



Department
of Health &
Social Care

Adult Social Care Infection Control and Testing Fund 2021

Annex B: Grant Allocations

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Local authority allocations

Source data

Infection prevention and control allocation

- Care Quality Commission (CQC) Care Directory with Filters, June 2021¹.
- Care Quality Commission (CQC) data on Residential Drug and Alcohol Settings collated by Public Health England.
- Capacity Tracker Home Care Survey Report showing non-residential users for all 7 available provider types (Care Home, Community, Community Rehab, Acute, Hospice, Substance Misuse and Home Care)² regardless of when last updated.
- Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) Area Cost Adjustment (ACA). Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole council and Dorset council (both created in April 2019) have been assigned an ACA of 1 as their predecessor councils of Bournemouth, Poole, and Dorset County Council all had an ACA of 1.

Rapid testing allocation

- Care Quality Commission (CQC) Care Directory with Filters, June 2021¹.
- Care Quality Commission (CQC) data on Residential Drug and Alcohol Settings collated by Public Health England.

Capacity Tracker Home Care Survey Report showing non-residential users for all 7 available provider types (Care Home, Community, Community Rehab, Acute, Hospice, Substance Misuse and Home Care)² regardless of when last updated.

- Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) Area Cost Adjustment (ACA). Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole council and Dorset council (both created in April 2019) have been assigned an ACA of 1 as their

¹ Care Directory with Filters, June 2021: <https://www.cqc.org.uk/about-us/transparency/using-cqc-data>

² Extracted on 15th June 2021 with date set to 14th June 2021.

predecessor councils of Bournemouth, Poole, and Dorset County Council all had an ACA of 1.

Method³

Infection prevention and control allocation

- The total grant (£142.5m) is split at a national level between (i) care homes combined with residential drug and alcohol settings, (ii) community care providers and (iii) a discretionary amount for each local authority to choose where to allocate it. 52.5% is allocated on the basis of the number of care home beds for care homes plus the maximum number of service users for residential drug and alcohol settings. 17.5% is allocated on the basis of users supported by community care providers. 30% is allocated as a discretionary amount on the basis of the combined distributions used for community care and care homes plus residential drug and alcohol.
- The allocation shares for each local authority for care homes and residential drug and alcohol settings are calculated as $[(\text{Number of care home beds} * \text{Area Cost Adjustment}) + (\text{Maximum Number of Residential Drug and Alcohol Service Users} * \text{Area Cost Adjustment})] / \text{England sum of } [(\text{Number of care home beds} * \text{Area Cost Adjustment}) + (\text{Maximum Number of Residential Drug and Alcohol Service Users} * \text{Area Cost Adjustment})]$. (A)
- The allocation shares for each local authority for community care providers are calculated as $[\text{Number of community care users} * \text{Area Cost Adjustment}] / \text{England sum of } [\text{Number of community care users} * \text{Area Cost Adjustment}]$. (B)
- The allocation share for each local authority's discretionary amount are calculated as $[\text{Allocation Amount for Care Homes and Residential Drug and Alcohol Settings} + \text{Allocation Amount for Community Care}] / [\text{Total Allocation Amount for Care Homes and Residential Drug and Alcohol Settings} + \text{Total Allocation Amount for Community Care}]$. (C)
- The ACA reflects differences in wages and prices in different local authorities.

Rapid testing allocation

- The total grant (£108.761m) is split at a national level between (i) care homes combined with residential drug and alcohol settings and (ii) community care

³ Relevant column number (as found in the table of allocations) in parentheses

providers. 70% is allocated on the basis of the number of care home beds for care homes plus the maximum number of service users for residential drug and alcohol settings. 30% is allocated on the basis of users supported by community care providers.

- The allocation shares for each local authority for care homes and residential drug and alcohol settings are calculated as $[(\text{Number of care home beds} * \text{Area Cost Adjustment}) + (\text{Maximum Number of Residential Drug and Alcohol Service Users} * \text{Area Cost Adjustment})] / \text{England sum of } [(\text{Number of care home beds} * \text{Area Cost Adjustment}) + (\text{Maximum Number of Residential Drug and Alcohol Service Users} * \text{Area Cost Adjustment})]$. (E)
- The allocation shares for each local authority for community care providers are calculated as $[\text{Number of community care users} * \text{Area Cost Adjustment}] / \text{England sum of } [\text{Number of community care users} * \text{Area Cost Adjustment}]$. (F)
- The ACA reflects differences in wages and prices in different local authorities.

The table of allocations is provided in the attached .xlsx document.

Northamptonshire County Council was restructured into North Northamptonshire and West Northamptonshire on 1 April 2021. DHSC has agreed to split the funds for Northamptonshire between North Northamptonshire and West Northamptonshire on a 50/50 basis.

Table of allocations

The table of allocations is provided in the attached .xlsx document.

Column D is the total amount allocated to each local authority from the Infection Prevention and Control allocation. Column G is the total amount allocated to each local authority from the Rapid Testing allocation. Column H is the total amount allocated to each local authority from the Infection Prevention and Control allocation and the Rapid Testing allocation combined.