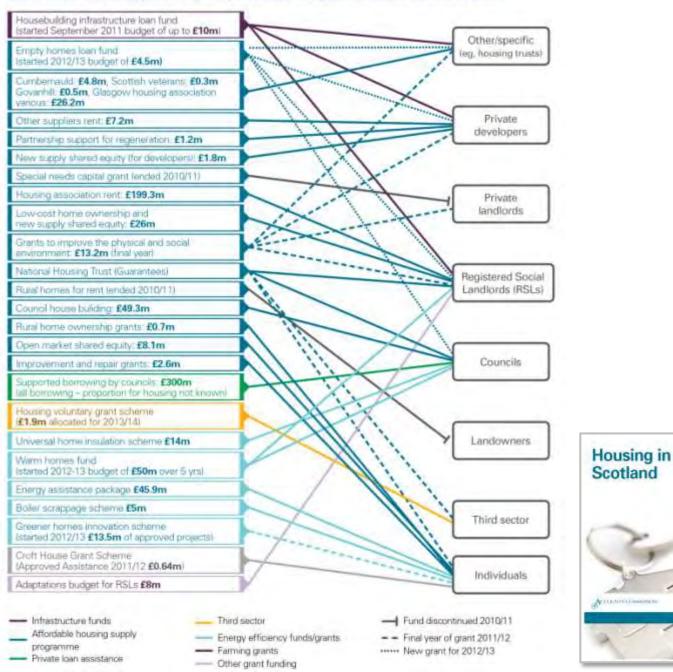




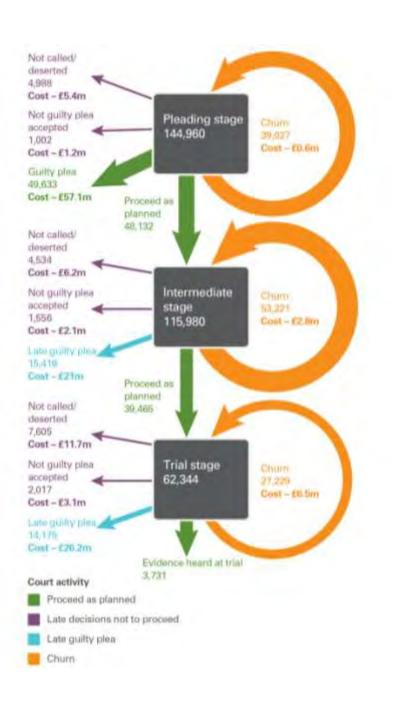


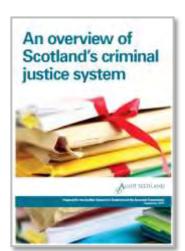
#### Scottish Government housing funding streams, 2010/11-2012/13

Scottish Government funding streams are complex and have changed considerably in the last few years.



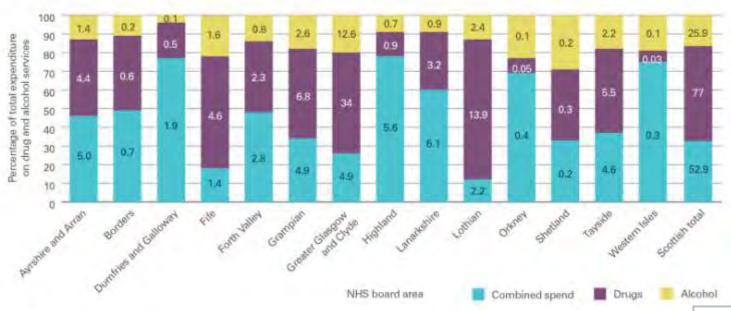
Access counts





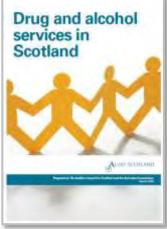
### NHS board and council spend on drug and alcohol services, 2007/08

NHS boards and councils spend more on drug services than on alcohol services.



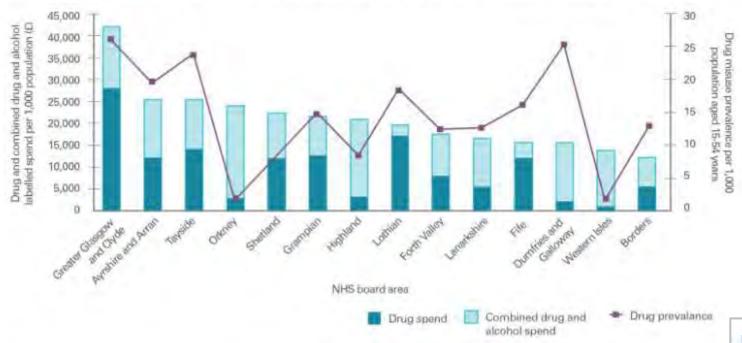
#### Notes:

- 1. Figures in the bars show how much is spent in each NHS board area, by councils and NHS boards (£ million).
- Combined spend is spend on joint services for drug and alcohol that cannot be differentiated.
   Source: Audit Scotland, 2008



### NHS and council spend on drug and combined drug and alcohol services per 1,000 population, 2007/08

Spend on drug specific and combined drug and alcohol services does not reflect drug misuse prevalence rates.



Note: Combined drug and alcohol spend is spend on joint services that cannot be differentiated. Source: Audit Scotland, 2008



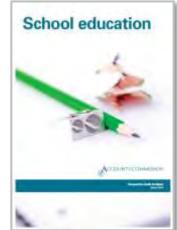
### PISA scores in mathematics, 2012

There is a considerable gap between Scotland and the top performing countries.



Note: These are mean scores for each country. As with all sample surveys, the values shown are subject to sampling error which means the true value could be slightly higher or lower than that shown.

Source: Audit Scotland using PISA 2012 Results in Focus, OECD, 2013



Deprivation in NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde



Use of statins



Use of hypnotics and anxiolytics



Use of painkillers



First quintile –lowest level of deprivation/lowest quantity of drugs prescribed

Second quintile

Third quintile

rniru quiniie

Fourth quintile

Fifth quintile - highest level of deprivation/highest quantity of drugs prescribed

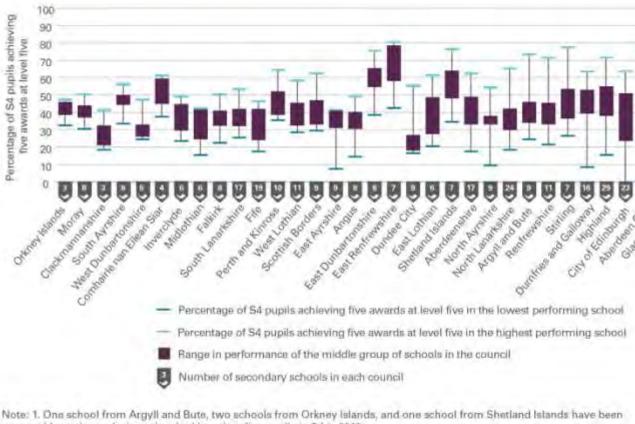


2 Miles



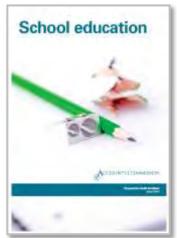
### Range and spread of performance between schools in each council in terms of percentage of S4 pupils achieving five awards at level five, 2013

There are wide differences in performance between schools in each council area.



removed from the analysis as they had less than five pupils in \$4 in 2013.

Source: Audit Scotland, using data from Scottish Government Education Analytical Services Division



## Making a difference



We use the four audit dimensions to assess our impact

- Have our audits led to...
  - better understanding of financial sustainability?
  - better value for money?
  - improved governance and/or financial management?
  - more transparent reporting of financial and other performance?
- How do we know?
  - Tracking improvement through performance indicators
  - Follow-up audits
  - Policy or legislative changes following publications

# Roads maintenance case study





First report 'Maintaining Scotland's roads' - 2004 Data on:

- Road conditions in each Scottish council
- Comparison of expenditure by council
- Comparison of costs of B road construction by council Found lack of consistency in use of financial and performance information to manage services

Follow up audit report - 2011

- Roads in worse condition than 2004 despite increase in public expenditure
- Identified potential for improving value for money
- Need for national set of performance indicators

# Roads maintenance case study





Second follow up audit report - 2013

- Condition of roads slightly improved despite fall in spending
- Scope to achieve improving efficiency through better roads asset management



- Established December 2013
- Supported by the Improvement Service
- Aim to use data to drive service improvement and improve sharing services