

# **Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (ASCOF) - 2017-18**

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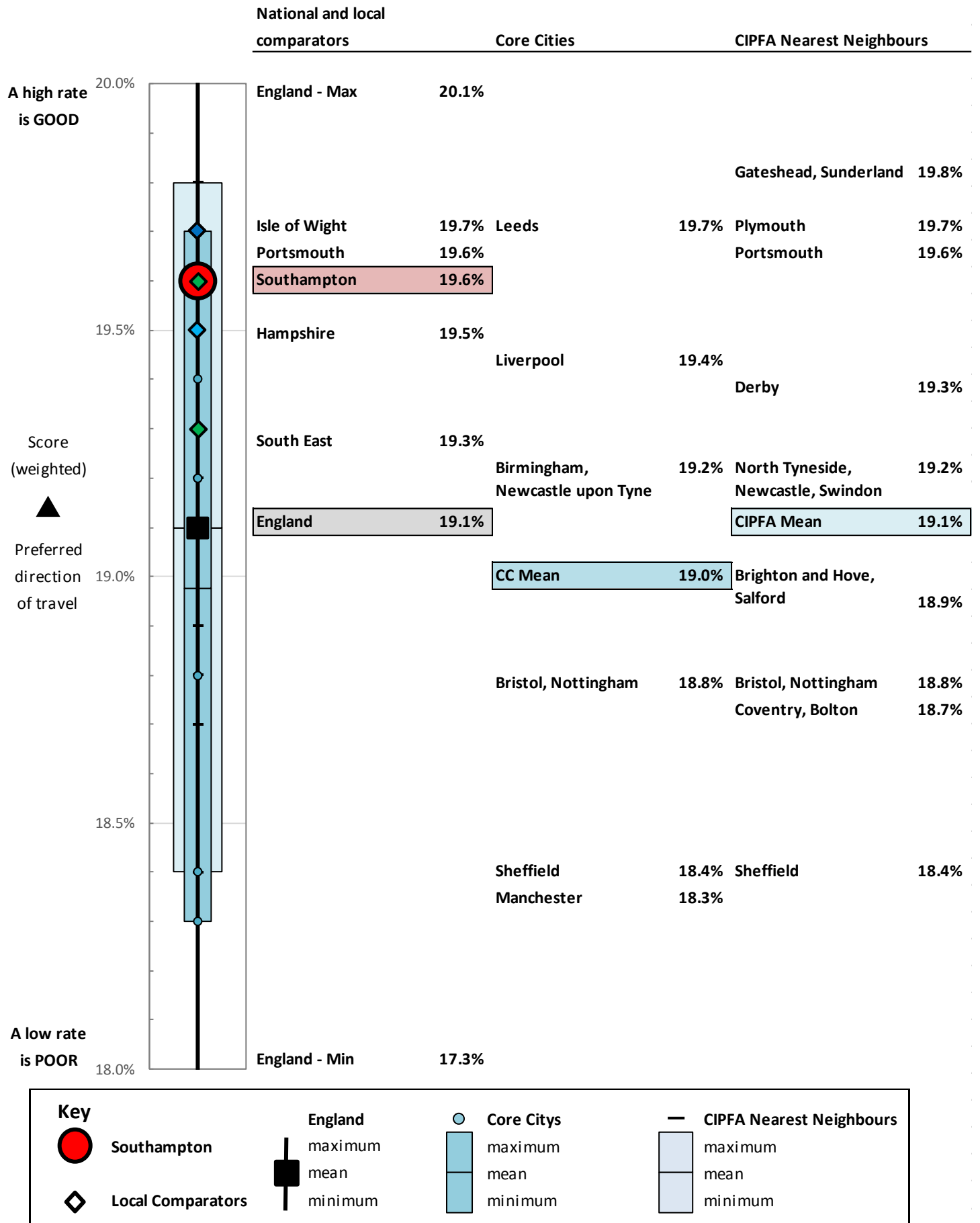
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## Notes:

1. Caution should be taken when comparing data historically - please refer to the 'Comparability over time' worksheet
2. 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.
3. 1A, 1B, 1I(1), 3A, 3D(1), 4A and 4B have been weighted to reflect that a stratified sample was taken (from 2011-12 onwards) and to account for non-response bias.
4. Prior to 2014-15, values less than six are suppressed for measures 1C(1A), 1C(1B), 1C(2A), 1C(2B), 2B(1) and 2B(2).
5. Base values less than three are suppressed for measures 1A, 1B, 1D, 1I(1), 1I(2), 1J 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D(1), 3D(2), 4A and 4B.
6. For measures 2C(1), 2C(2) and 2C(3) numerators are rounded to the nearest one.
7. For 2013-14 and 2014-15, measures 1F and 1H are based on averages of monthly outcomes, and suppression has been applied where the annual average numerator or denominator is less than 0.5 (6/12). For 2015-16, the measures are still based on averages of monthly outcomes and suppression has been applied where the annual average numerator or denominator is less than 0.75 (6/8).
8. Prior to 2014-15, values less than six were suppressed for measures 1E, 1G, 2A(1) and 2A(2).
9. For 2014-15 onwards, measures 2A(1), 2A(2), 2C(1), 2C(2) and 2D have no suppression applied.
10. For 2014-15 onwards, for measures 1D, 1I(2), 3B, 3C and 3D(2), a new weighting methodology was implemented for the Carers' Survey at regional and national level; the 2012-13 scores have been reweighted accordingly. Further detail are available in the 'Comparability over time' worksheet.
11. For 2015-16 onwards, measures 1C(1A), 1C(1B), 1C(2A), 1C(2B), 2B(1) and 2B(2) have no rounding or suppression applied
12. For 2016-17 onwards, suppression is applied where the denominator for 1E or 1G is less than five.
13. The Carers' Survey is carried out biennially, and was first conducted in 2012-13; therefore there are no outcome scores for measures based on Carers' Survey data for 2013-14, 2015-16 or 2017-18.
14. Councils were given the opportunity to resubmit their 2014-15 SALT data with their 2015-16 submission. The 2014-15 scores have been recalculated and scores in this annex have been calculated using the resubmitted data. The 2015-16 disclosure control rules have been applied to this data i.e. no rounding or suppression has been applied. The SALT ASCOF scores (1C, 1E, 1G, 2A, 2B and 2D) published in the 2014-15 publication should no longer be used.
15. Measure 1J was introduced in 2016-17. Details of how the scores for 1J are calculated and a worked example are available in the IASC 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/IASC\\_Report\\_Summary\\_2014-15.pdf](http://content.digital.nhs.uk/media/23160/Identifying-the-Impact-of-Adult-Social-Care-report-summary/pdf/IASC_Report_Summary_2014-15.pdf)
16. In 2017-18 the definition of measure 2C(2) was changed so that delayed transfers of care that are jointly attributable to the NHS and Social Care are no longer included. Data from 2017-18 should therefore not be compared with data from previous years. Delayed transfers of care that are jointly attributable to the NHS and Social Care are now included as new measure 2C(3)

1A: Social care-related quality of life score

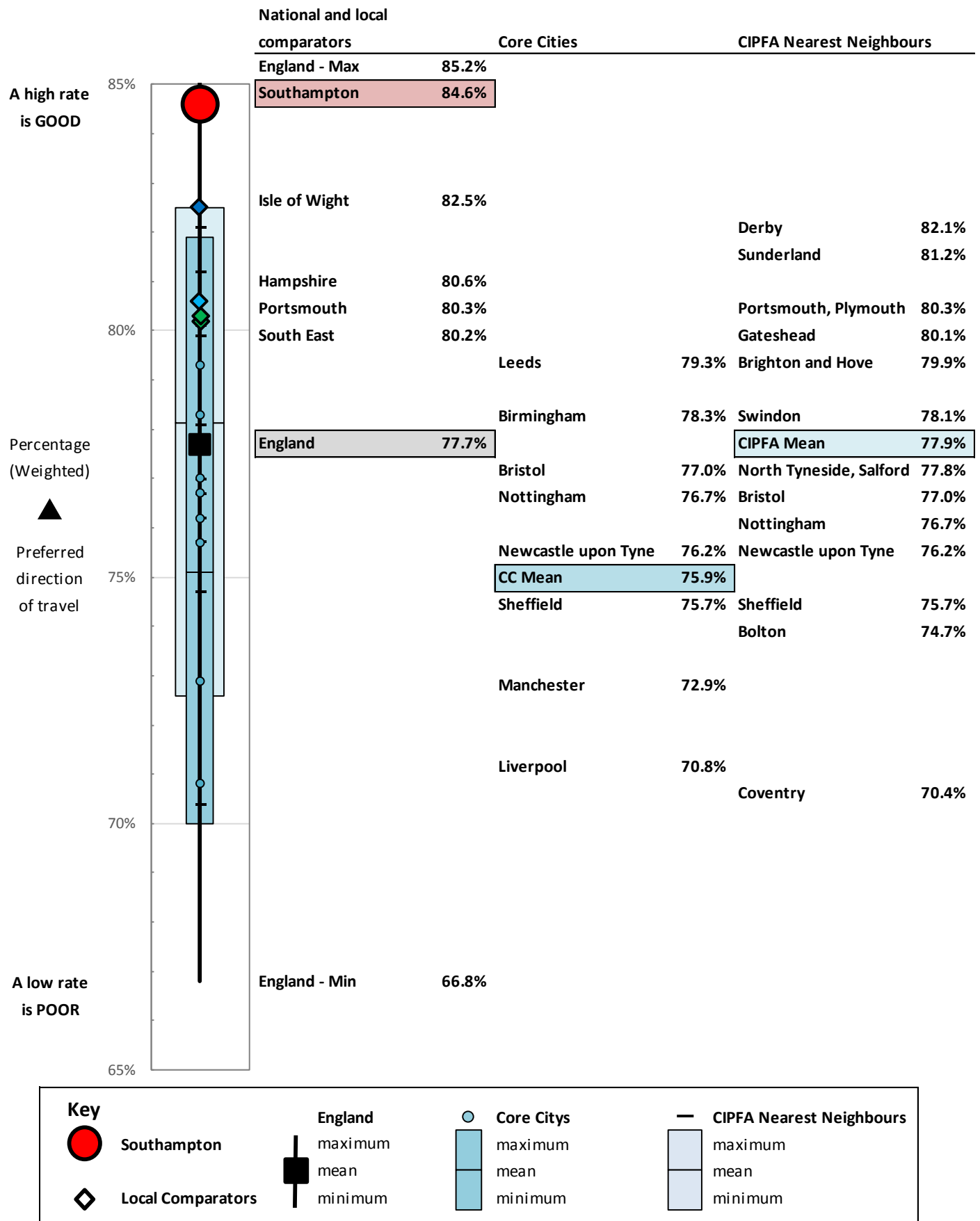
Outcome: Sum of the scores for all respondents who answered all eight relevant questions in the ASCS, divided by the number of respondents who answered all eight questions (score out of 24) - values are weighted



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

**1B: The proportion of people who use services who have control over their daily life**

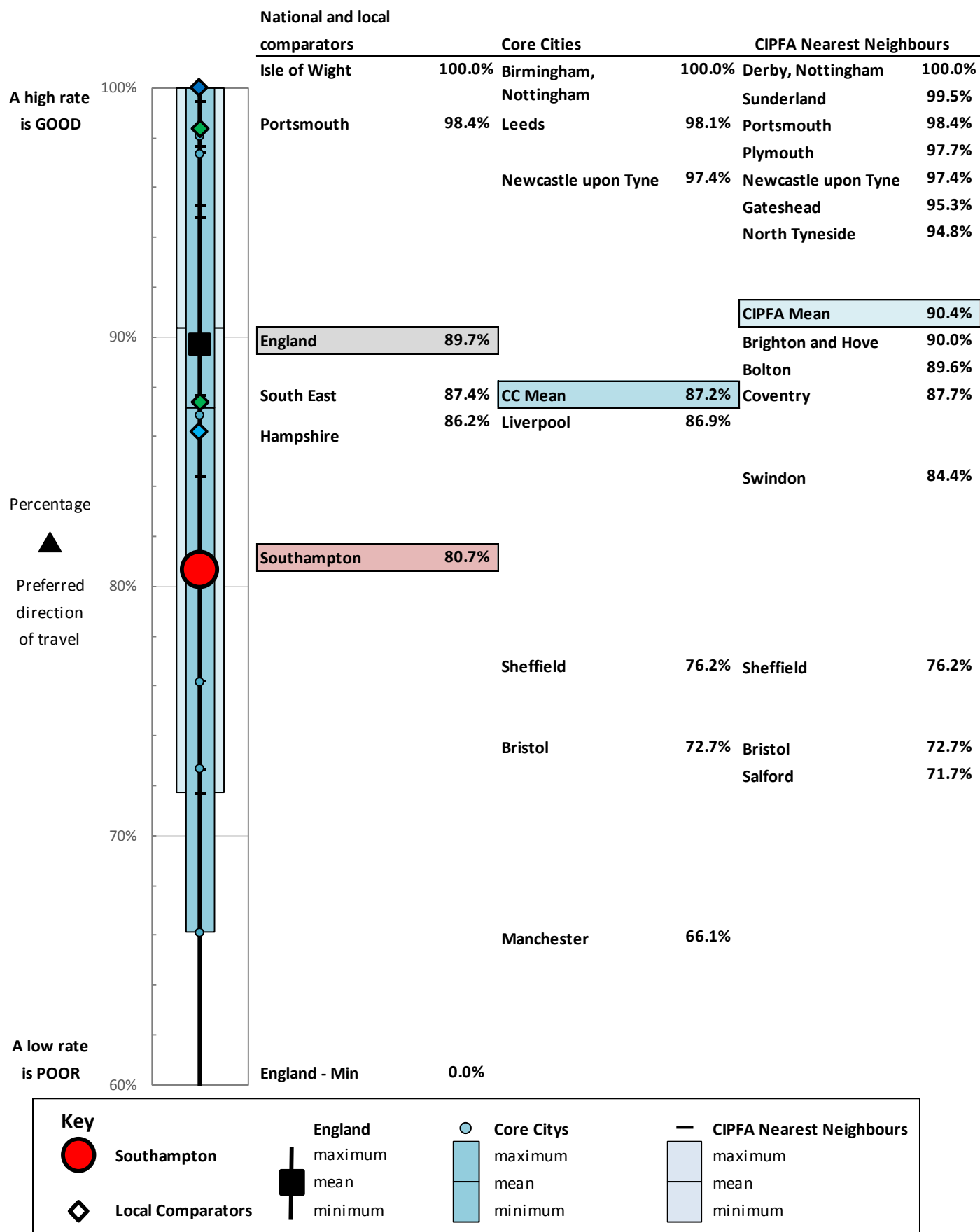
**Outcome:** Proportion of respondents who felt they had control over their daily life (%) - values are weighted



Source: ASCS - question 3a, 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 (%)

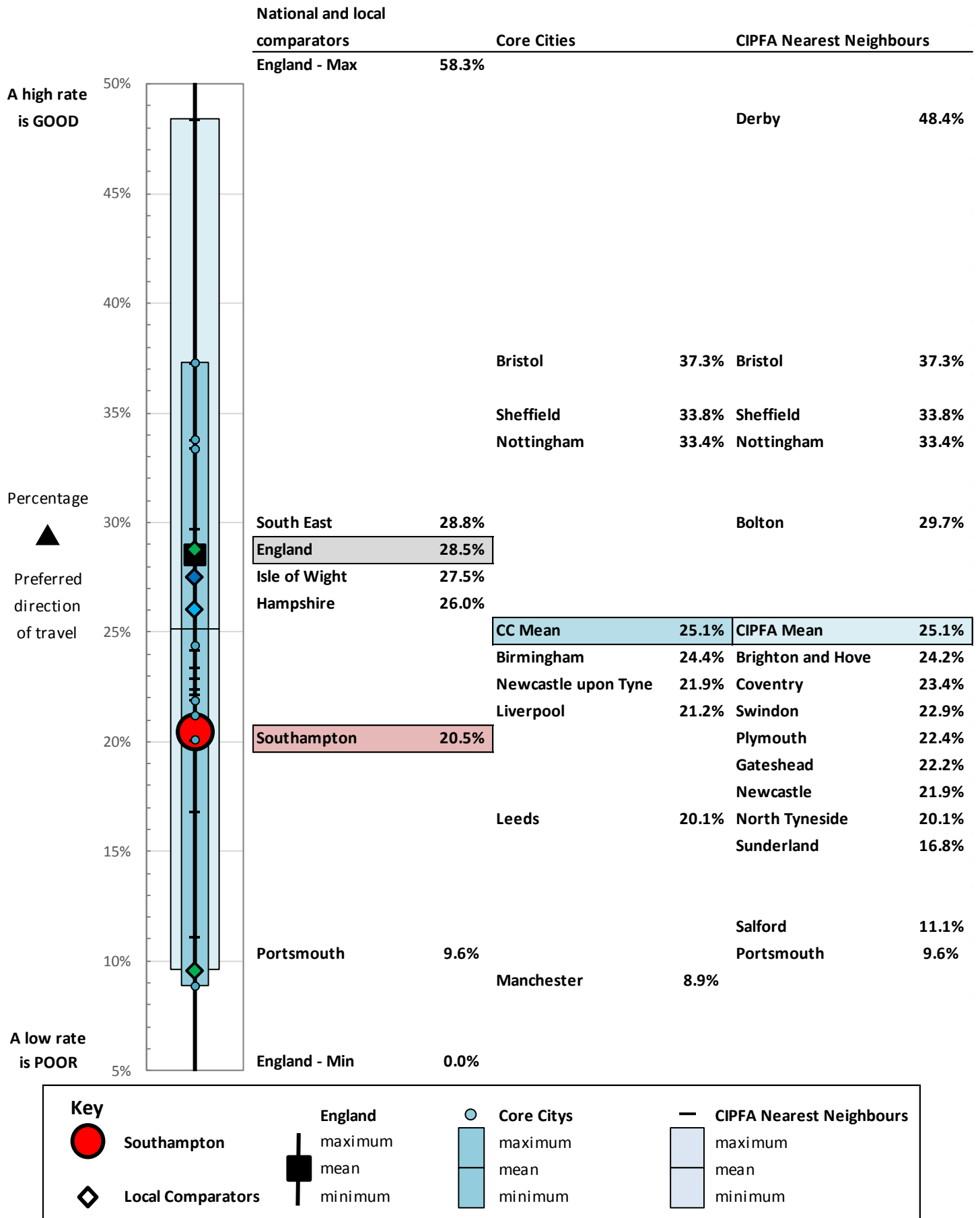


Source: SALT LTS001b Tables 1a and 1b, NHS Digital



1C(2A): The proportion of people who use services who receive direct payments

Outcome: Proportion of service users accessing long-term support at the year-end 31 March who were receiving direct payments (%)

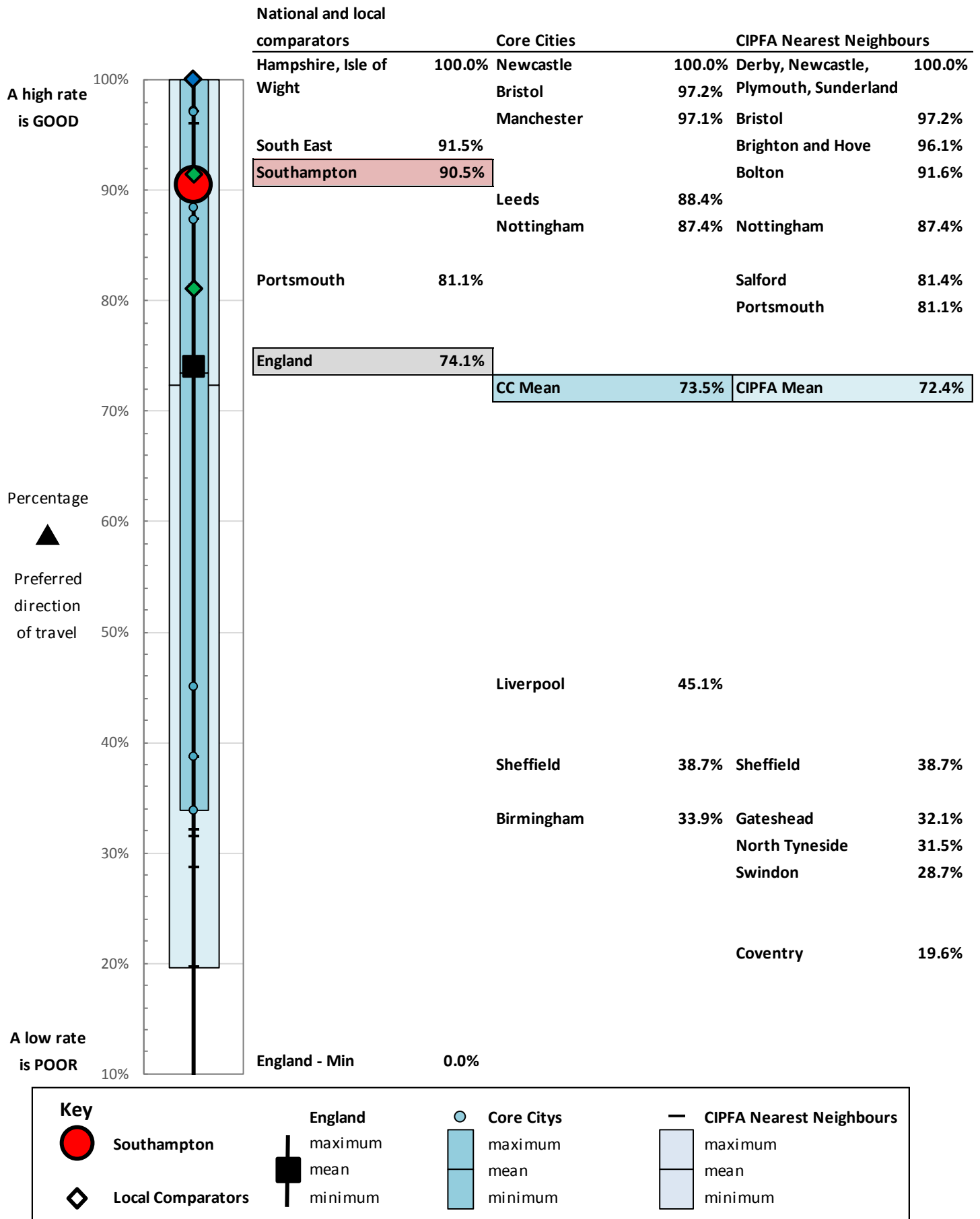


Source: SALT LTS001b Tables 1a and 1b, NHS Digital



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 (%)



A high rate is GOOD

Percentage  
▲ Preferred direction of travel

A low rate is POOR

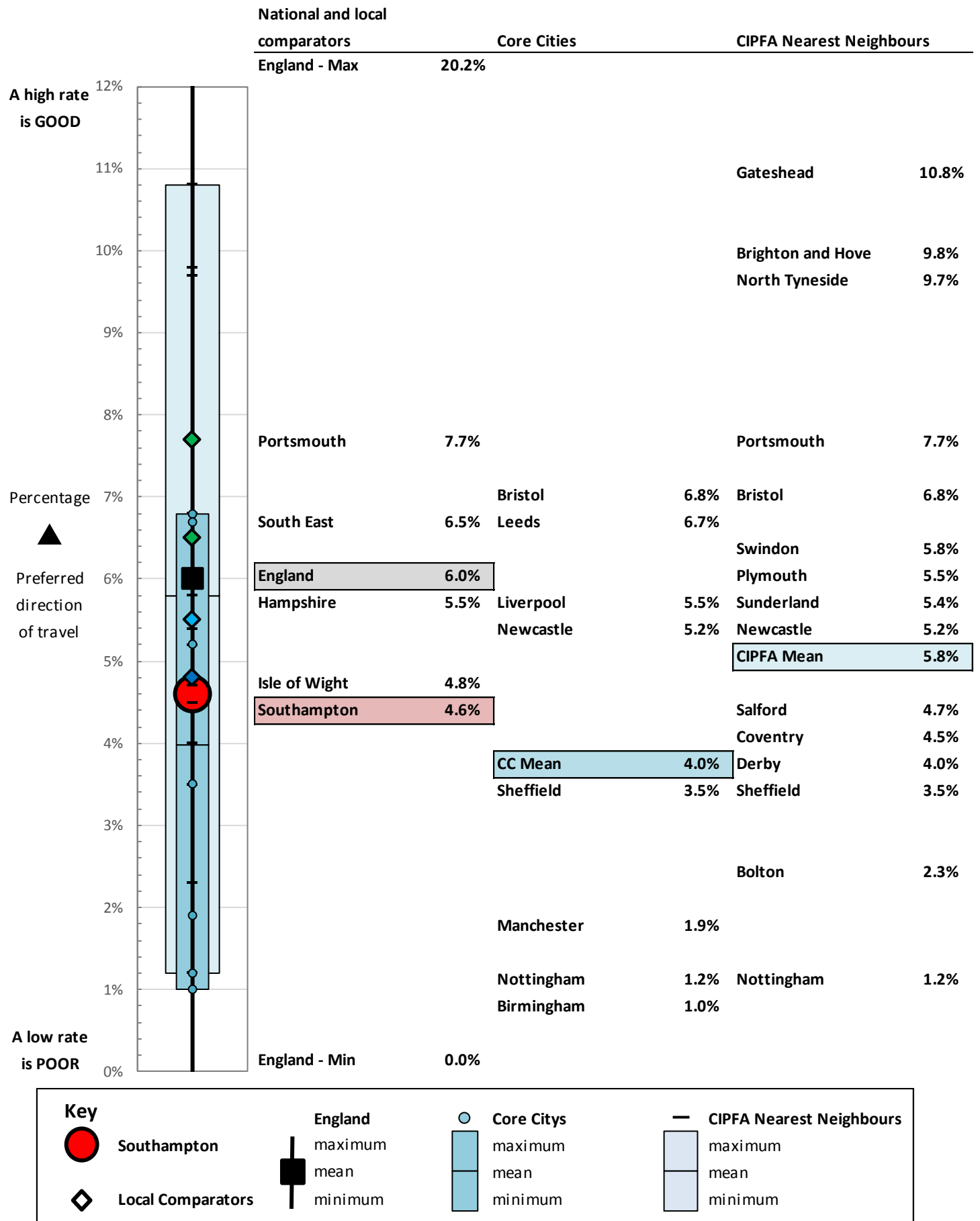
**Key**

- Southampton
- ◆ Local Comparators
- England maximum, mean, minimum
- Core Cities maximum, mean, minimum
- CIPFA Nearest Neighbours maximum, mean, minimum

Source: SALT LTS003 Table 1, NHS Digital

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

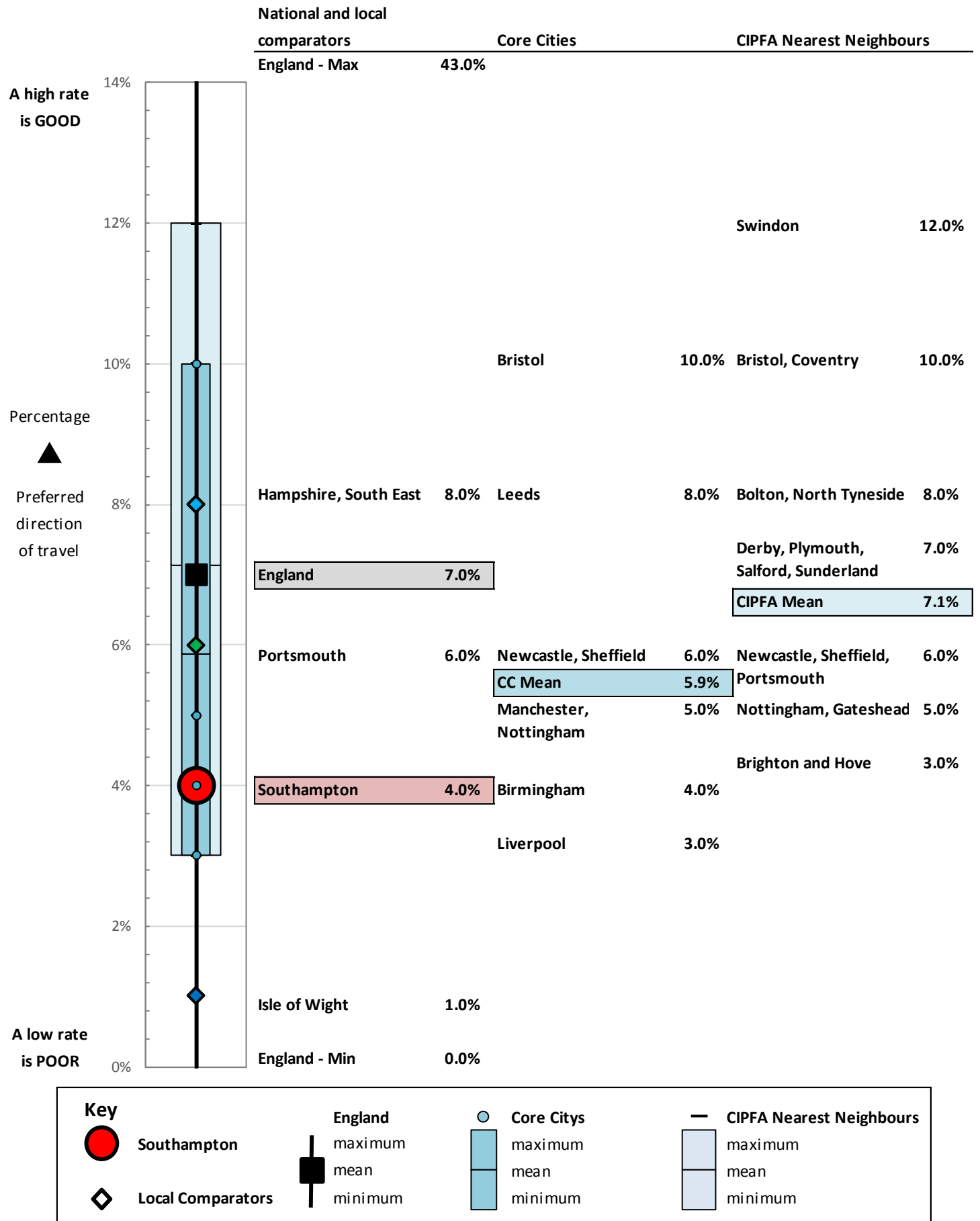
**Outcome:** Proportion of working age (18-64) service users who received long-term support during the year with a primary support reason of learning disability support, who are in paid employment (%)



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

**1F: The proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services in paid employment**

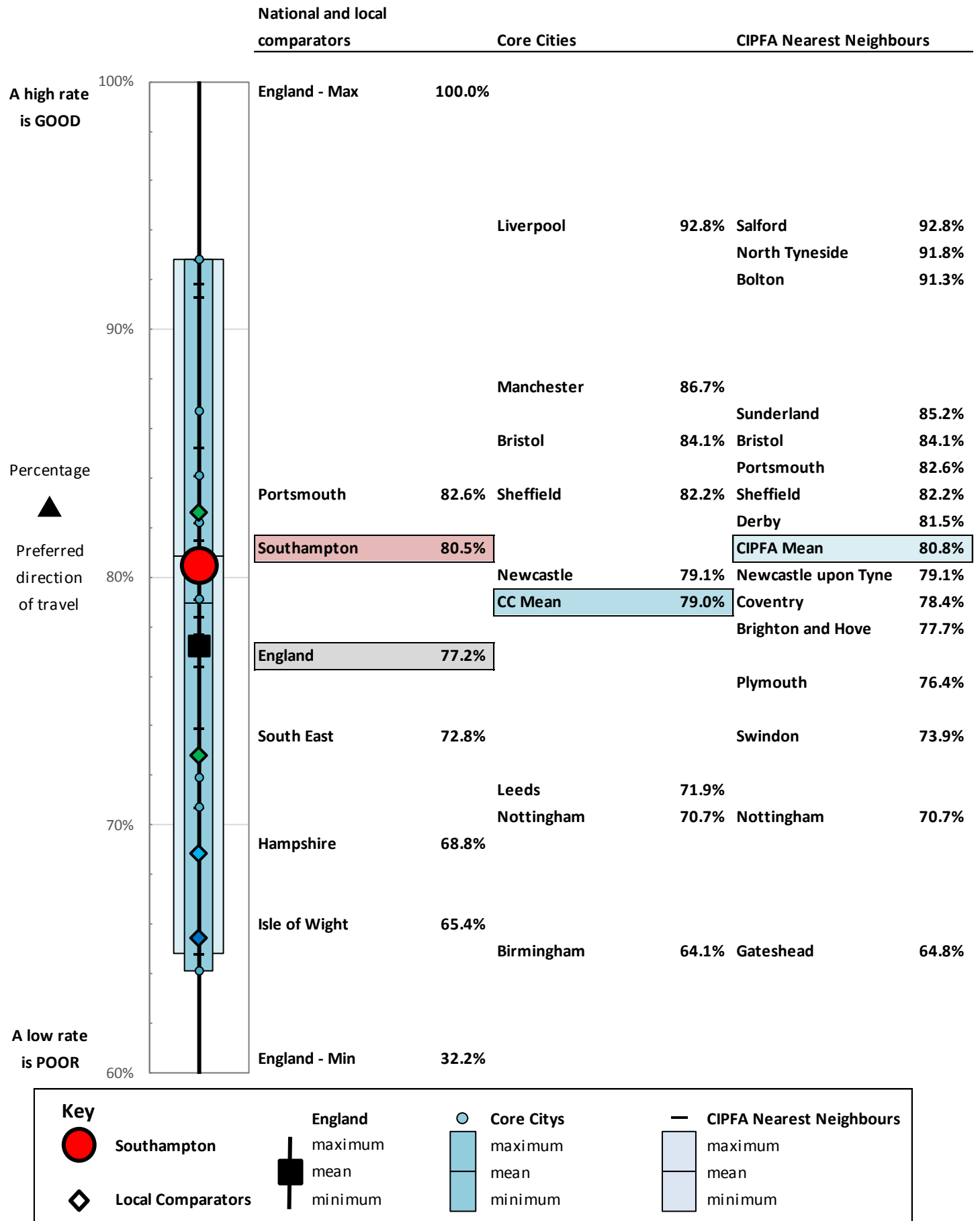
**Outcome:** Proportion of working age adults (18-69) who are receiving secondary mental health services and who are on the Care Programme Approach at the end of the month who are recorded as being employed (%)



Source: Mental Health and Learning Disabilities Data Set (MHLDDS) v1.1, NHS Digital

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

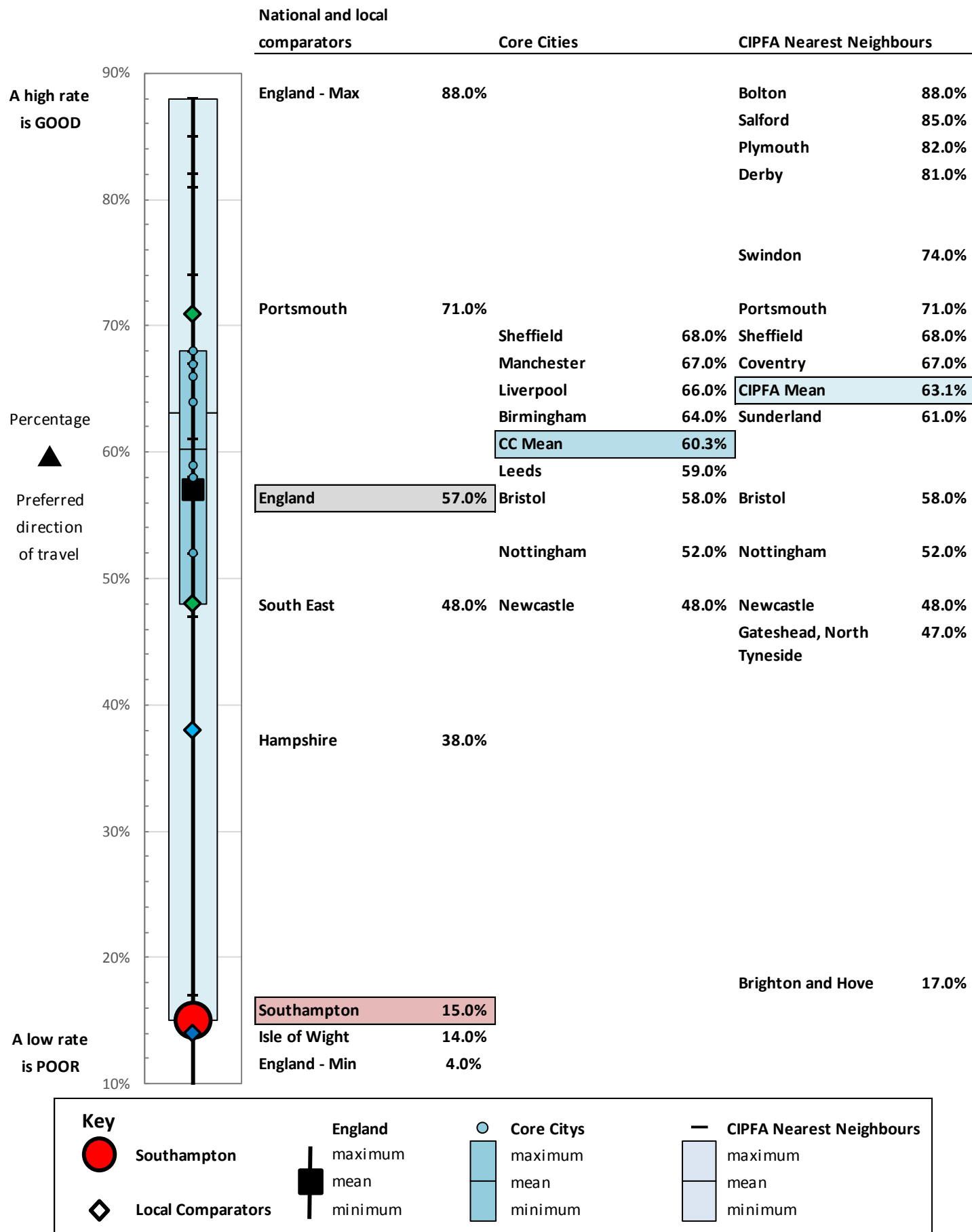
**Outcome:** Proportion of working age (18-64) service users who received long-term support during the year with a primary support reason of learning disability support, who are living on their own or with their family (%)



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

**1H: The proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services living independently, with or without support**

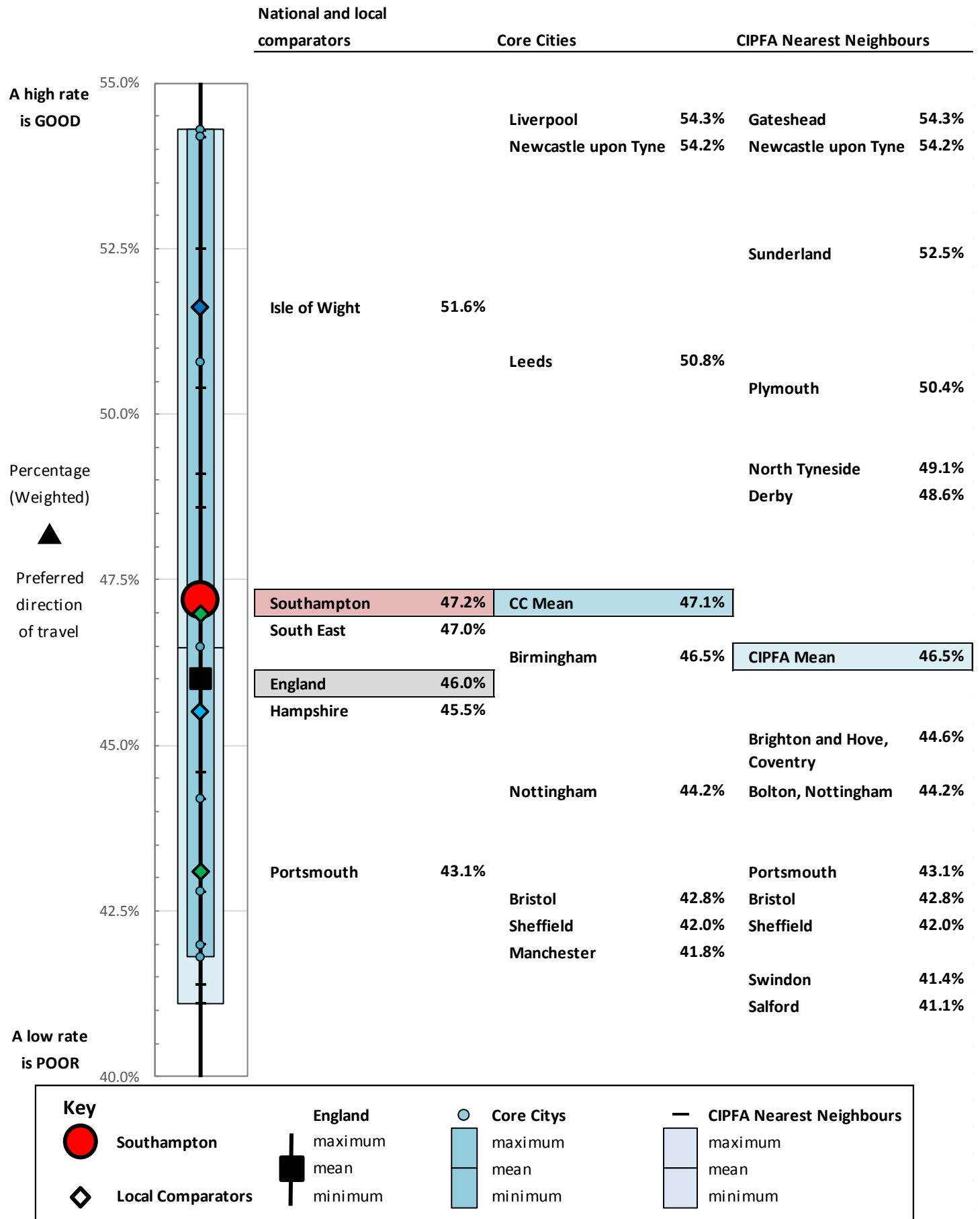
**Outcome:** Proportion of working age adults (18-69) who are receiving secondary mental health services and who are on the Care Programme Approach at the end of the month, who are recorded as living independently (with or without support) (%)



Sources: Mental Health and Learning Disabilities Data Set (MHLDDS) v1.1, NHS Digital

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

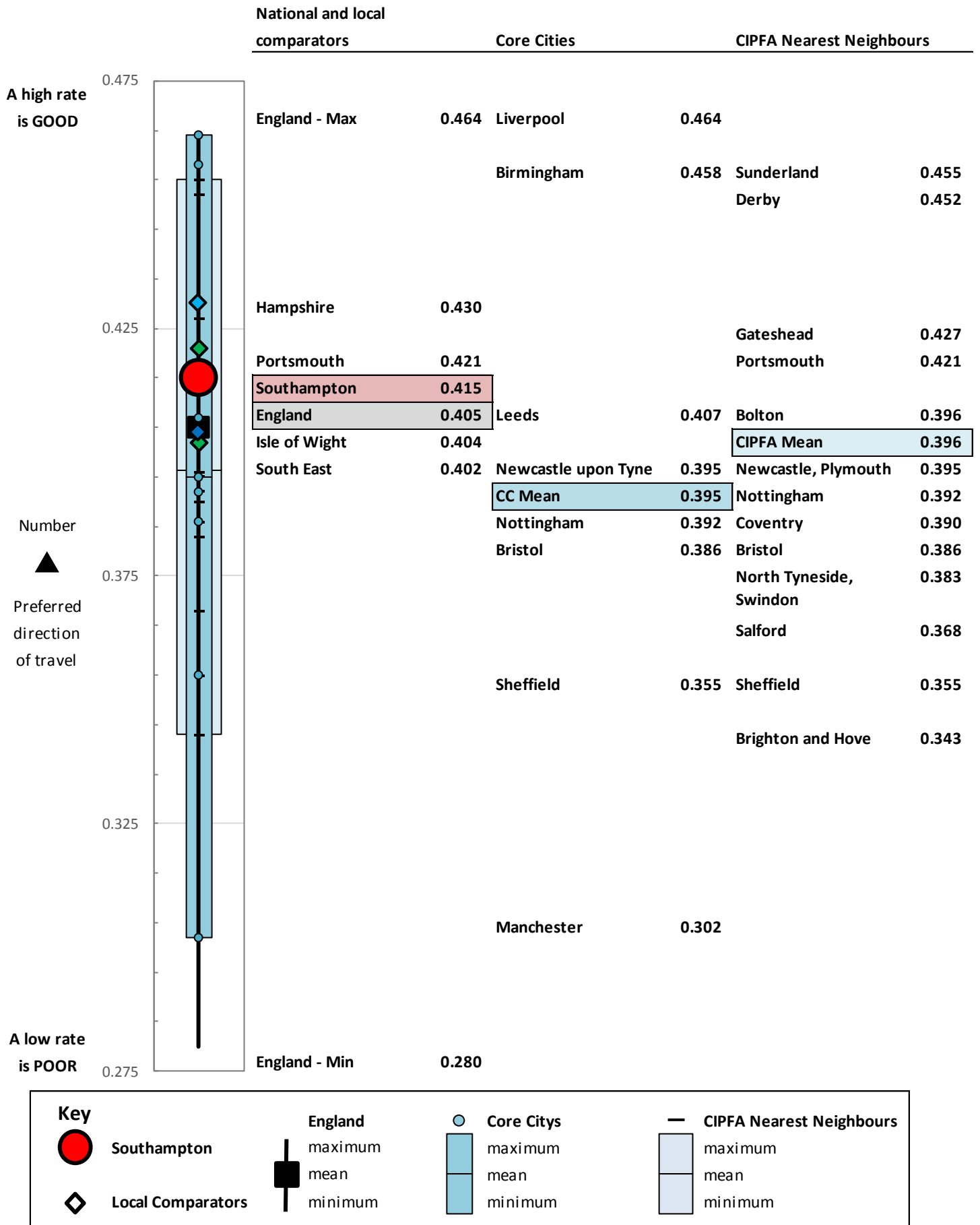
**Outcome:** Proportion of respondents to ASCS question 8a who have as much social contact as they would like (%) - weighted values



Source: ASCS - question 8a, NHS Digital

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

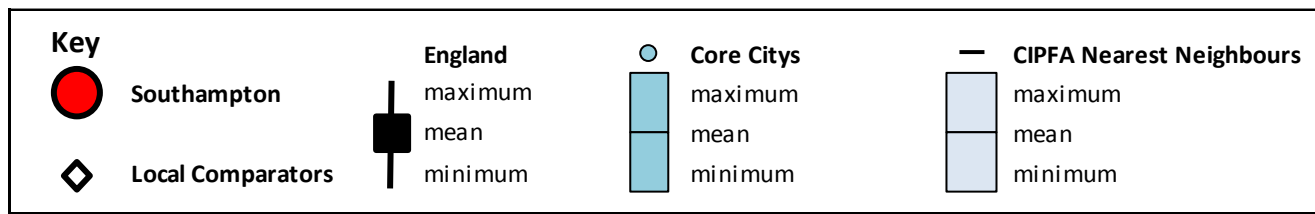
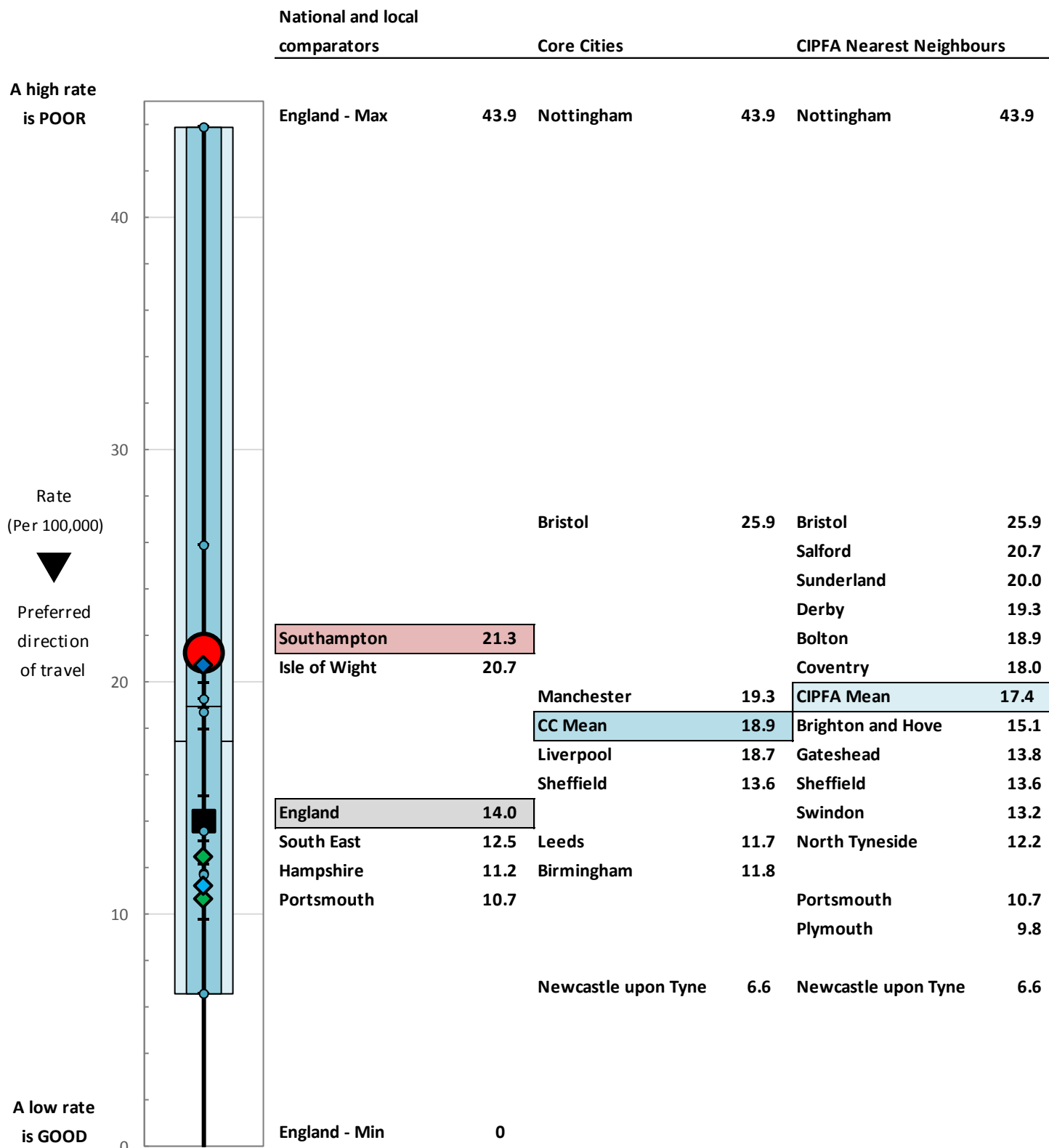
Outcome: Calculation of utility weighted indicator minus the adjustment factor (see key and notes)



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

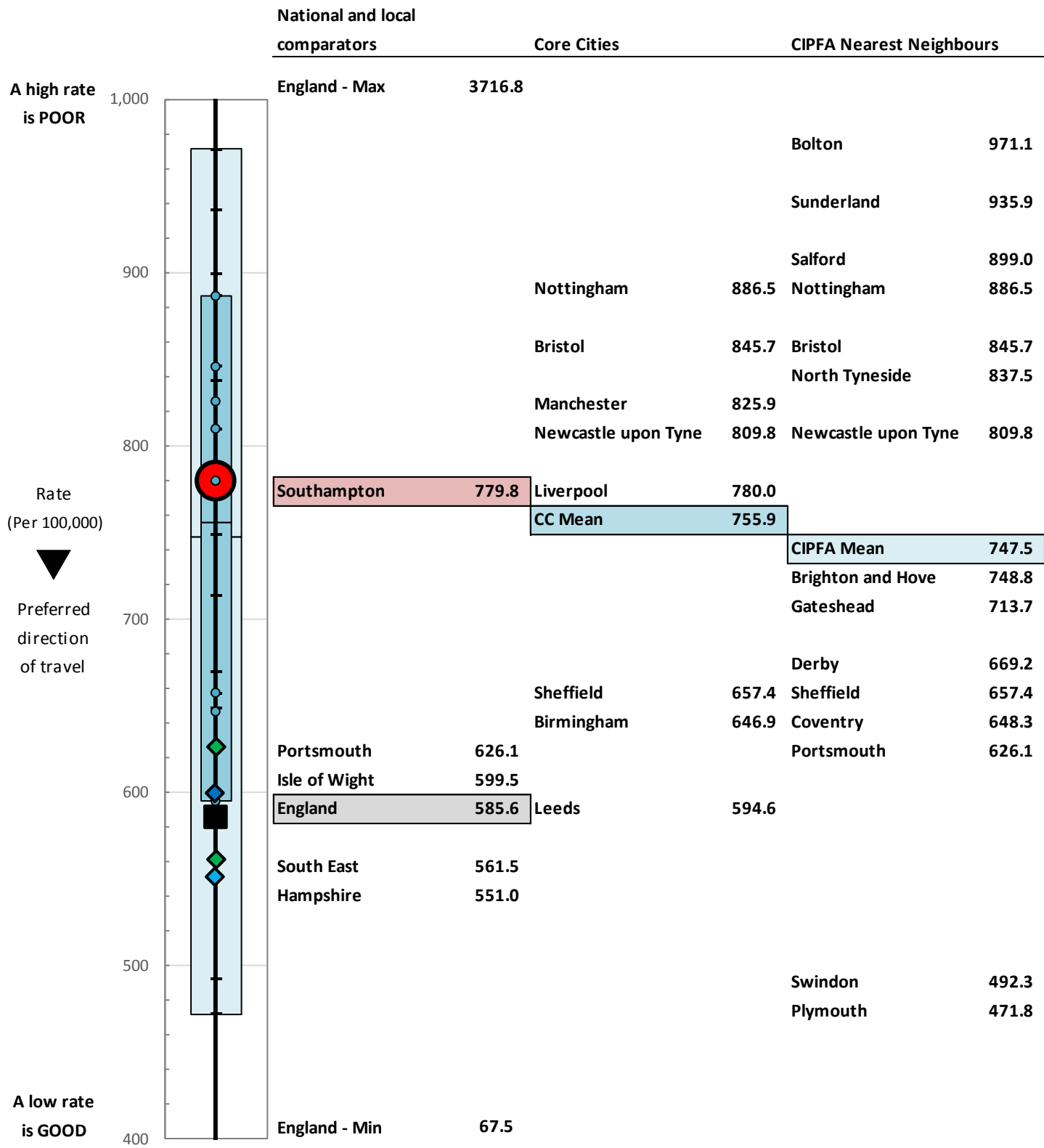


Sources: SALT LTS002a Tables 1a and 2, STS001 Table 1a, STS002a Table 4, STS002b Table 4, NHS Digital; 2015 mid-year population estimates, Office for National Statistics



**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



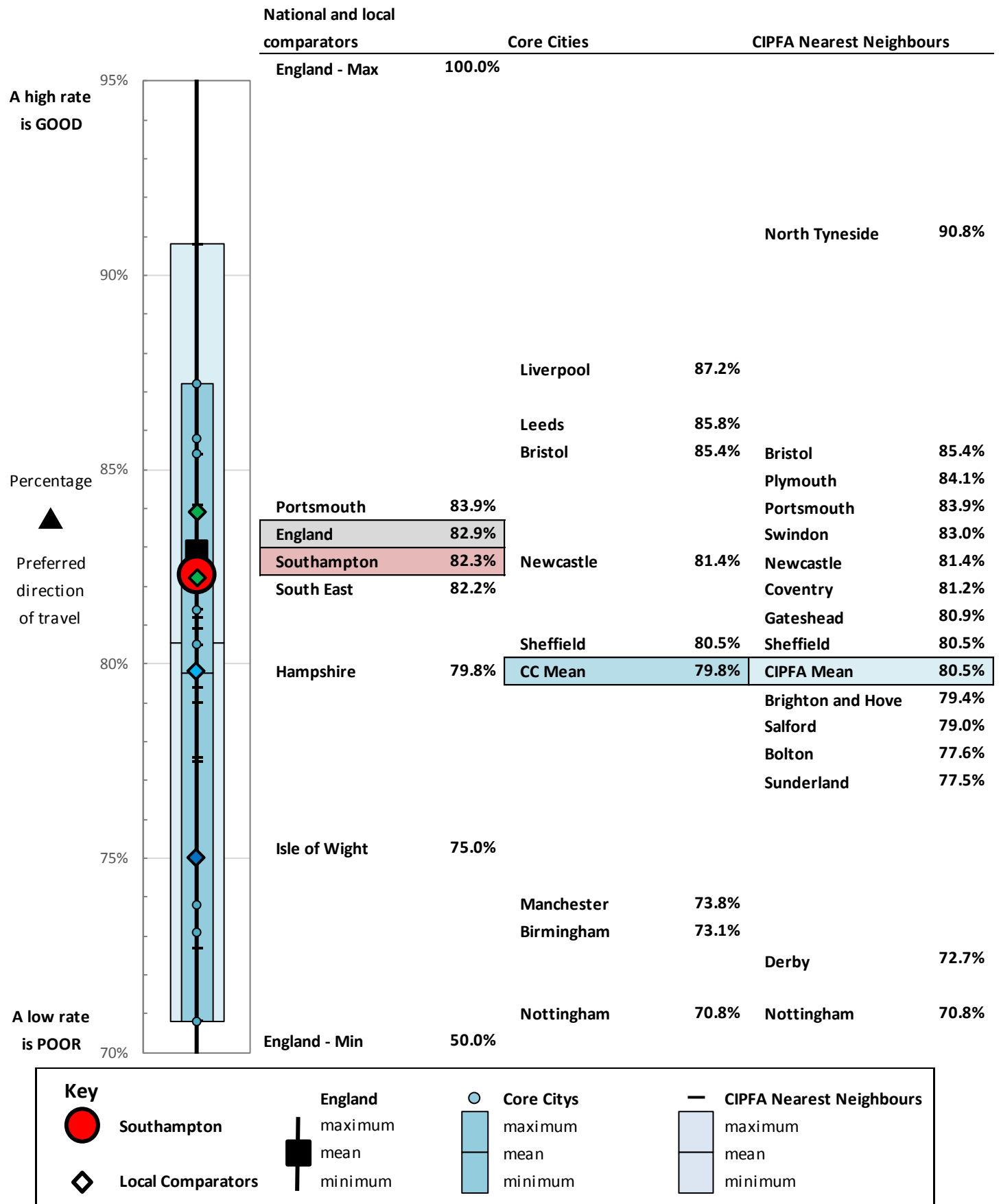
**Key**

- Southampton
- ◆ Local Comparators
- England maximum, mean, minimum
- Core Cities maximum, mean, minimum
- CIPFA Nearest Neighbours maximum, mean, minimum

Sources: SALT LTS002a Table 1b and Table 2, STS001 Table 1b, STS002a Table 4, STS002b Table 4, NHS Digital; 2015 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**

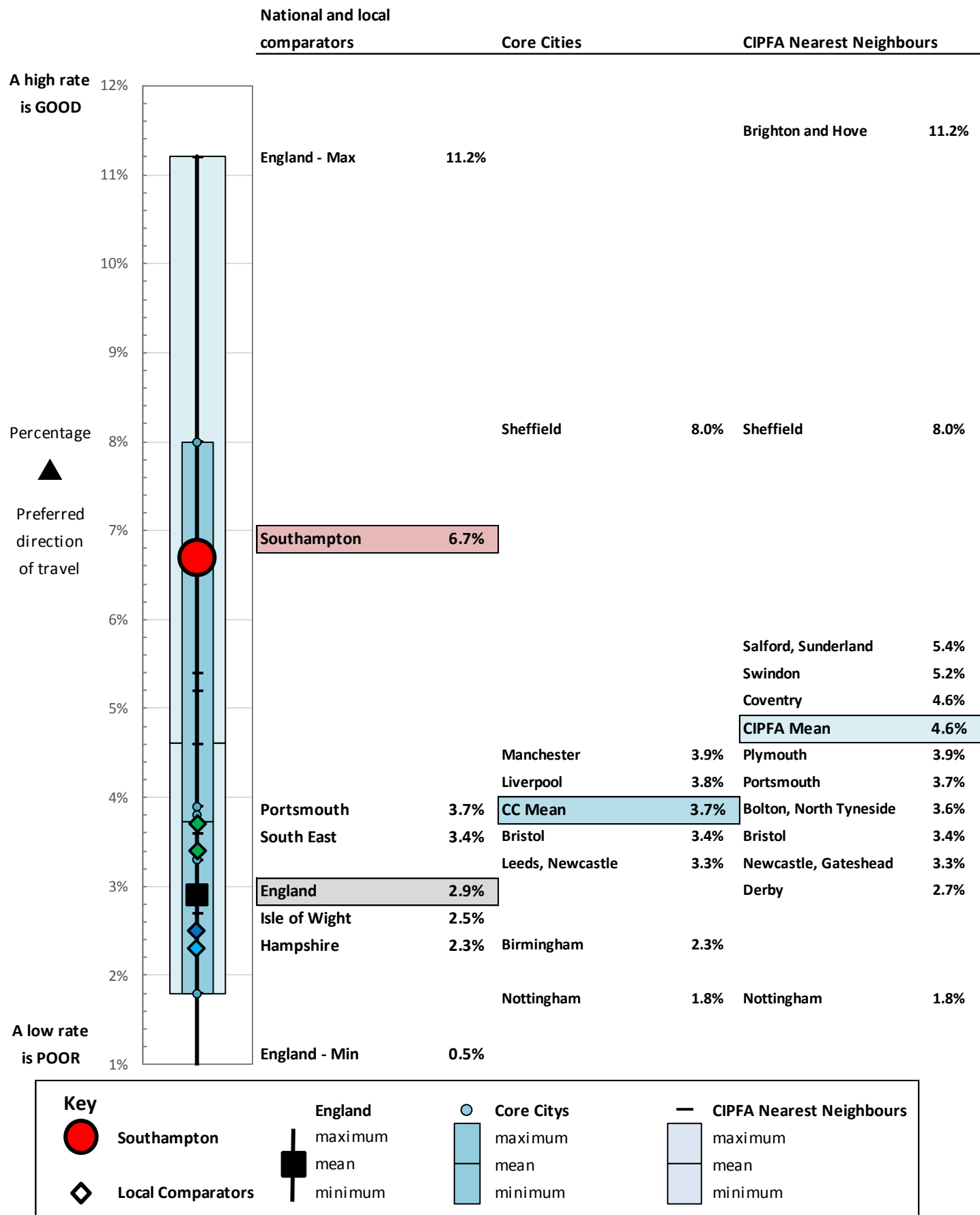
**Outcome:** Proportion of older people (aged 65 and over) discharged from acute or community hospitals to their own home or to a residential or nursing care home or extra care housing for rehabilitation, with a clear intention that they will move on/back to their own home (including a place in extra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

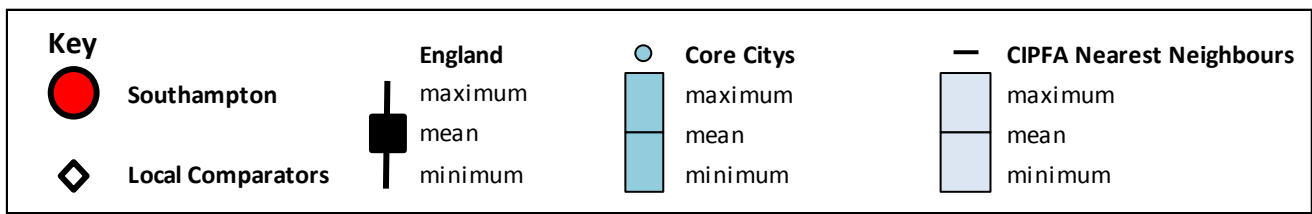
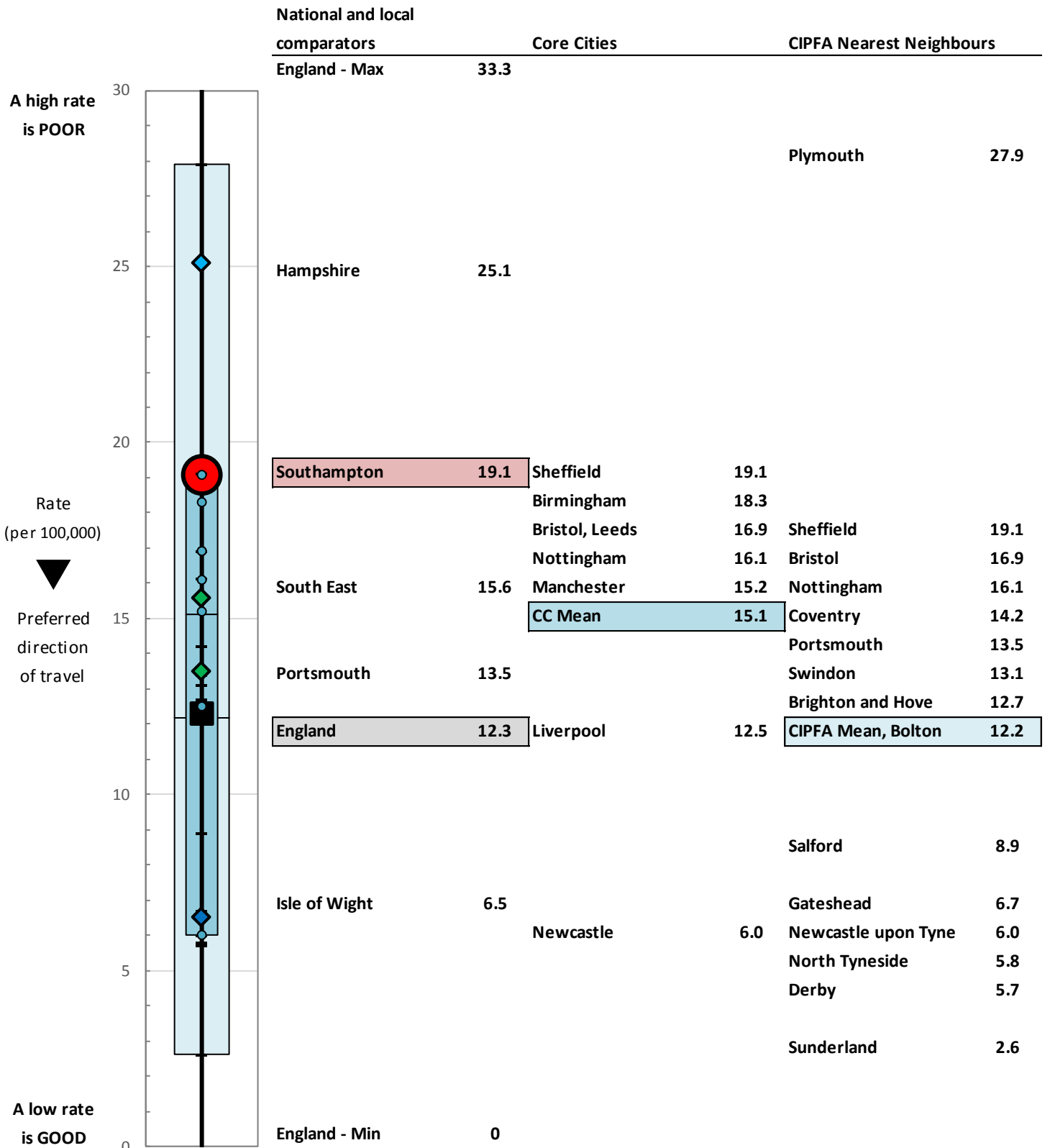
**Outcome:** Proportion of older people (aged 65 and over) discharged from acute or community hospitals to their own home or to a residential or nursing care home or extra care housing for rehabilitation, with a clear intention that they will move on/back to their own home (including a place in extra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



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

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

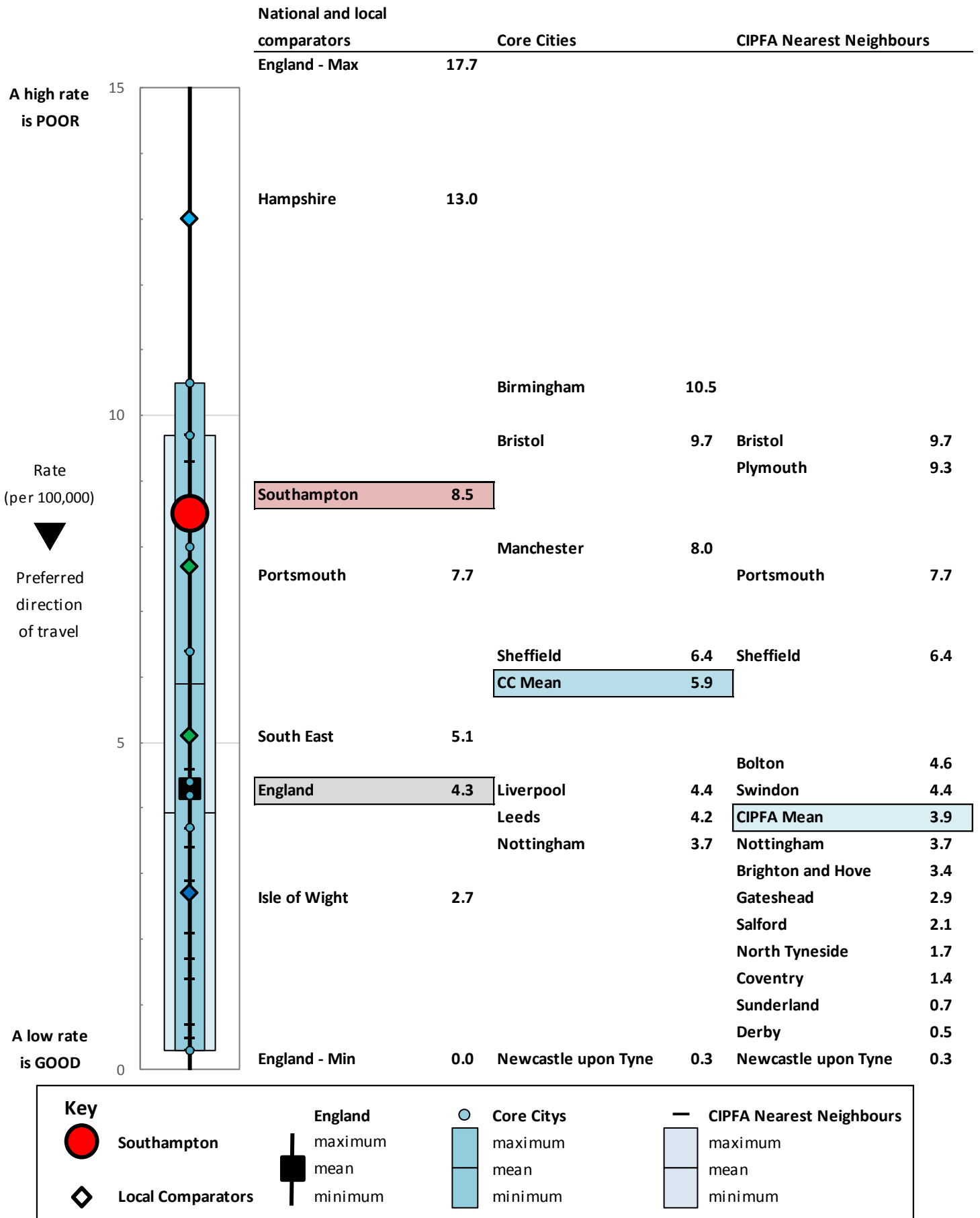
**Outcome:** Average number of delayed transfers of care (for those aged 18 and over) each day. This is the average of the 12 monthly "DTC Beds" figures calculated from the monthly Situation Report (SitRep).



Sources: DToC, NHS England; 2017 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**

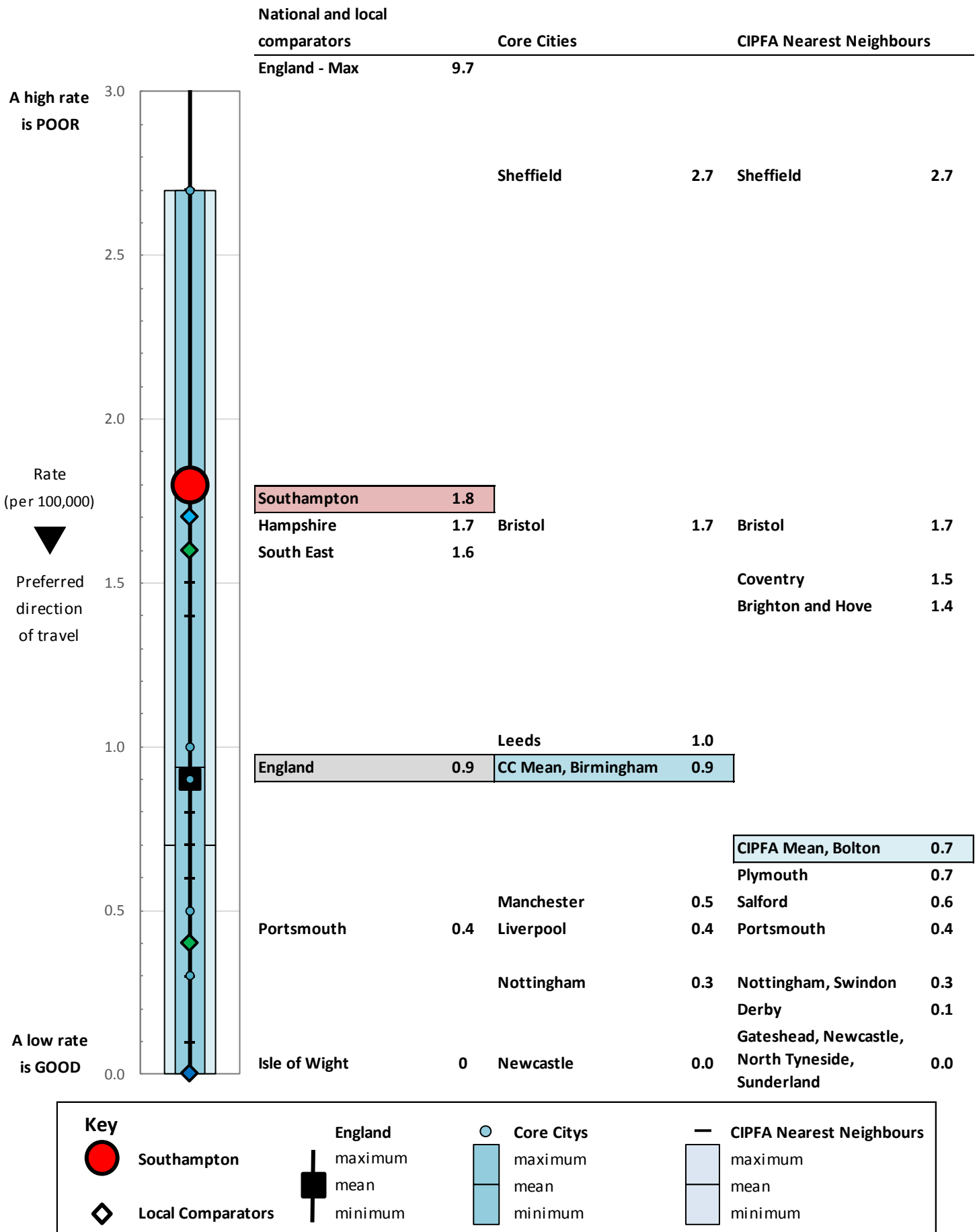
**Outcome:** Average number of delayed transfers of care (for those aged 18 and over) that are attributable to adult social care, per 100,000 population



Source: DToc, NHS England; 2017 mid-year population estimates, Office for National Statistics

**2C(3): Delayed transfers of care from hospital that are jointly attributable to NHS and adult social care, per 100,000 population**

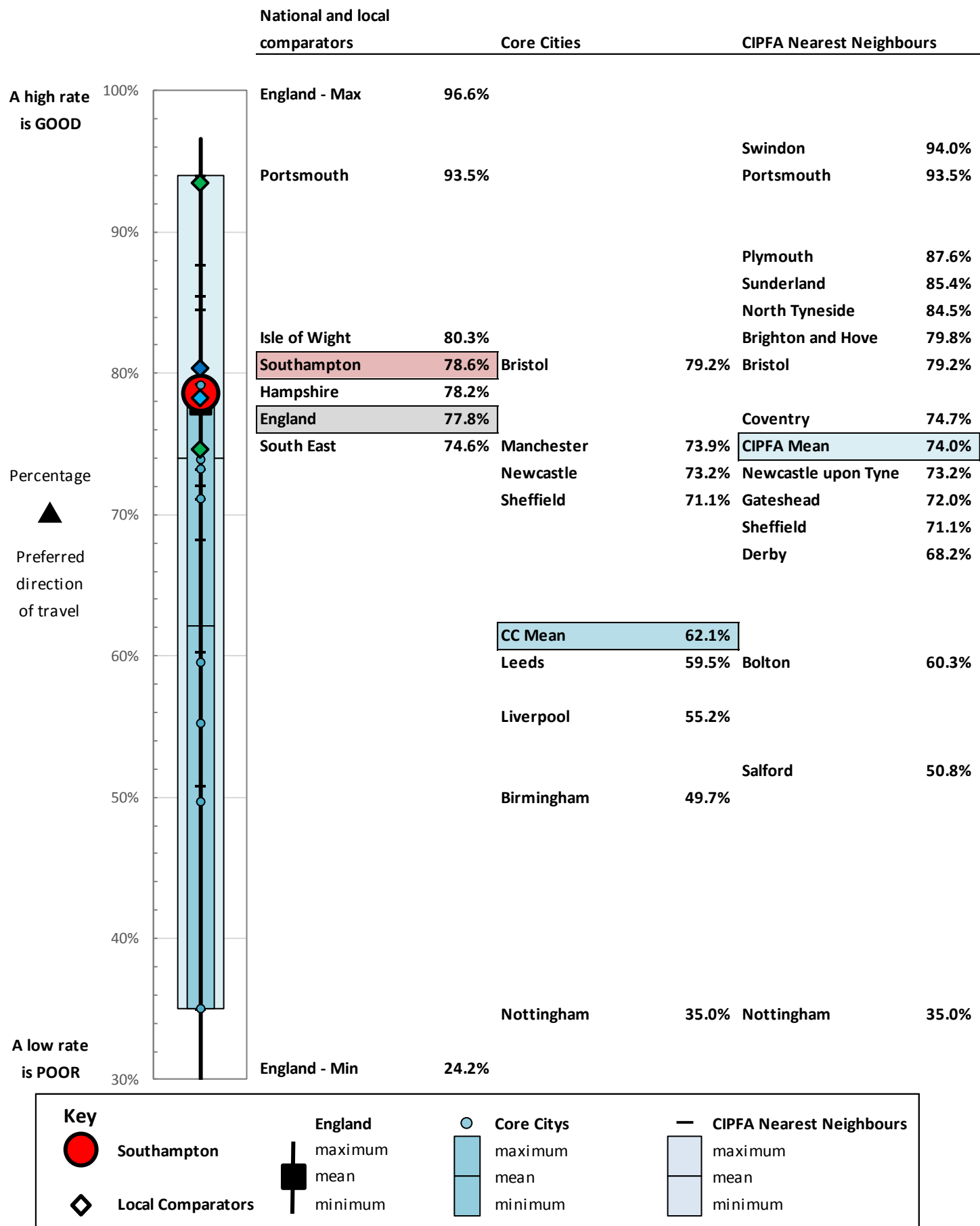
Average number of delayed transfers of care (for those aged 18 and over) that are jointly attributable to the NHS and adult social care, per 100,000 population



Source: DToC, NHS England; 2017 mid-year population estimates, Office for National Statistics

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

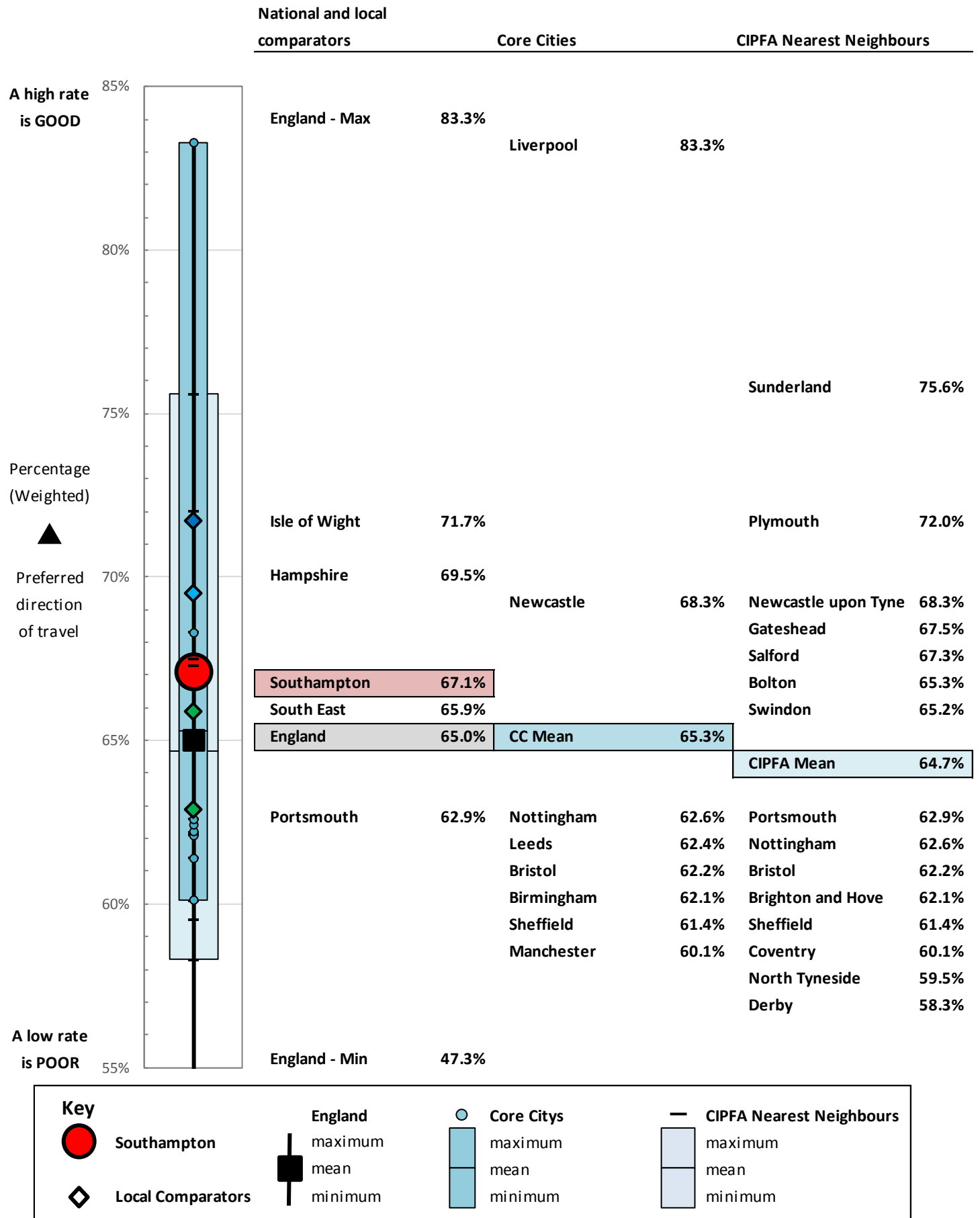
Outcome: Proportion of new service users that received a short term service during the year where the sequel to service was either no ongoing support or support of a lower level (%)



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

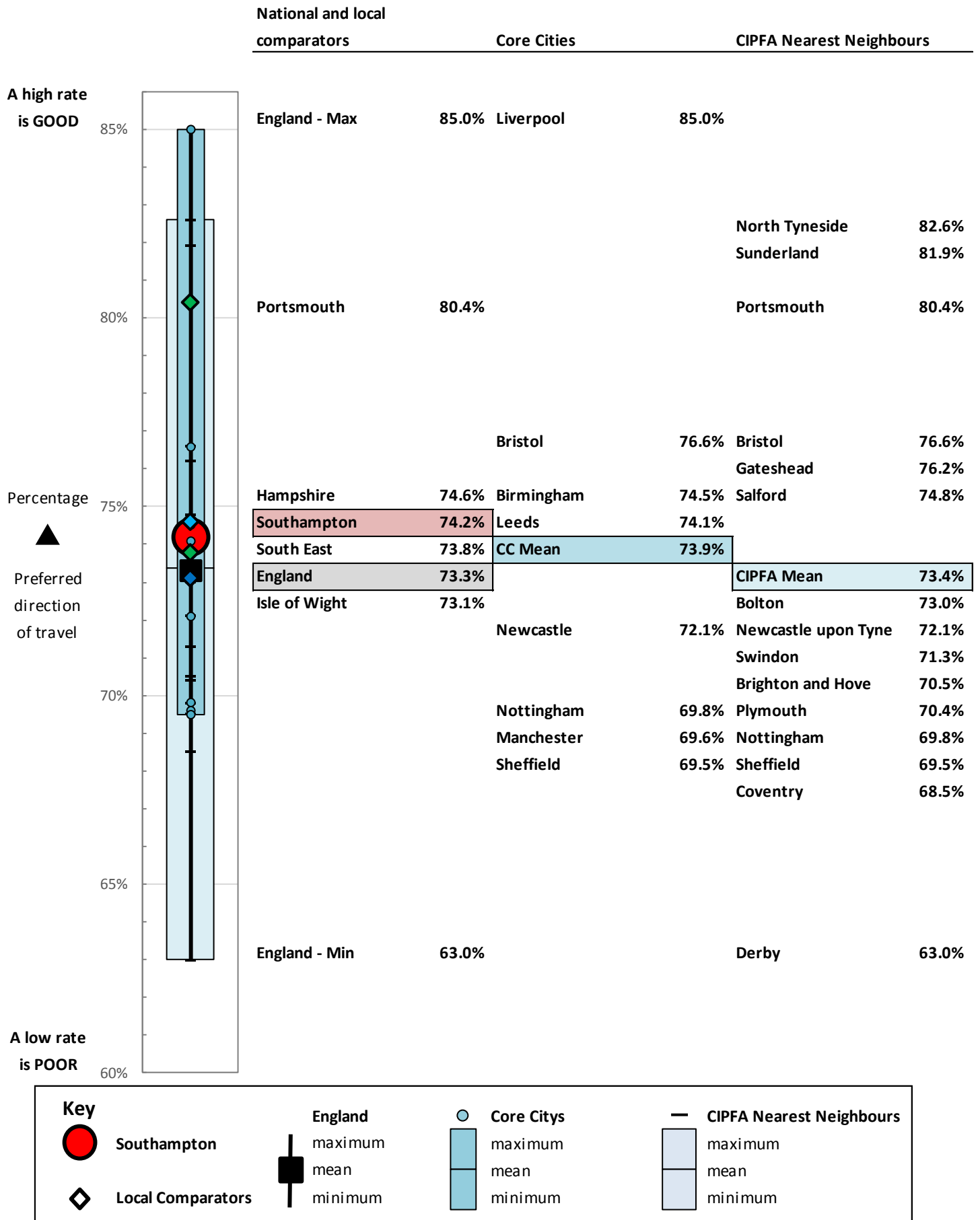


Source: ASCS - question 1 (standard and easy-read questionnaires), NHS Digital



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

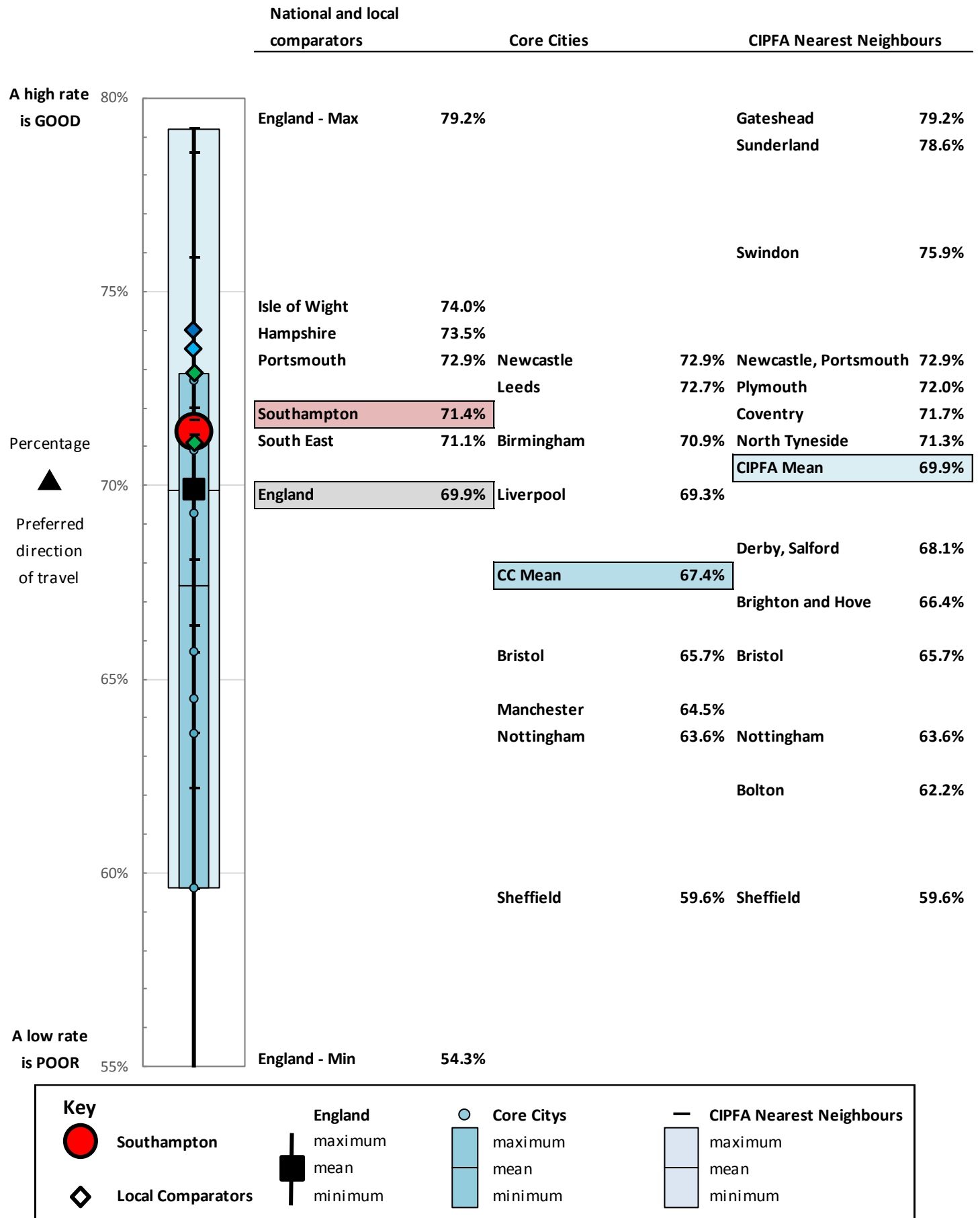
**Outcome:** Proportion of respondents who answered ASCS question 12 who find it "very easy" or "fairly easy" to find information about services (%) - weighted values



Source: ASCS - question 12, 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 - 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

National and local comparators

Core Cities

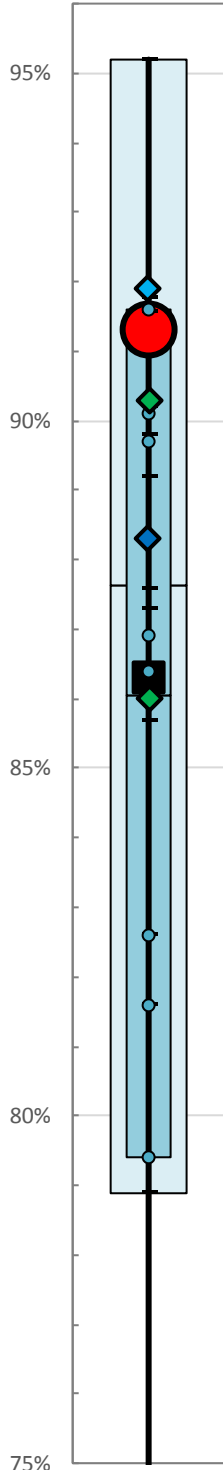
CIPFA Nearest Neighbours

A high rate is GOOD

Percentage

Preferred direction of travel

A low rate is POOR



Hampshire	91.9%			Sunderland	95.2%
Southampton	91.3%	Nottingham	91.6%	North Tyneside	91.8%
Portsmouth	90.3%			Nottingham	91.6%
		Birmingham	90.1%	Portsmouth	90.3%
		Manchester	89.7%	Swindon	90.2%
Isle of Wight	88.3%			Plymouth	89.8%
				Gateshead	89.2%
				Salford	87.6%
				CIPFA Mean, Brighton	87.6%
England	86.3%	Leeds	86.9%	Sheffield	86.4%
South East	86.0%	Sheffield	86.4%	Coventry	86.3%
		CC Mean	86.0%	Derby	85.7%
		Newcastle upon Tyne	82.6%	Newcastle upon Tyne	82.6%
		Bristol	81.6%	Bristol	81.6%
		Liverpool	79.4%		
				Bolton	78.9%

