

# **Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (ASCOF) - 2016-17**

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## Notes

- 1A, 1B, 1D, 1I, 1J, 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, 4A and 4B are 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.
- 1A, 1B, 1I(1), 1J, 3A, 3D(1), 4A and 4B have been weighted to reflect that a stratified sample was taken and to account for non-response bias.
- Base values less than three are suppressed for measures 1A, 1B, 1D, 1I, 1J, 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, 4A and 4B.
- For measures 2C(1) and 2C(2), numerators are rounded to the nearest one, no suppression has been applied.
- Outcomes 1F and 1H are suspended for 2016-17 and so are not included in this annex file (see cover).
- No rounding or suppression has been applied to measures 1C(1A), 1C(1B), 1C(2A), 1C(2B), 2A(1), 2A(2), 2B(1), 2B(2) and 2D.
- Suppression is applied where the denominator for 1E or 1G is less than five. No rounding has been applied for these two measures.
- Rounding has been applied for measures 1A, 1B, 1D, 1I, 1J, 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, 4A and 4B.
- Measure 1J was introduced in 2016-17. Details of how the scores for 1J are calculated and a worked example are available in the IIASC Report Summary on the 2014-15 ASCOF publication page:  
[http://content.digital.nhs.uk/media/23160/Identifying-the-Impact-of-Adult-Social-Care-report-summary/pdf/IIASC\\_Report\\_Summary\\_2014-15.pdf](http://content.digital.nhs.uk/media/23160/Identifying-the-Impact-of-Adult-Social-Care-report-summary/pdf/IIASC_Report_Summary_2014-15.pdf)

The ASCOF Handbook of Definitions, published by the Department of Health, provides in-depth information on the purpose of the ASCOF, the construction of the constituent measures, and context for their interpretation. The 2016-17 ASCOF Handbook of Definitions is available to download here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/adult-social-care-outcomes-framework-handbook-of-definitions>

The ASCOF draws on data from a number of sources:

Abbreviation	Source name	Version used in this release	Further information
ASCS	Personal Social Services Adult Social Care Survey	2016-17	<a href="http://digital.nhs.uk/pubs/adusoccaresurv1617">http://digital.nhs.uk/pubs/adusoccaresurv1617</a>
DToC	Delayed Transfers of Care	2016-17 data revised in September 2017	<a href="http://www.england.nhs.uk/statistics/statistical-work-areas/delayed-transfers-of-care/">www.england.nhs.uk/statistics/statistical-work-areas/delayed-transfers-of-care/</a>
HES	Hospital Episode Statistics	2016 Provisional	<a href="http://content.digital.nhs.uk/hes">http://content.digital.nhs.uk/hes</a>
ONS	Office for National Statistics	Mid-2016 Population Estimates for UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland	<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates">ONS Population estimates for UK</a>
SACE	Personal Social Services Survey of Adult Carers in England	2016-17	<a href="https://digital.nhs.uk/pubs/psscscarersurvey1617">https://digital.nhs.uk/pubs/psscscarersurvey1617</a>
SALT	Short and Long Term Support	2016-17	<a href="http://digital.nhs.uk/pubs/asactfin1617">http://digital.nhs.uk/pubs/asactfin1617</a>

The ASCOF measures 1F and 1H which are based on the Mental Health data set have been suspended in 2016-17 due to the quality and completeness of the data and so are not included in this annex file. The CASSR scores have also not been included in the report, csv and time series annex file. The CASSR 1F and 1H scores have been made available in a separate annex file to enable CASSRs to see what their 2016-17 scores would have been, this is available on the publication page:

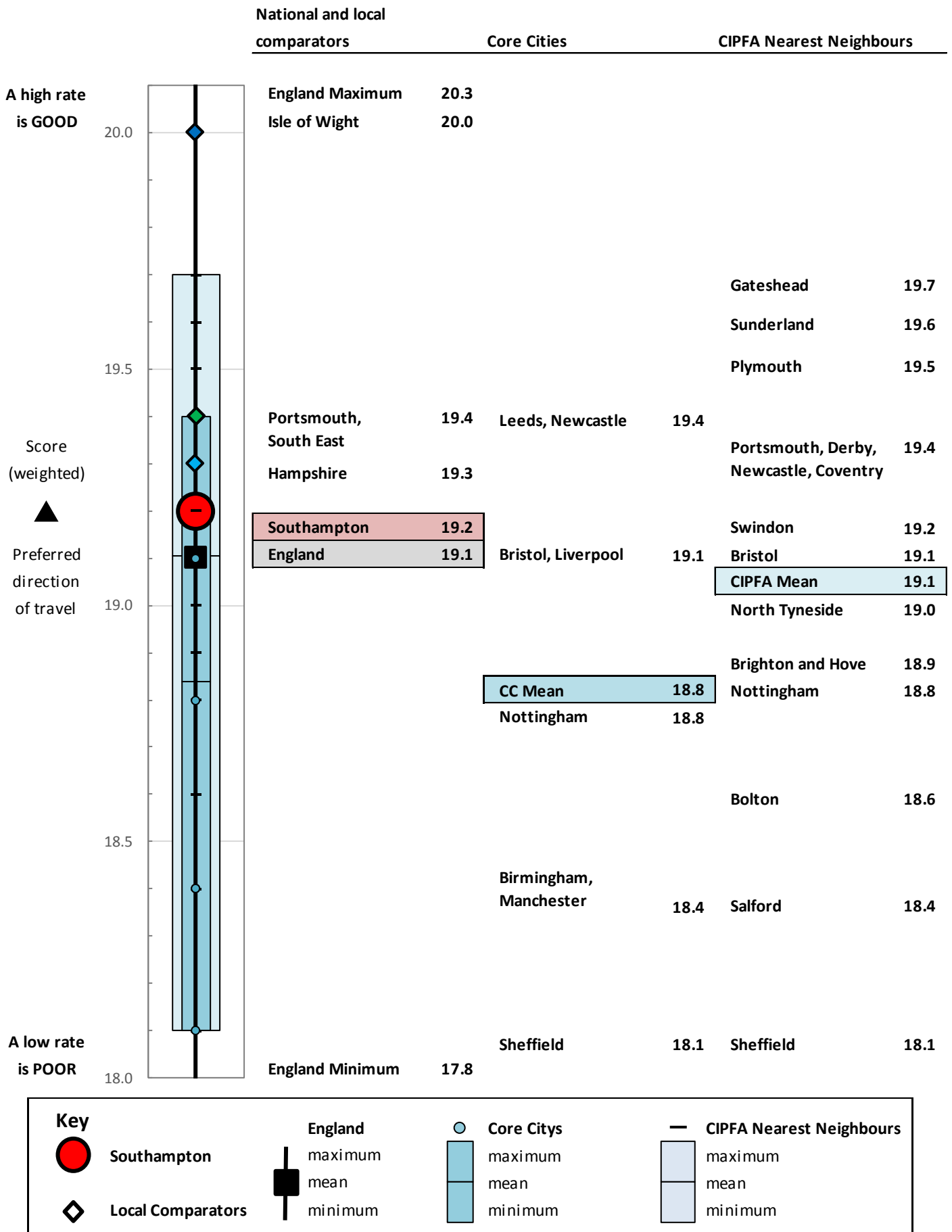
<http://digital.nhs.uk/pubs/aduscoccareof1617>

ASCOF measure 2B(2) uses HES data. Provisional HES data for the full calendar year of 2016 are in an Excel workbook and can be downloaded from the publication page:

<http://digital.nhs.uk/pubs/aduscoccareof1617>

### 1A: Social care-related quality of life score

**Outcome:** 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

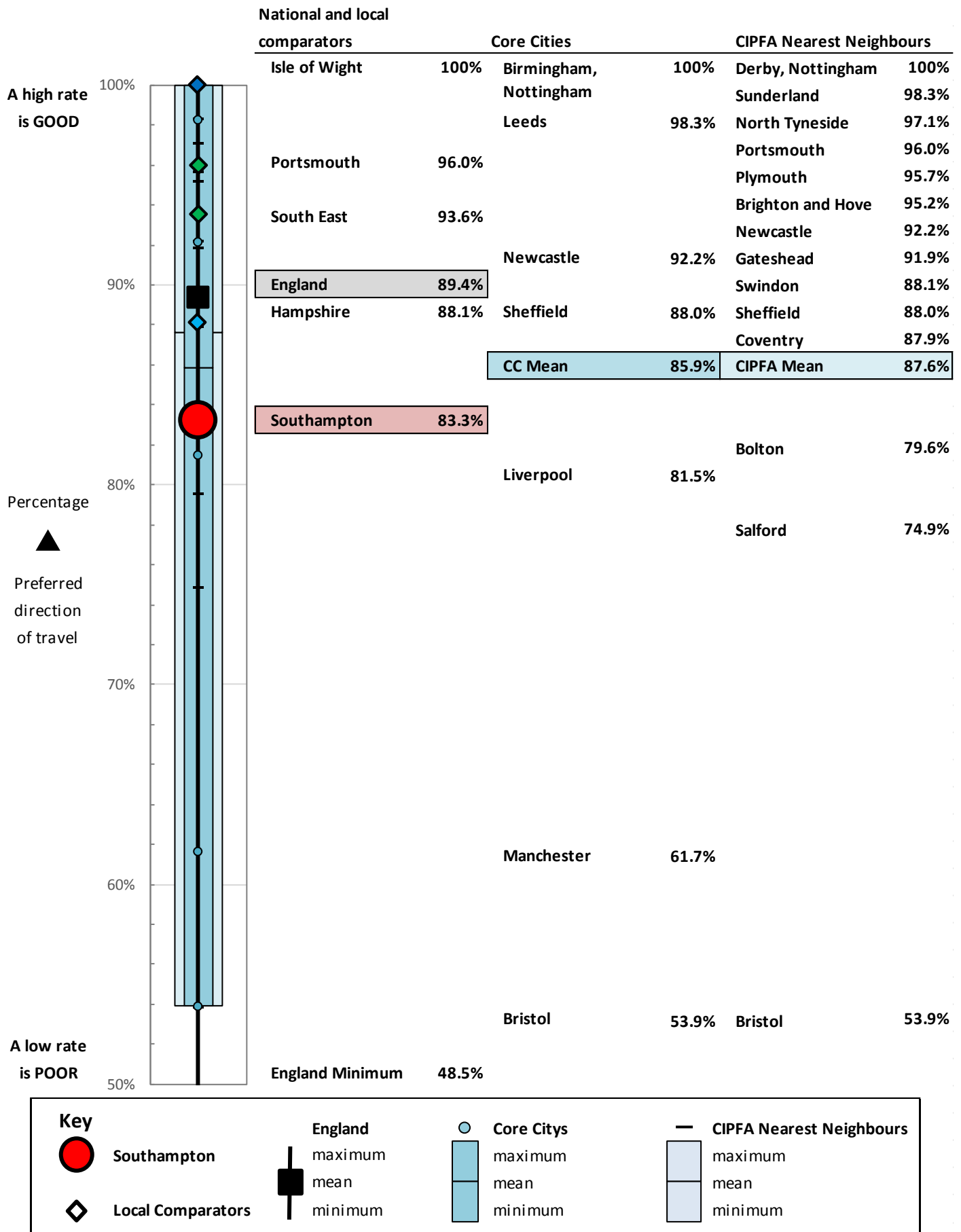


Source: ASCS 2016-17 - questions 3a, 4a, 5a, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a and 11, NHS Digital



### 1C(1A): The proportion of people who use services who receive self-directed support

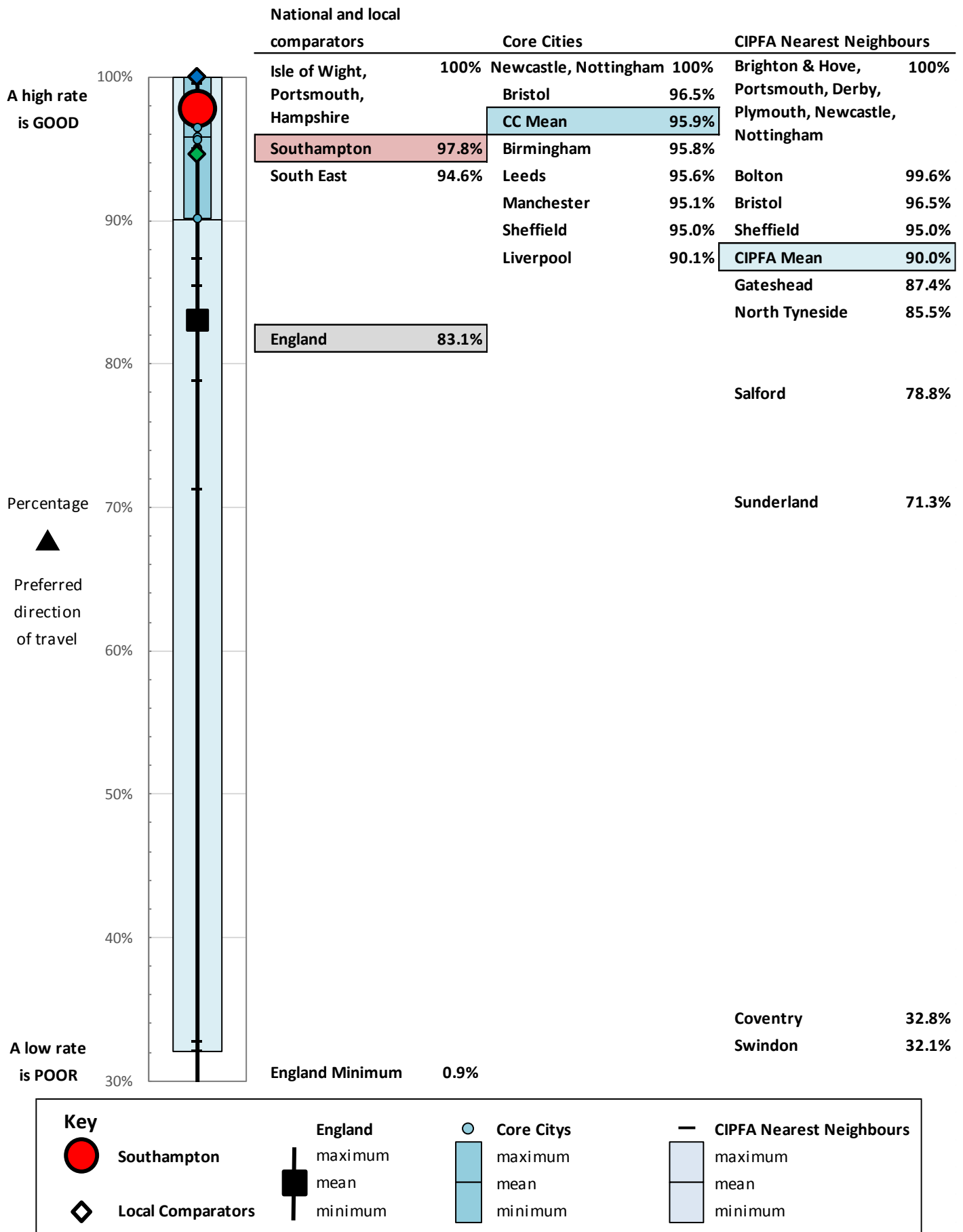
**Outcome:** Proportion of service users accessing long-term community support at year-end 31 March who were receiving self-directed support (%)



Source: SALT LTS001b Tables 1a and 1b, NHS Digital

### 1C(1B): The proportion of carers who receive self-directed support

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



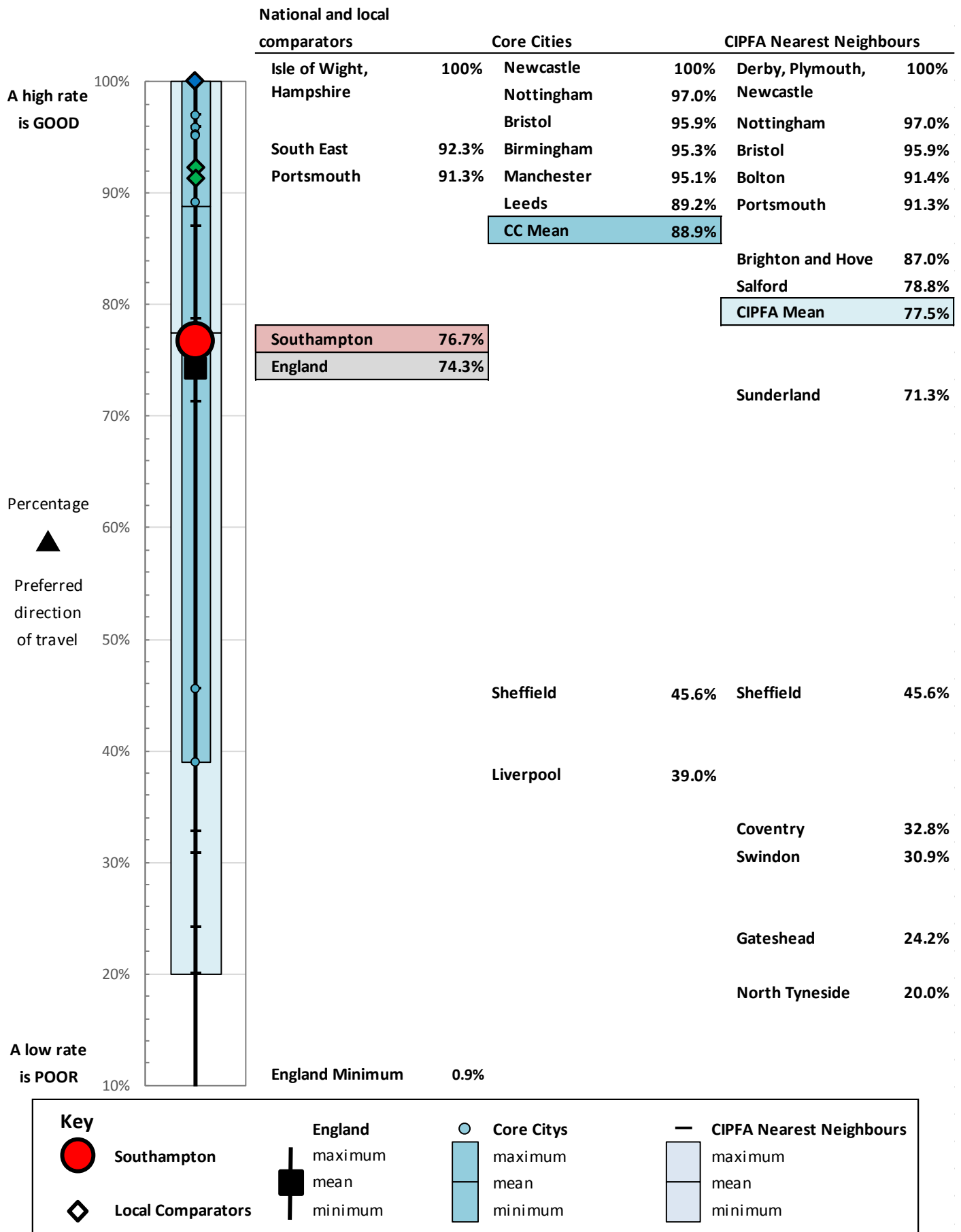
Source: SALT LTS003 Table 1, NHS Digital





### 1C(2B): The proportion of carers who receive direct payments

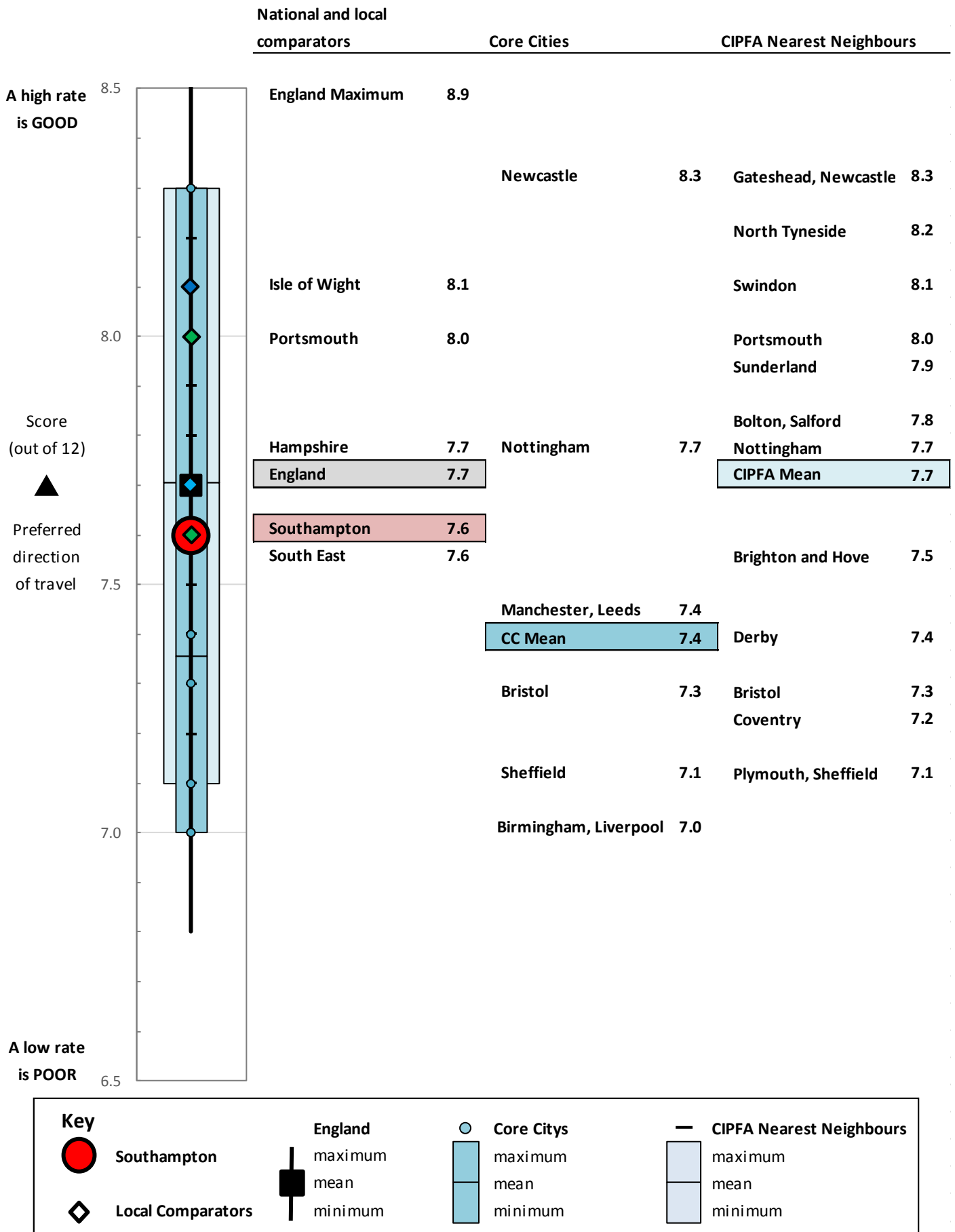
**Outcome:** Proportion of carers receiving carer-specific services in the year to 31 March who received direct payments (%)



Source: SALT LTS003 Table 1, NHS Digital

## 1D: Carer-reported quality of life

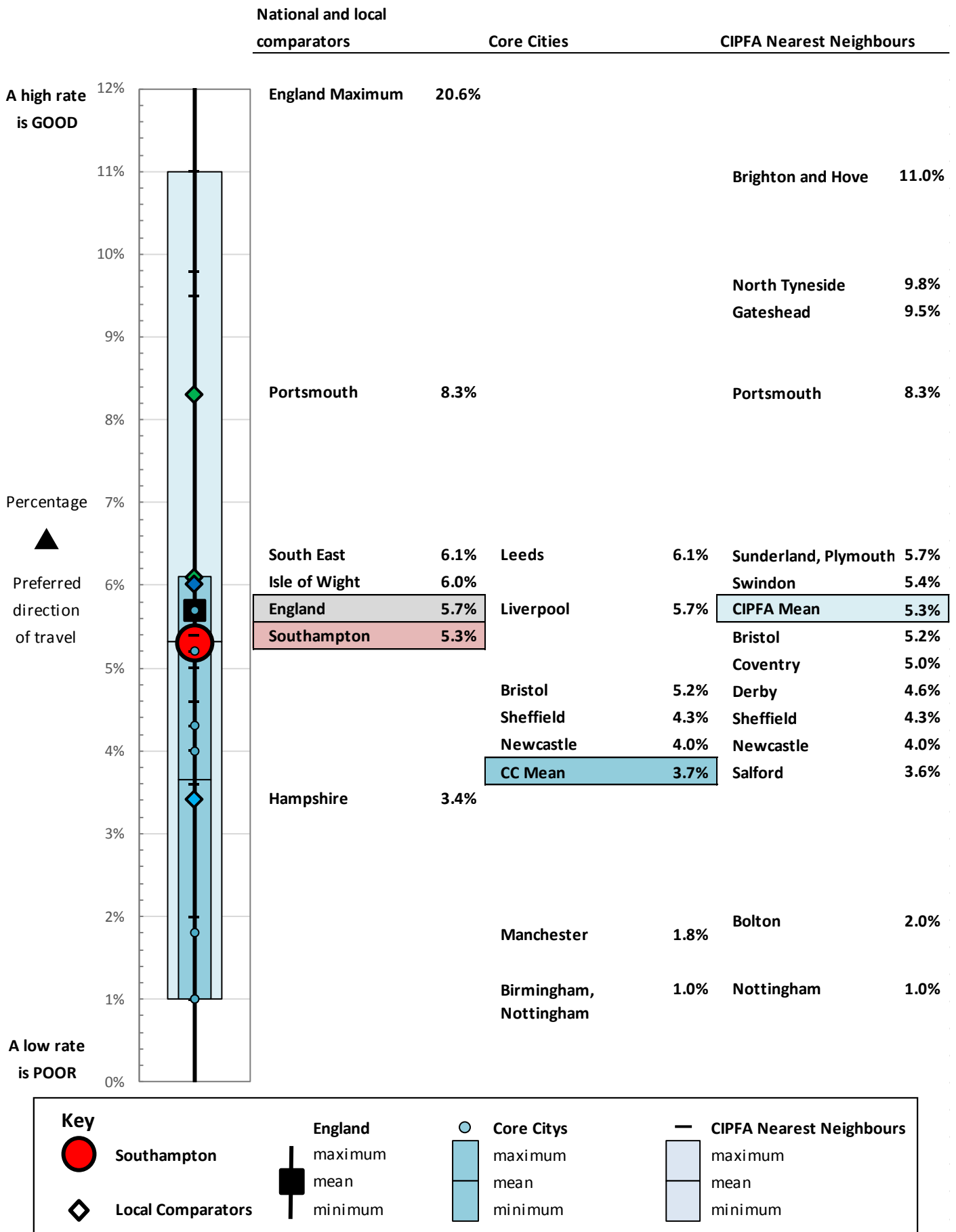
**Outcome:** Sum of the scores for all respondents who answered all six of the relevant questions in the SACE, divided by the number of respondents who answered all six of the relevant questions in the SACE (Score out of 12)



Source: SACE 2016-17 - questions 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, NHS Digital

### 1E: The proportion of adults with a learning disability in paid employment

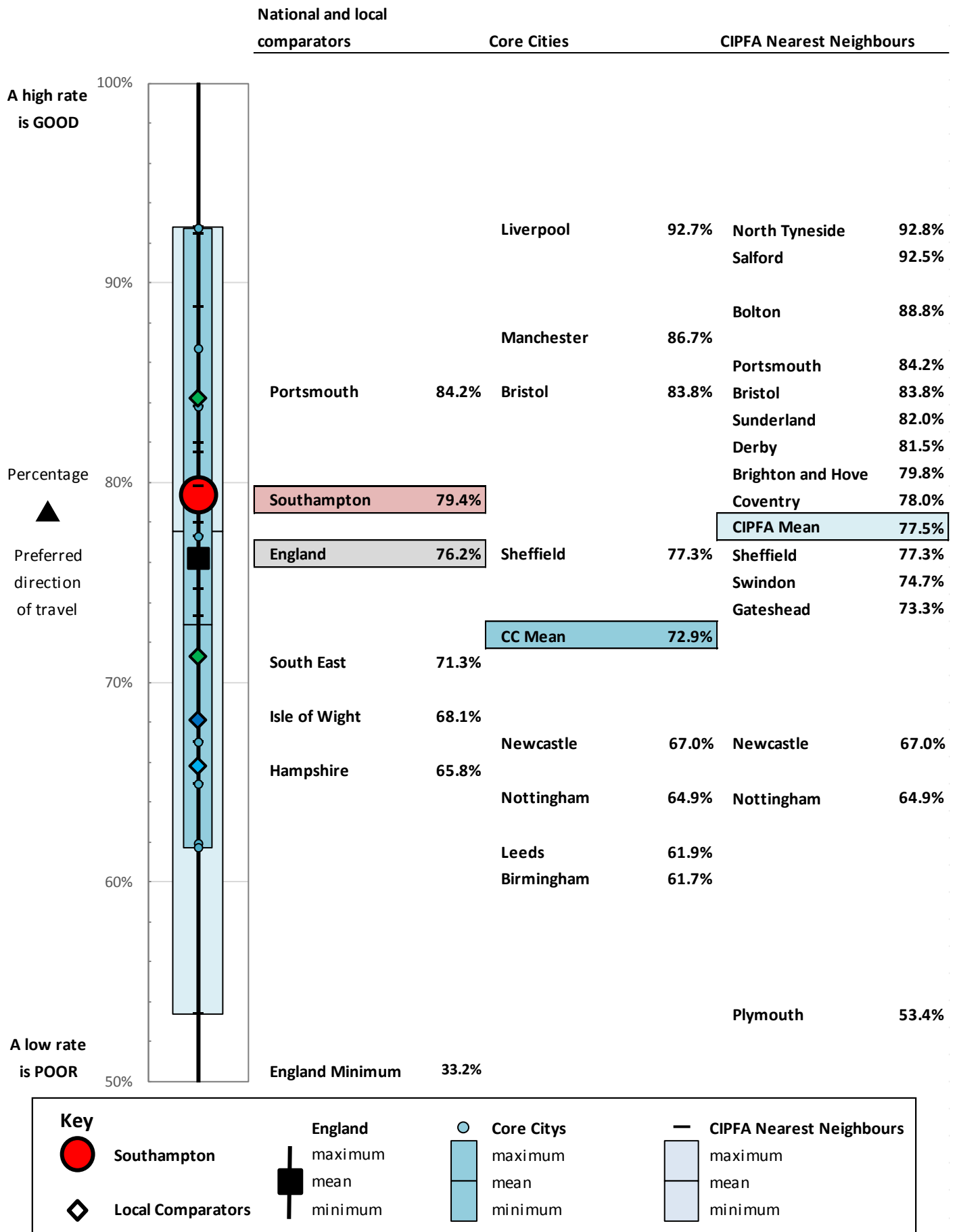
**Outcome:** Proportion of working age (18-64) service users who received long-term support during the year with a primary support reason of learning disability support, who are in paid employment (%)



Source: SALT LTS004 Table 1/SALT LTS001a Table 1a, NHS Digital

**1G: The proportion of adults with a learning disability who live in their own home or with their famil**

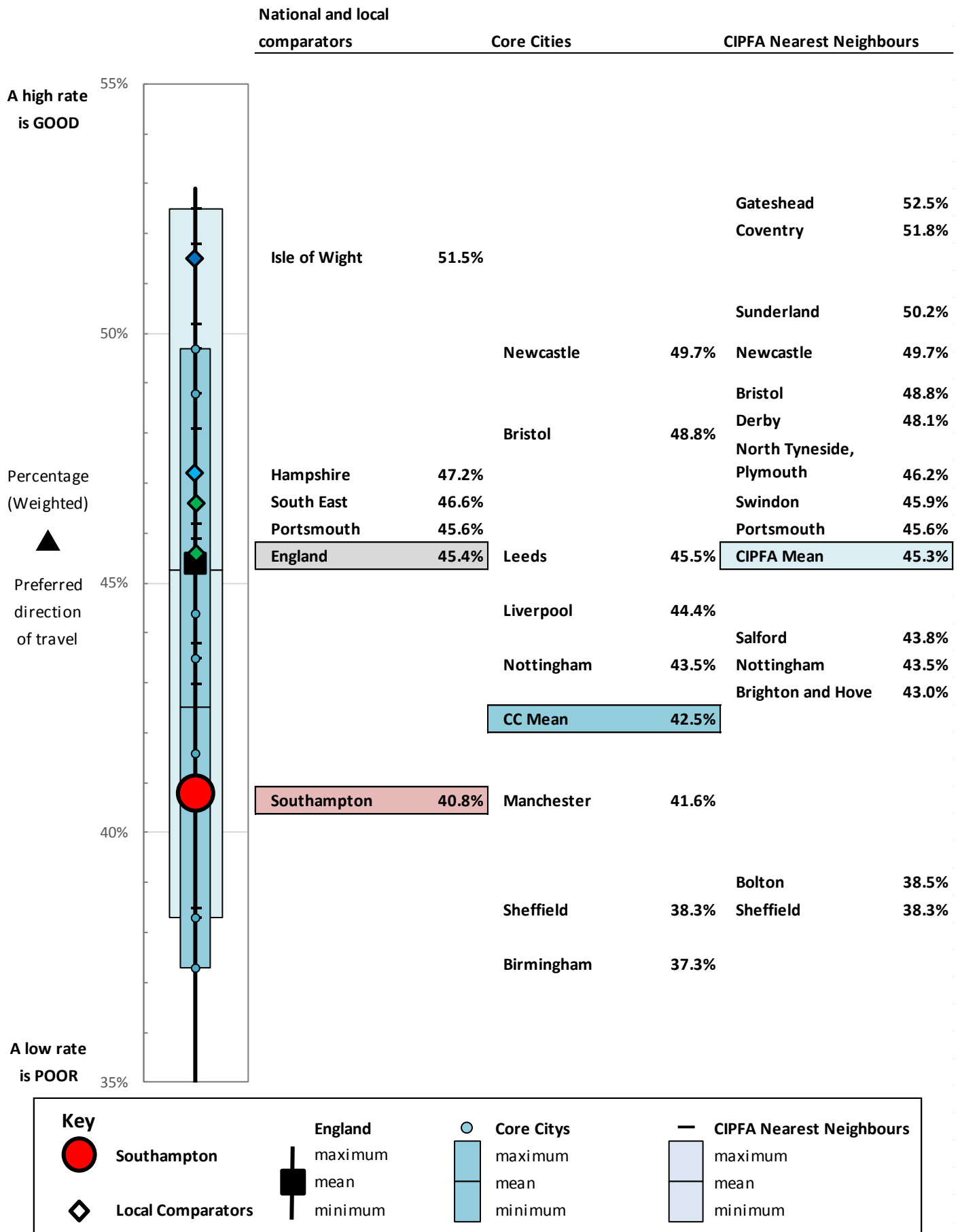
**Outcome:** Proportion of working age (18-64) service users who received long-term support during the year with a primary support reason of learning disability support, who are living on their own or with their family (%)



Sources: SALT LTS004 Table 2a, SALT LTS001a Table 1a, NHS Digital

# 111: The proportion of people who use services who reported that they had as much social contact as they would like

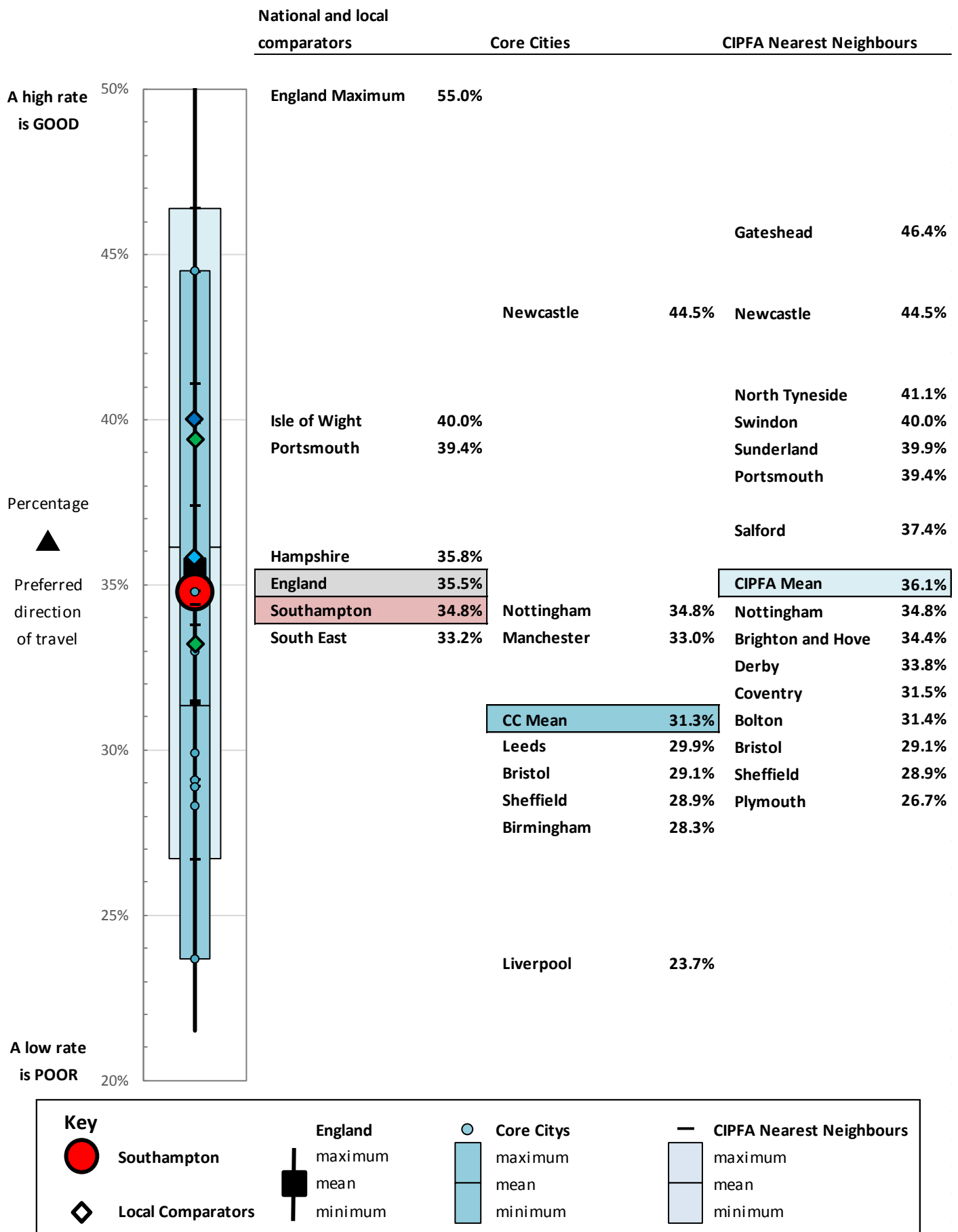
**Outcome:** Proportion of respondents to ASCS question 8a who have as much social contact as they would like (%) - weighted



Source: ASCS 2016-17 - question 8a, NHS Digital

**11(2): The proportion of carers who reported that they had as much social contact as they would like**

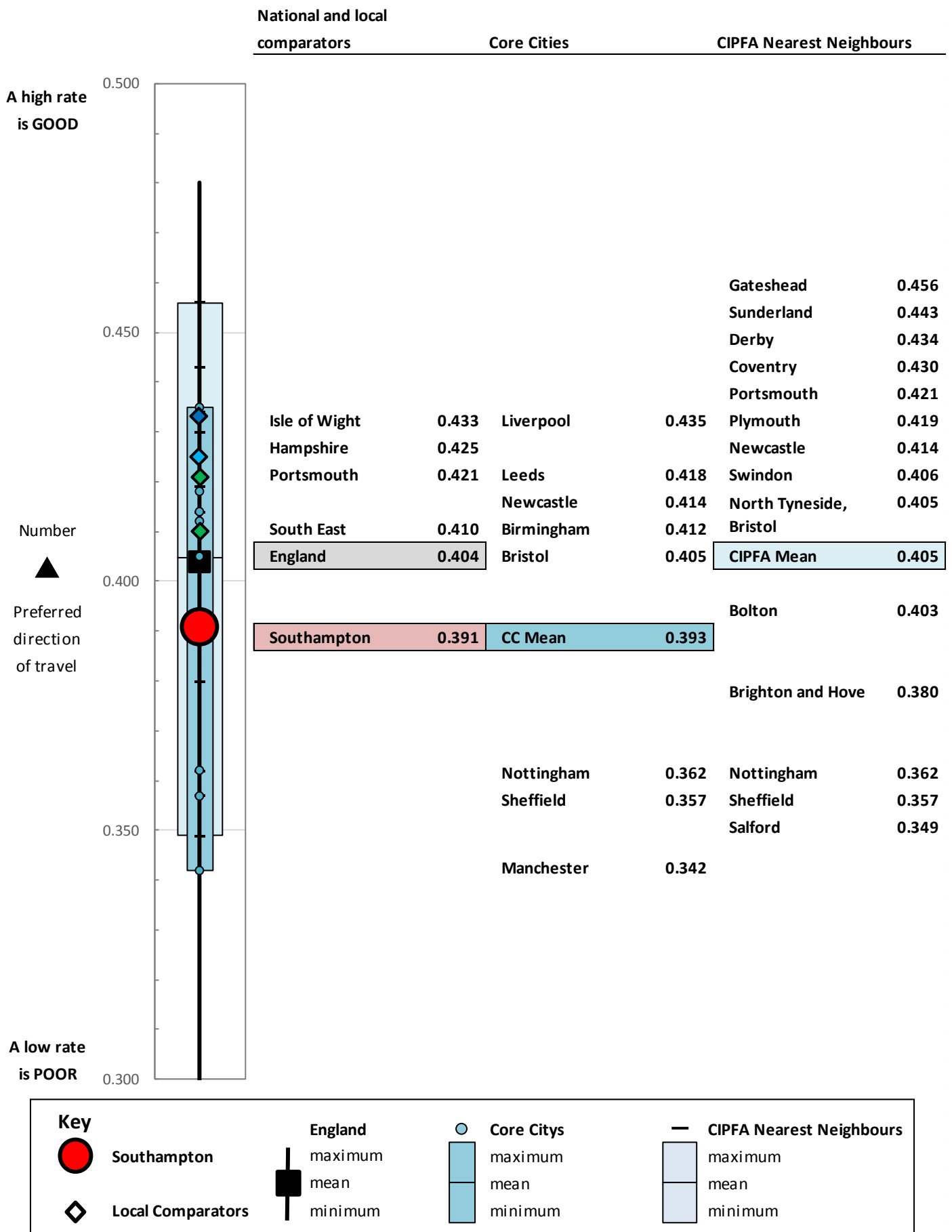
**Outcome:** Proportion of male respondents to SACE question 11 who have as much social contact as they would like (%)



Source: SACE 2016-17 - question 11, NHS Digital

# 1J: Adjusted Social care-related quality of life – impact of Adult Social Care services

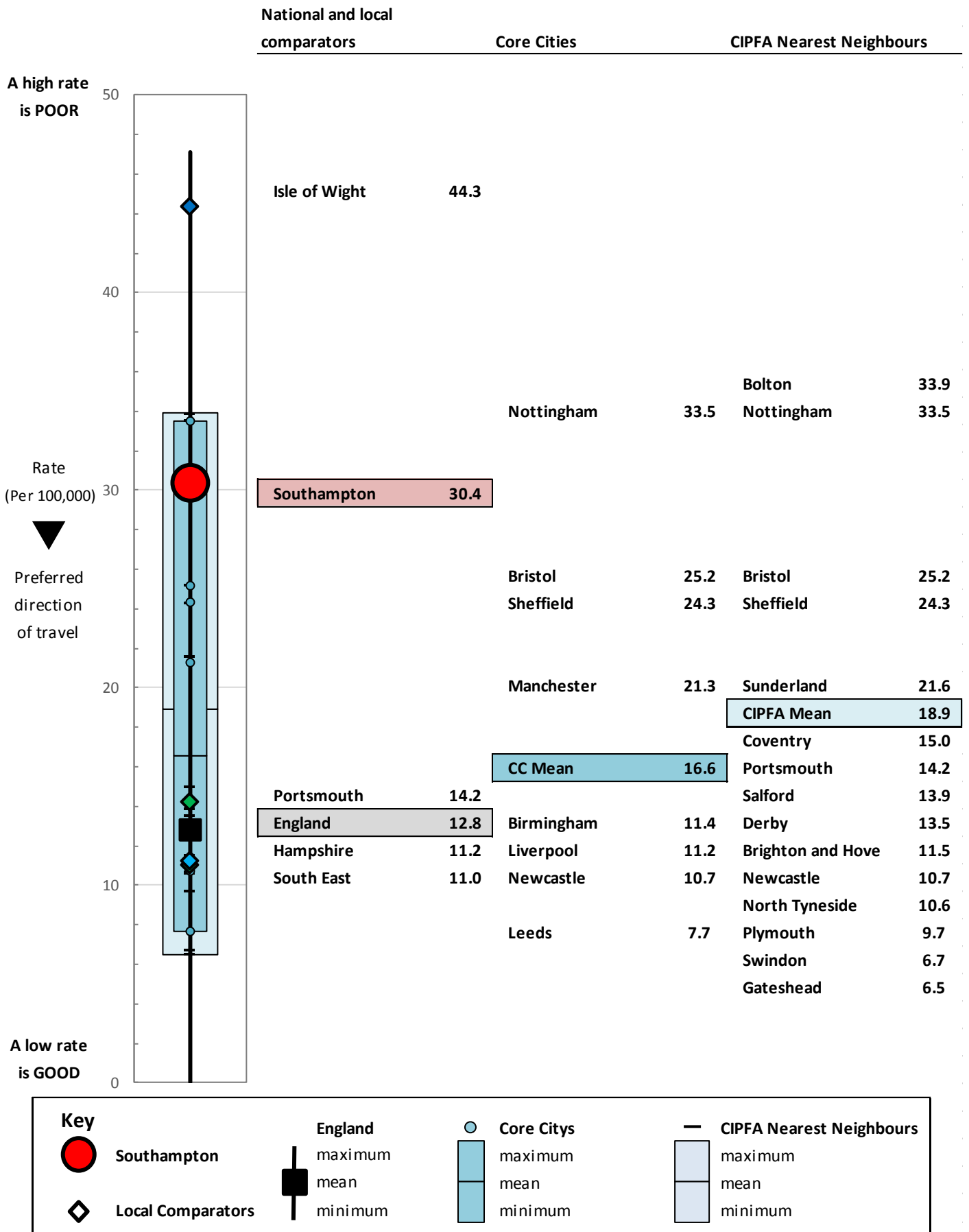
**Outcome:** Calculation of utility weighted indicator minus the adjustment factor (see key and notes)



Source: ASCS 2016-17 - questions 3a, 4a, 5a, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a, 11, 13, 15a - d, 16a - c, 17, 18 and age, NHS Digital

**2A(1): Long-term support needs of younger adults (aged 18-64) met by admission to residential and nursing care homes, per 100,000 population**

**Outcome:** 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

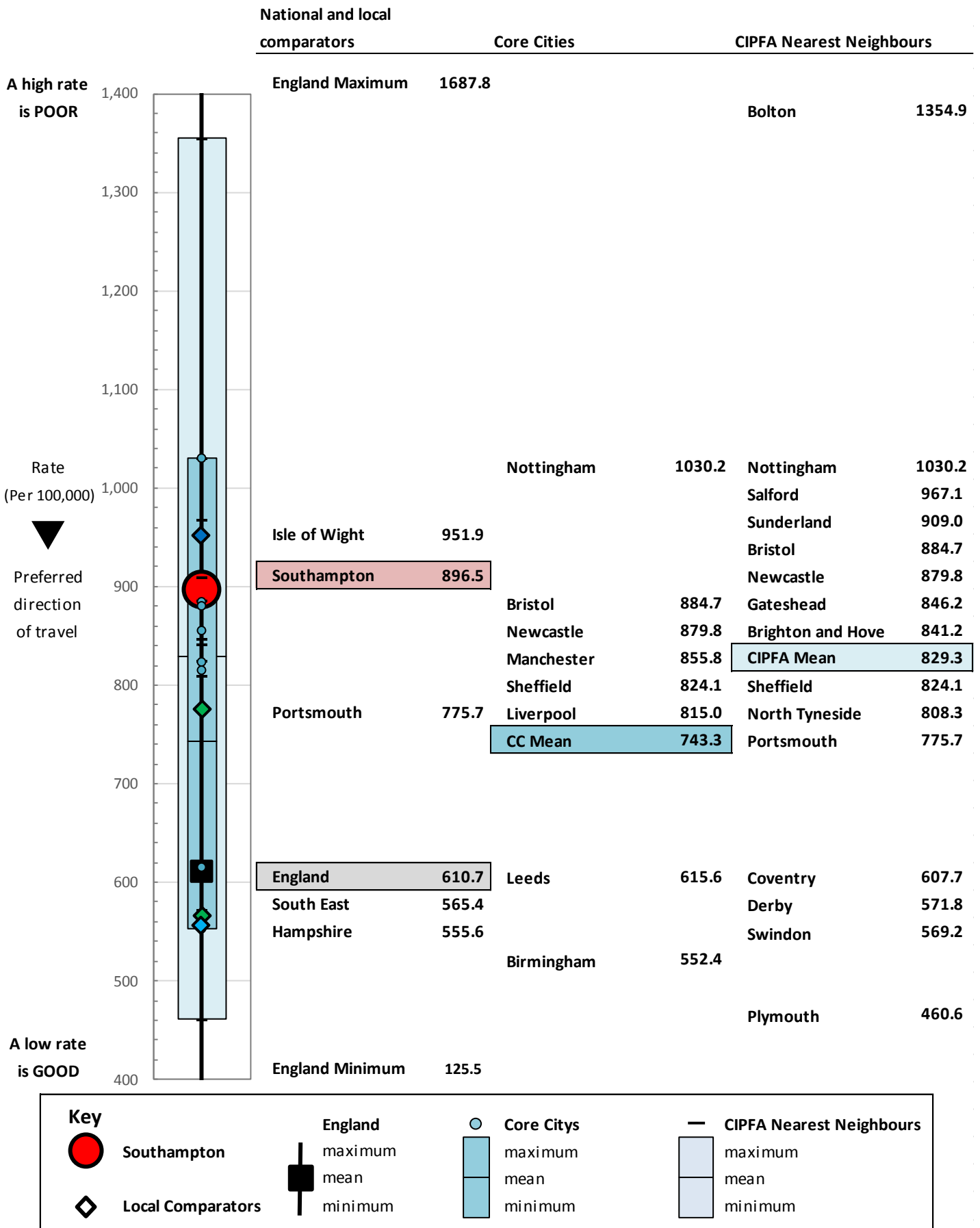


Sources: SALT LTS002a Tables 1a and 2, STS001 Table 1a, STS002a Table 4, STS002b Table 4, NHS Digital;2016 mid-year population estimates, Office for National Statistics



**2A(2): Long-term support needs of older adults (aged 65 and over) met by admission to residential and nursing care homes, per 100,000 population**

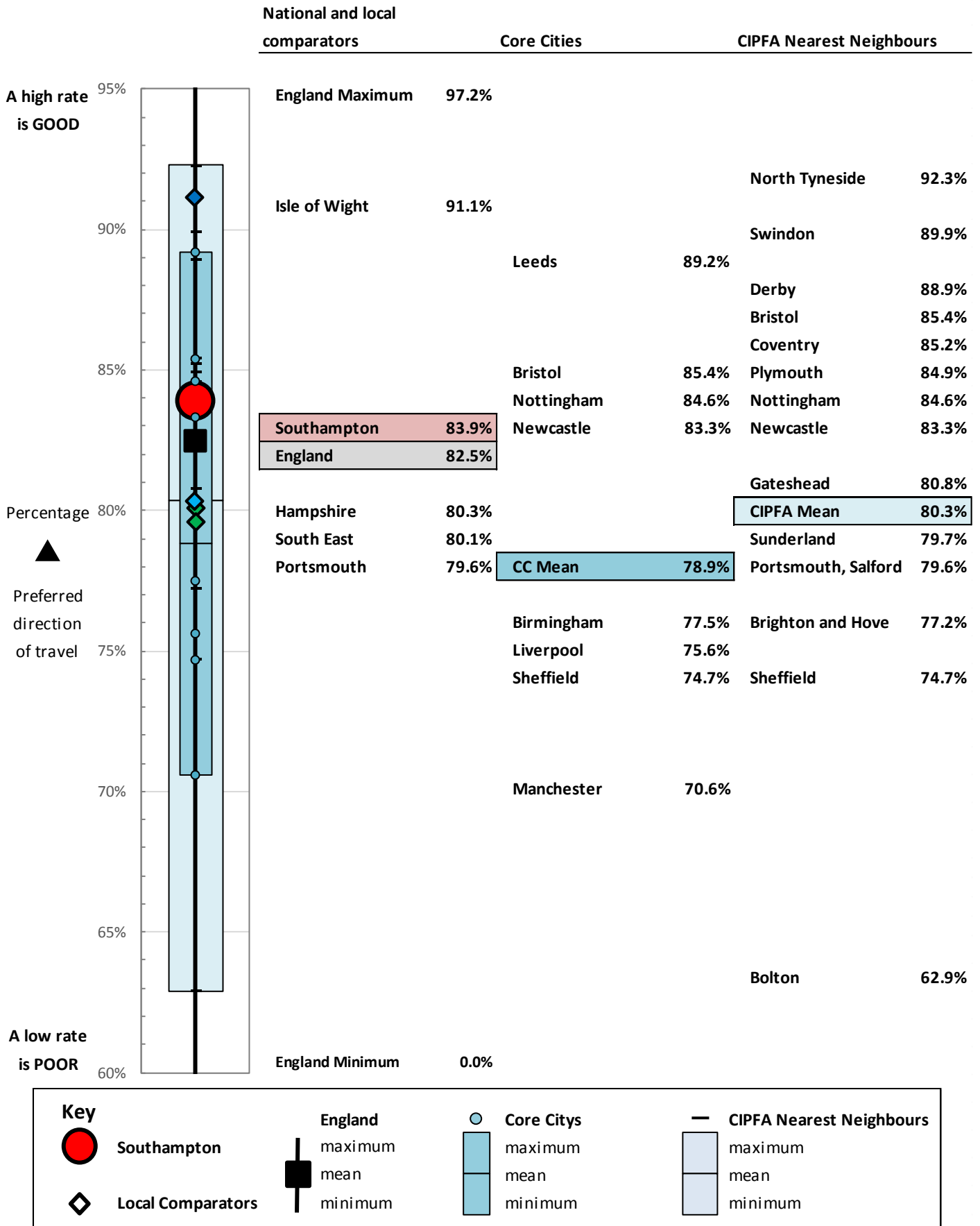
**Outcome:** Number of council-supported older adults (aged 65 and over) whose long-term support needs were met by admission to residential and nursing care homes, per 100,000 population



Sources: SALT LTS002a Table 1b and Table 2, STS001 Table 1b, STS002a Table 4, STS002b Table 4, NHS Digital; 2016 mid-year population estimates, Office for National Statistics

**2B(1): The proportion of older people (aged 65 and over) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/rehabilitation services**

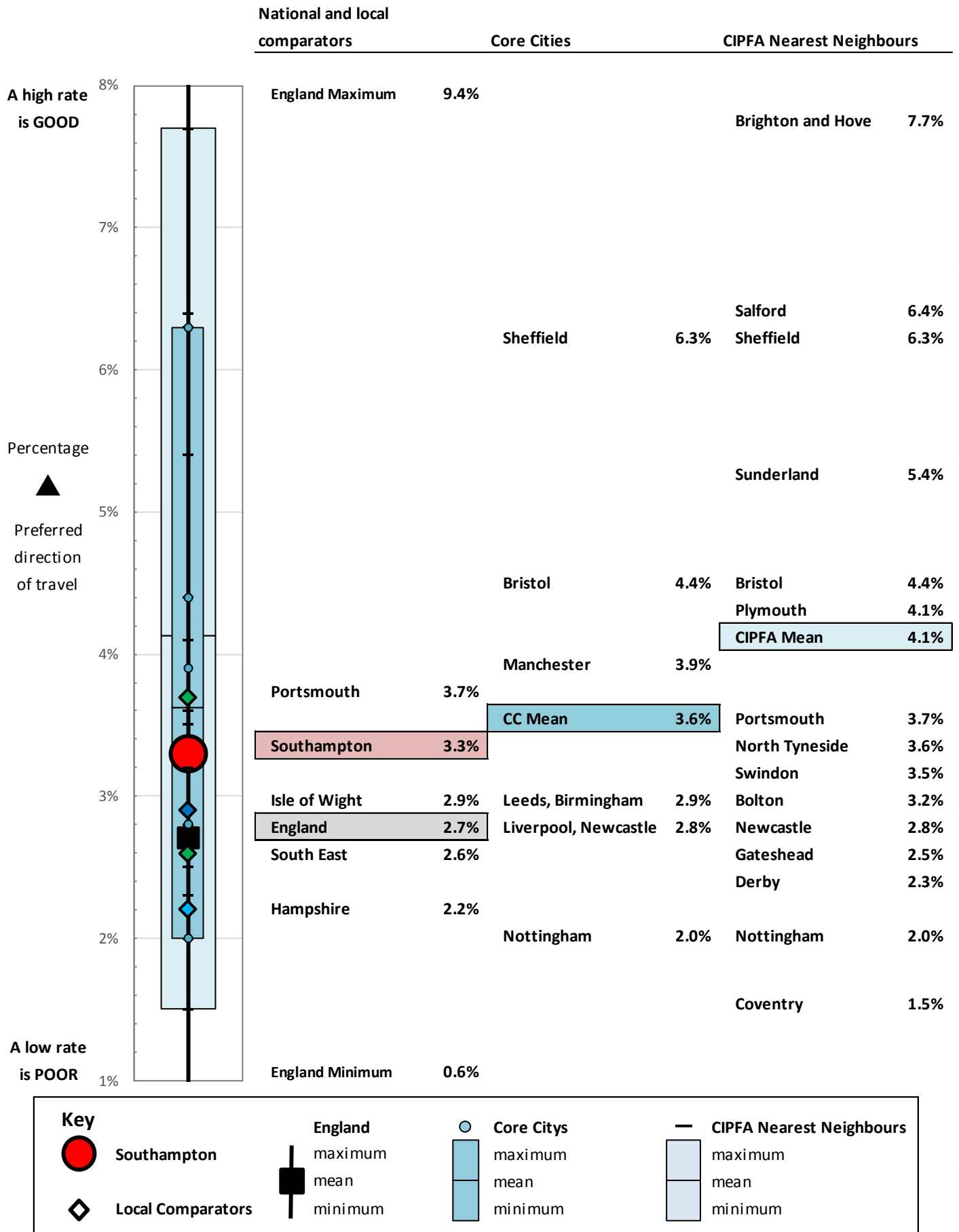
**Outcome:** Proportion of older people (aged 65 and over) discharged from acute or community hospitals to their own home or to a residential or nursing care home or extra care housing for rehabilitation, with a clear intention that they will move on/back to their own home (including a place in extra 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 (%)



Source: SALT STS004 Table 1, NHS Digital

**2B(2): The proportion of older people (aged 65 and over) who received reablement/rehabilitation services after discharge from hospital**

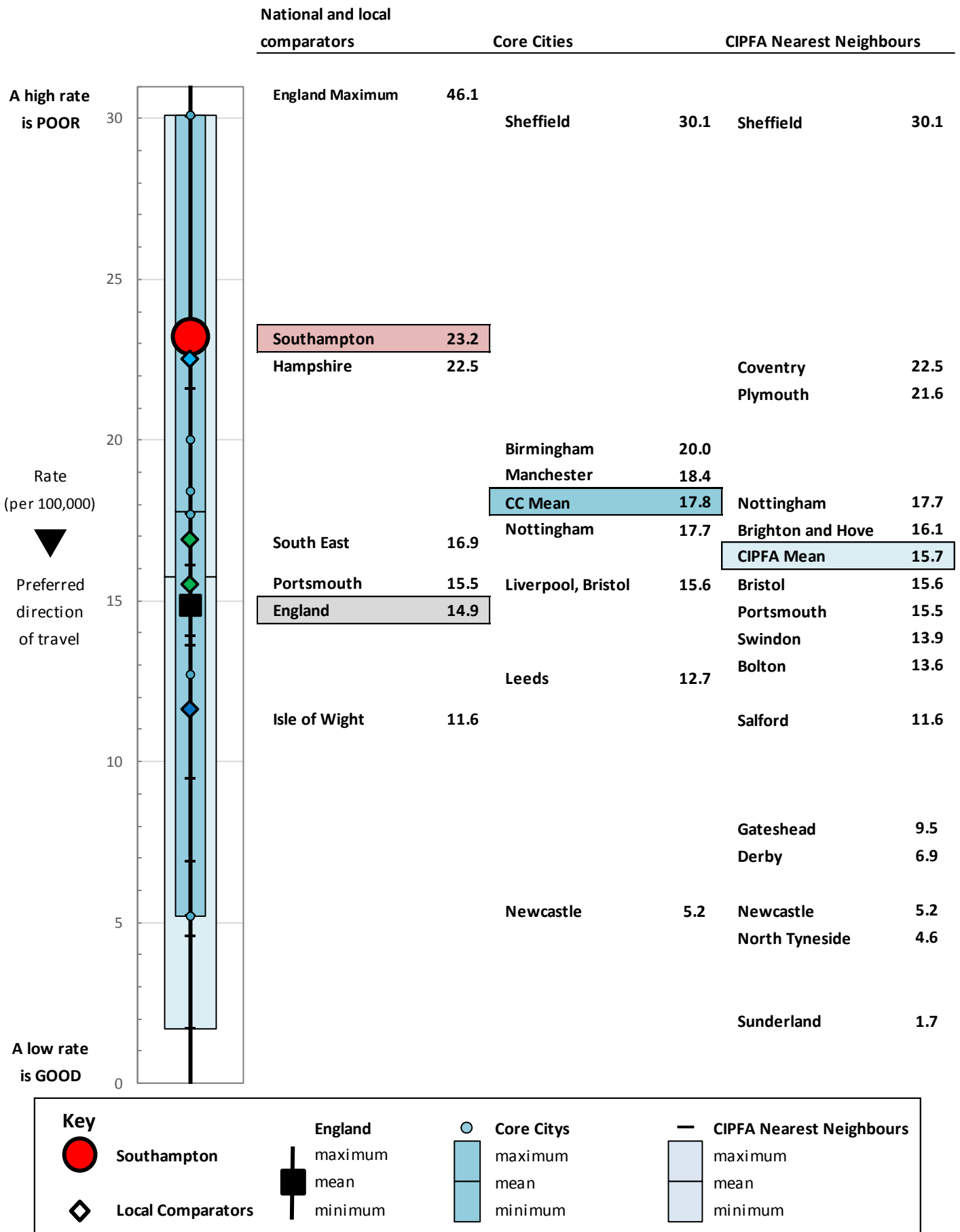
**Outcome:** Proportion of older people (aged 65 and over) discharged from acute or community hospitals to their own home or to a residential or nursing care home or extra care housing for rehabilitation, with a clear intention that they will move on/back to their own home (including a place in extra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



SALT STS004 Table 1, NHS Digital; Hospital Episode Statistics, NHS Digital

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

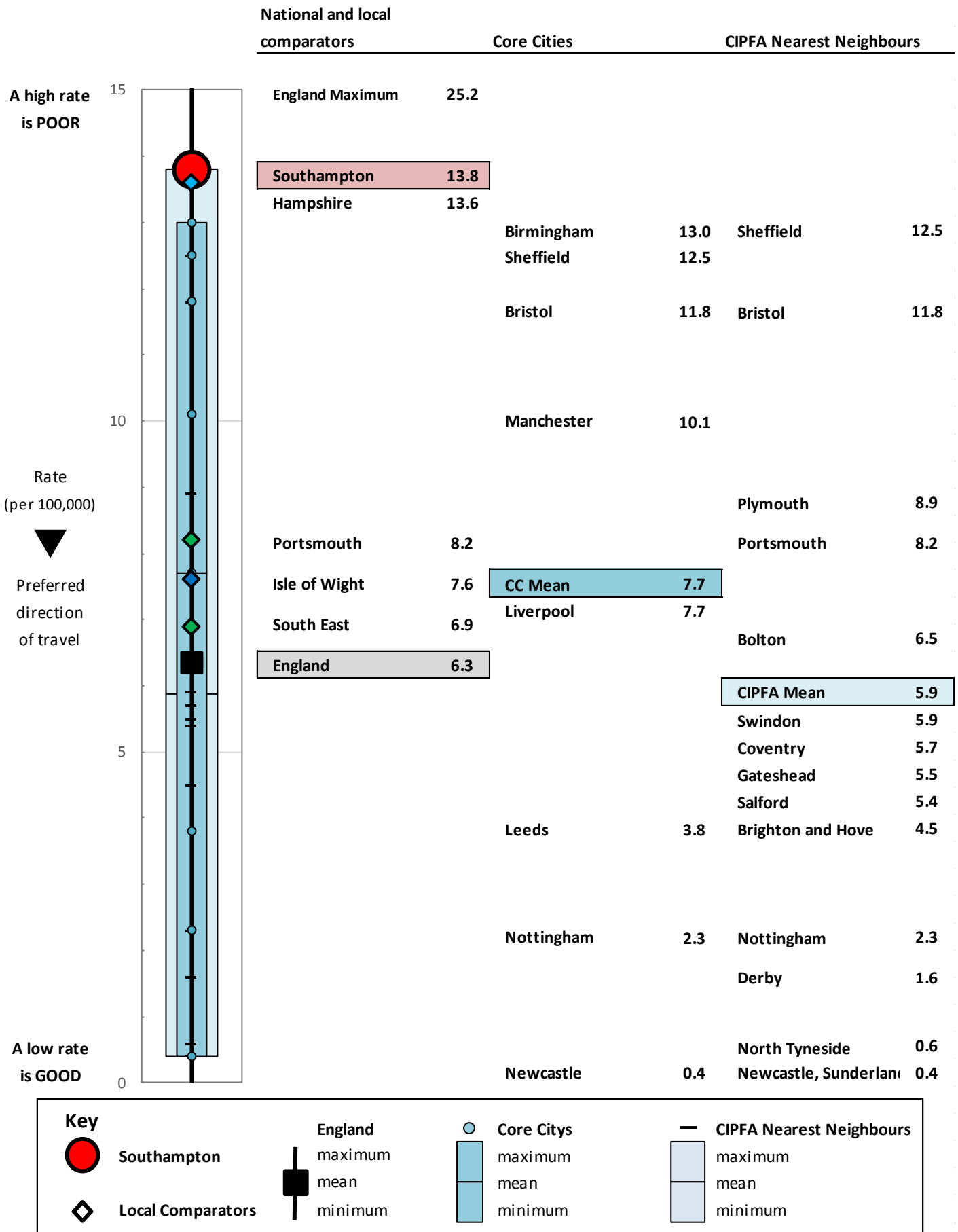
**Outcome:** Average number of delayed transfers of care (for those aged 18 and over), per 100,000 population



Sources: DToC, NHS England; 2016 mid-year population estimates, Office for National Statistics

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

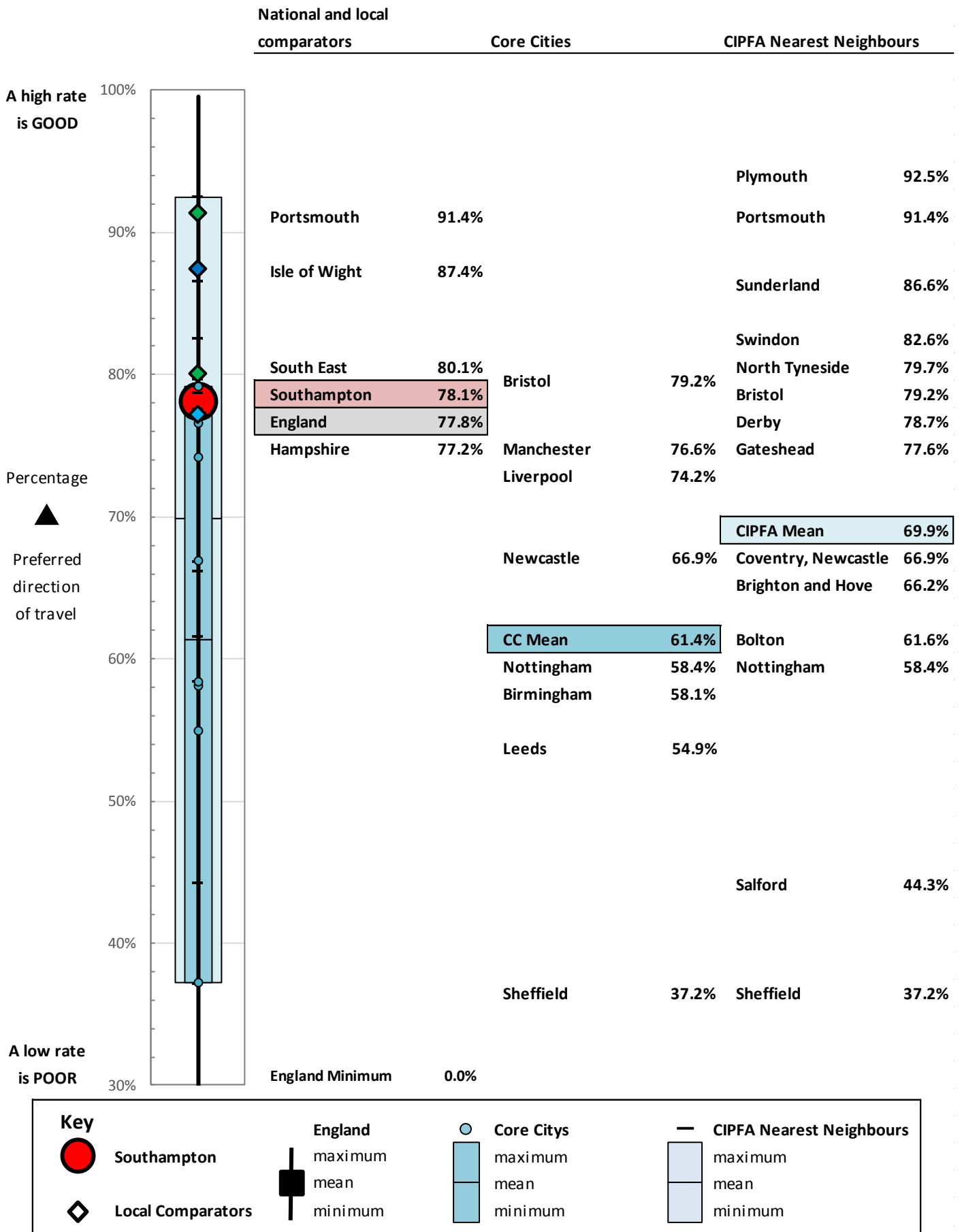
**Outcome:** Average number of delayed transfers of care (for those aged 18 and over) that are attributable to adult social care, per 100,000 population



Source: DToC, NHS England; 2016 mid-year population estimates, Office for National Statistics

## 2D: The outcome of short-term services: sequel to service

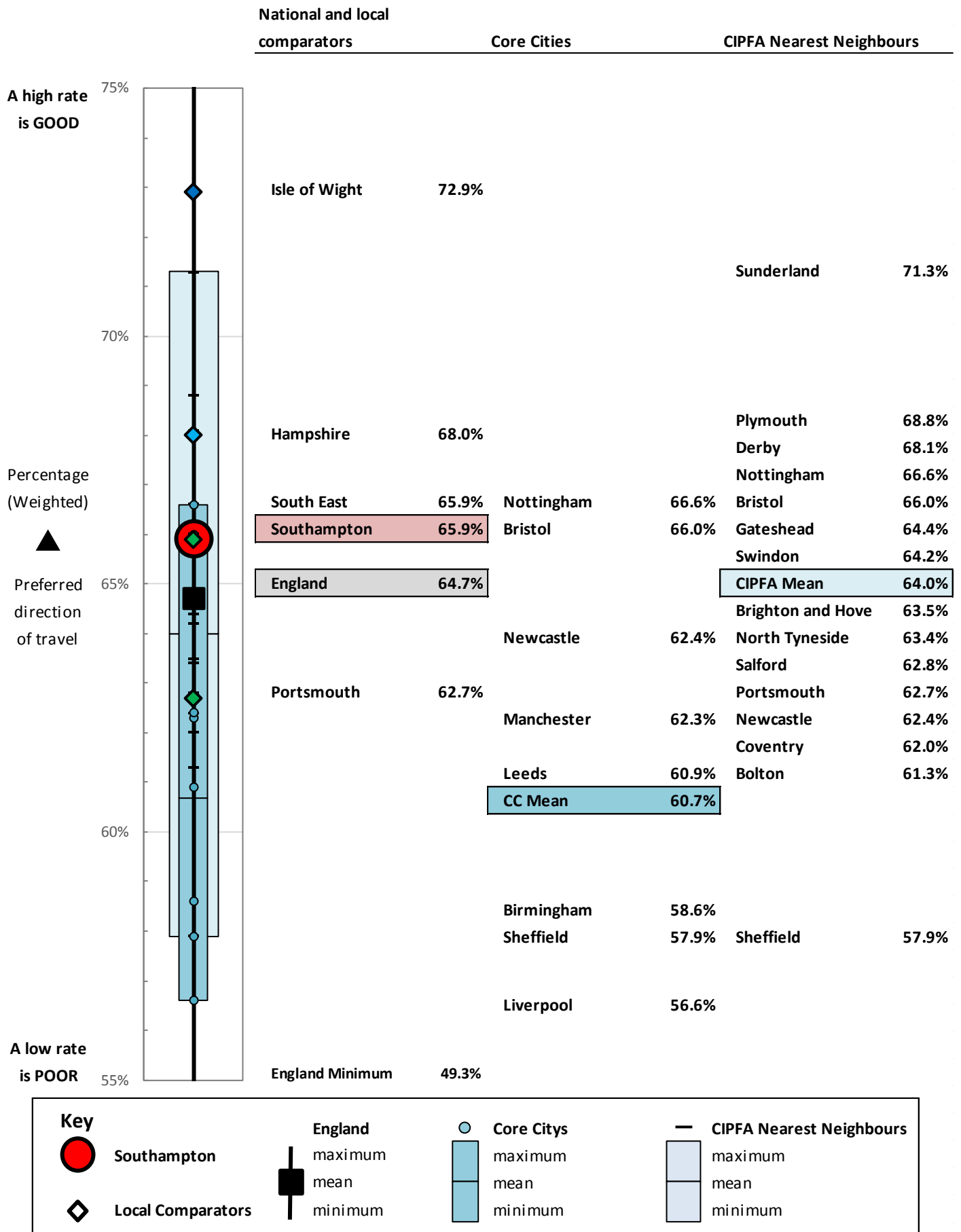
**Outcome:** Proportion of new service users that received a short term service during the year where the sequel to service was either no ongoing support or support of a lower level (%)



Source: SALT STS002a Table 1, NHS Digital

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

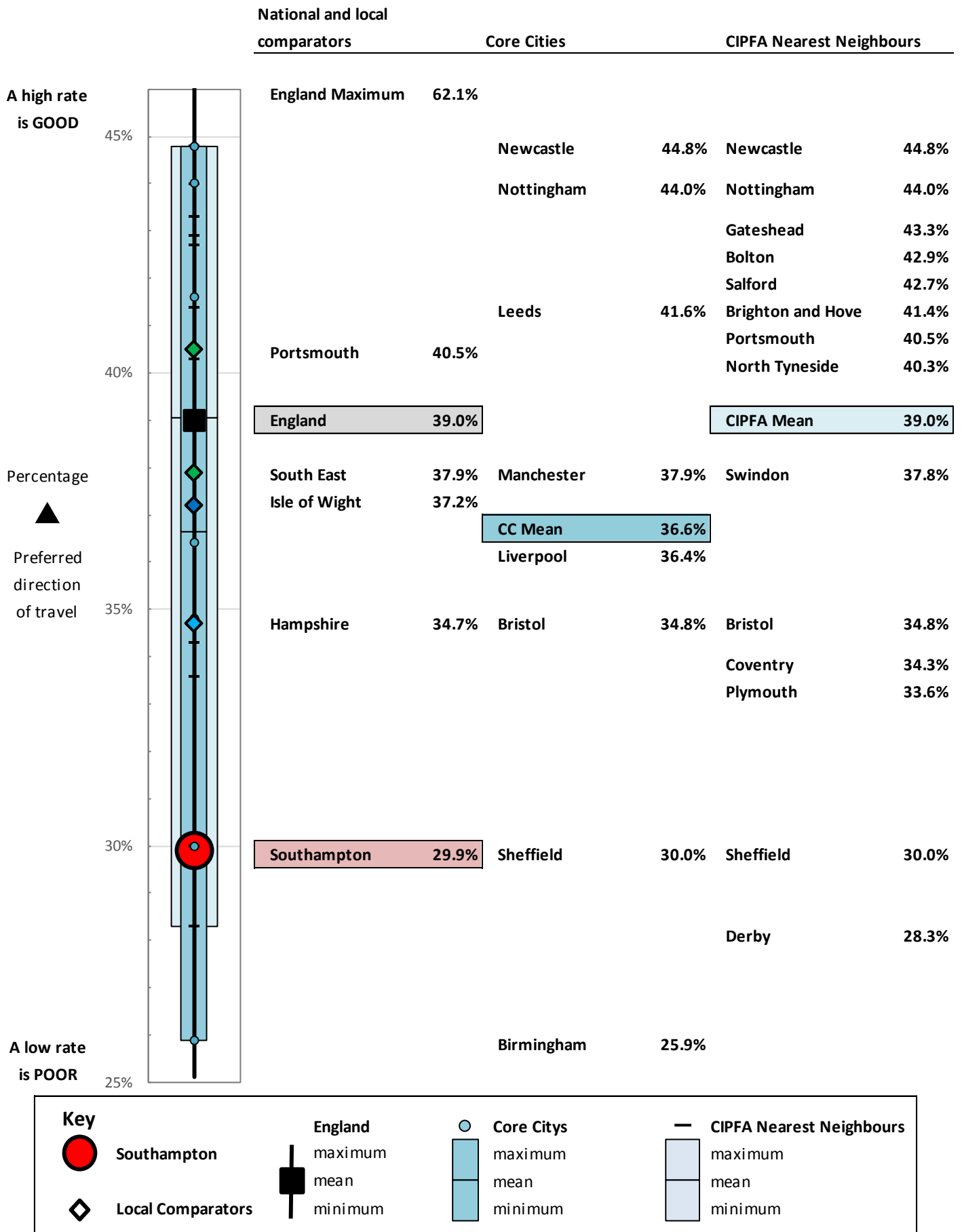
**Outcome:** Proportion of respondents to ASCS question 1 who said they were satisfied with their care and support (%) - values are weighted



Source: ASCS 2016-17 - question 1 (standard and easy-read questionnaires), NHS Digital

### 3B: Overall satisfaction of carers with social services

**Outcome:** Proportion of respondents who answered SACE question 4 who were satisfied with their experience of care and support (%)

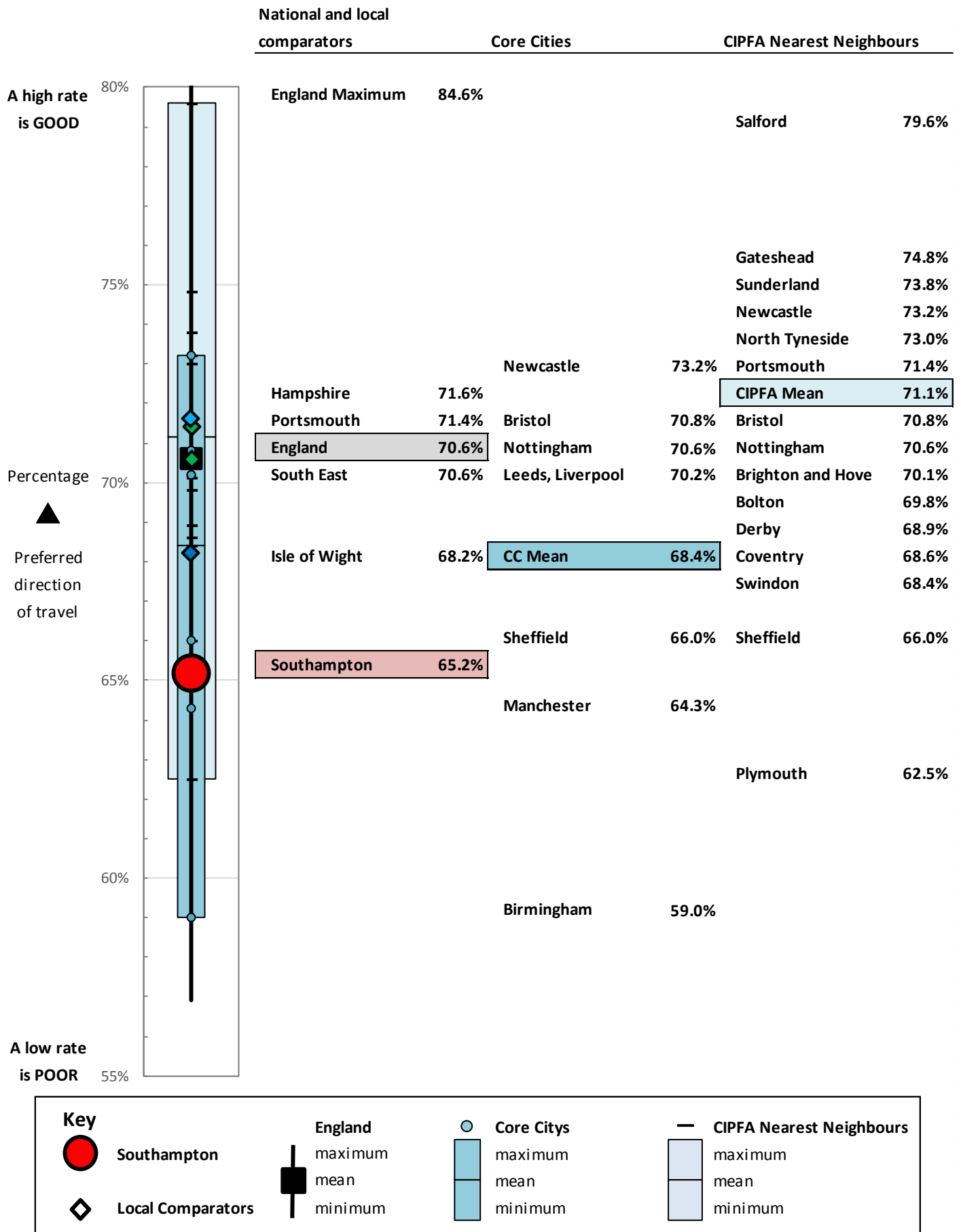


Source: SACE 2016-17 - question 4, NHS Digital



### 3C: The proportion of carers who report that they have been included or consulted in discussion about the person they care for

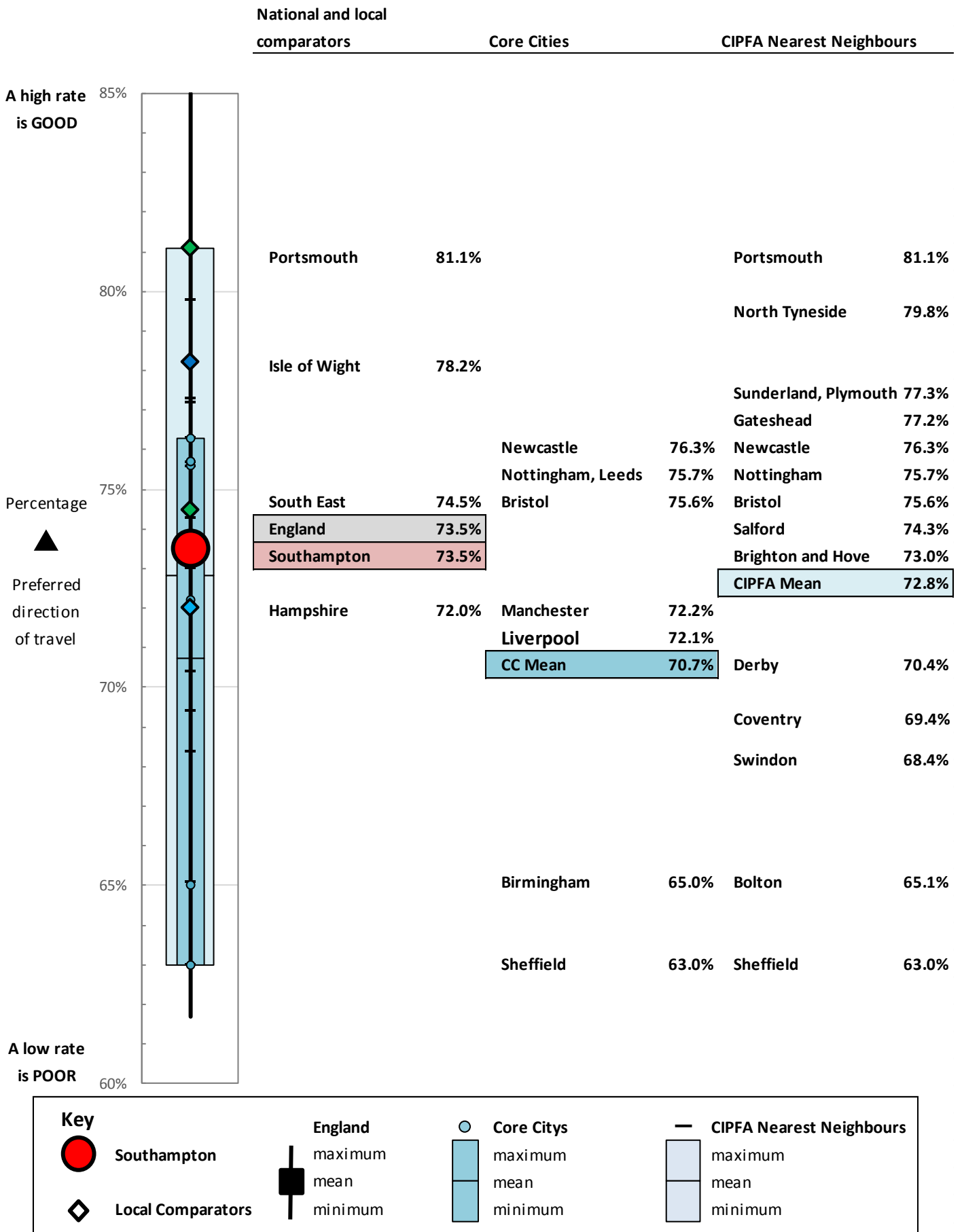
**Outcome:** Proportion of respondents who answered SACE Question 18 who said that they usually or always felt involved or consulted in discussion about the person they care for (%)



Source: SACE 2016-17 - question 18, NHS Digital

**3D(1): The proportion of people who use services who find it easy to find information about support**

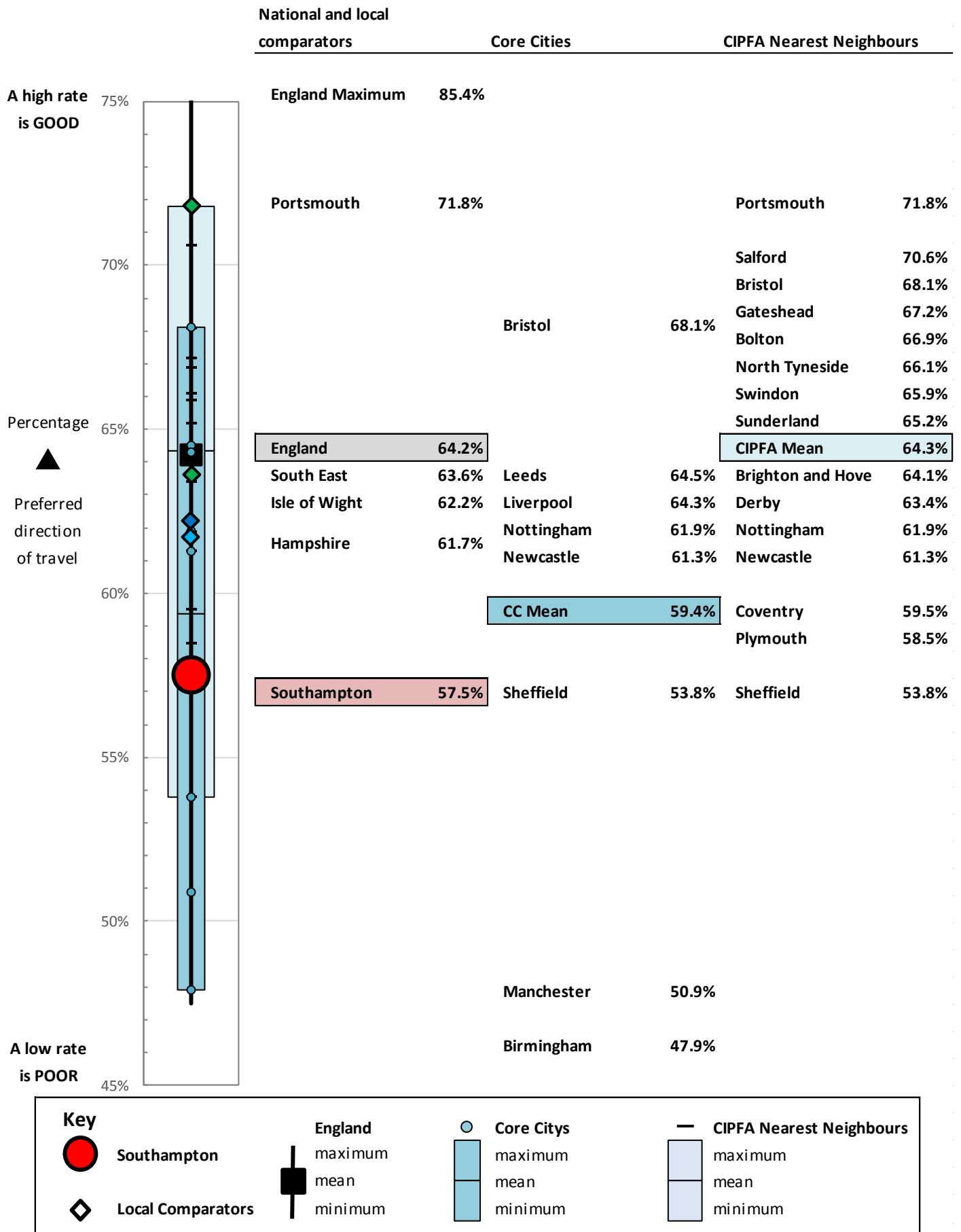
**Outcome:** Proportion of respondents who answered ASCS question 12 who find it "very easy" or "fairly easy" to find information about services (%) - weighted values



Source: ASCS 2016-17 - question 12, NHS Digital

### 3D(2): The proportion of carers who find it easy to find information about support

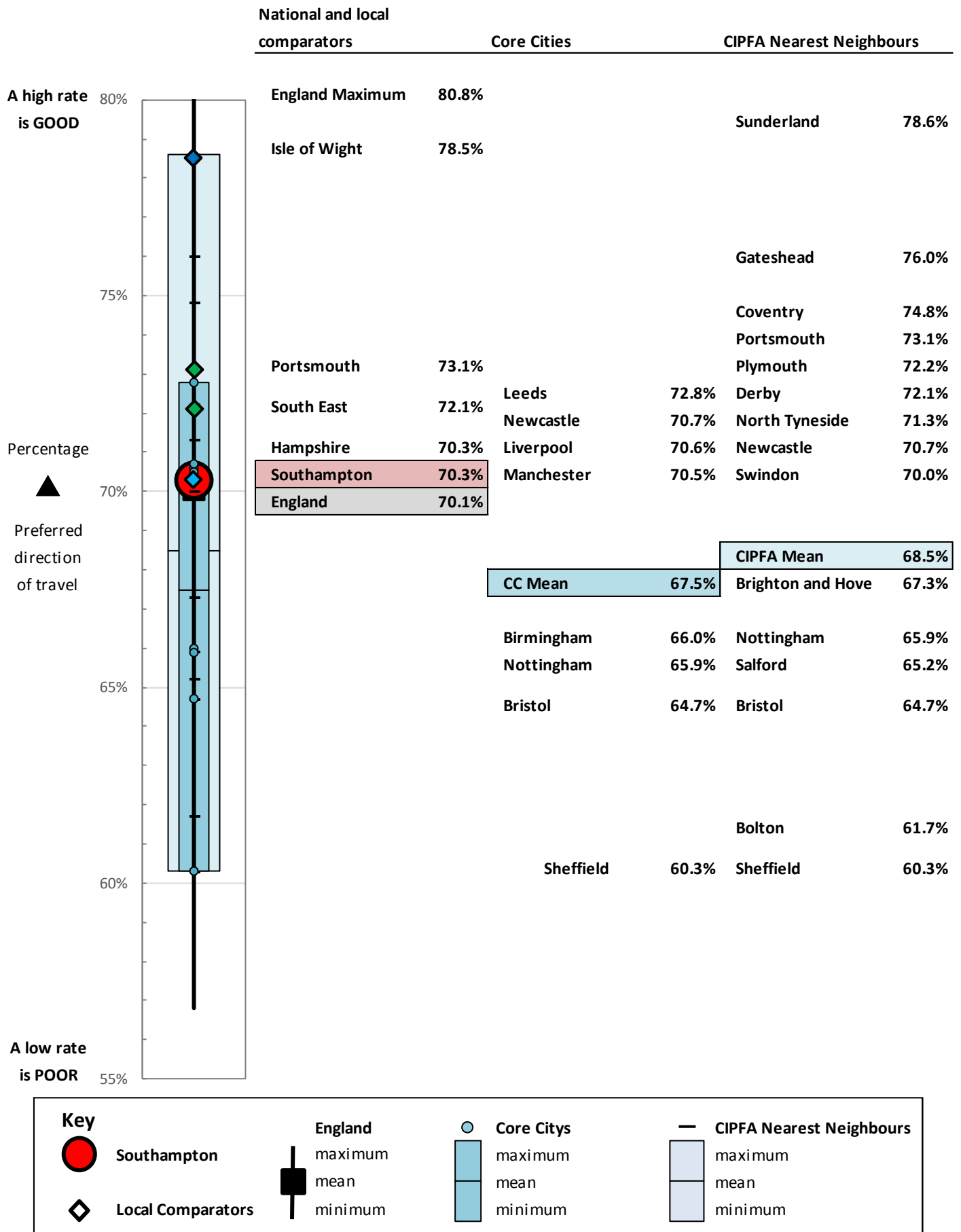
**Outcome:** Proportion of respondents who answered SACE Question 16 who find it "very easy" or "fairly easy" to find information about services (%)



Source: SACE 2016-17 - question 16, NHS Digital

### 4A: The proportion of people who use services who feel safe

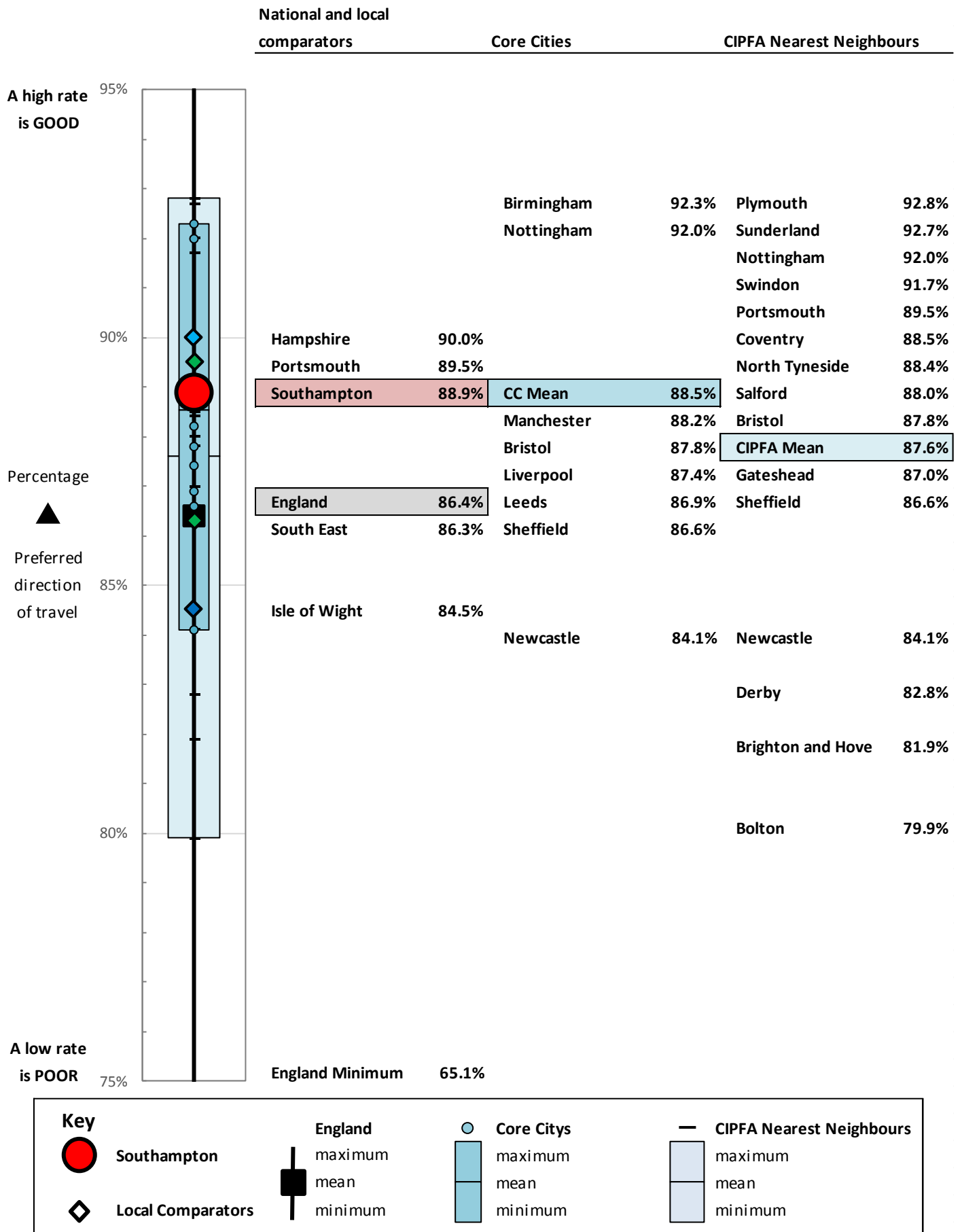
Outcome: Proportion of respondents to ASCS question 7a who feel as safe as they want to (%) - weighted value



Source: ASCS 2016-17 - question 7a, NHS Digital

**4B: The proportion of people who use services who say that those services have made them feel safe and secure**

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



Source: ASCS 2016-17 - question 7b, NHS Digital