

# Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework

England, 2018-19

# Introduction

This report provides the findings from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (ASCOF) in England for 2018-19. The ASCOF measures how well care and support services achieve the outcomes that matter most to people.

This report presents the England-level findings for a selection of ASCOF measures, grouped by the data source. In addition some key findings on regional figures, disaggregations and, where appropriate, movement over time are included.

Accompanying this slide deck is an interactive Power BI report, which provides details of ASCOF scores for individual Councils with Adult Social Services Responsibilities (CASSRs) and allows comparisons with other councils. The underlying data for the report are also available in the accompanying CSV file.

The ASCOF draws on a number of data collections. Details of these sources can be found in Appendix A

## Interpreting difference and change over time

For indicators based on the Adult Social Care Survey (ASCS) and Survey of Adult Carers in England (SACE), statistical testing is carried out to determine whether the differences between outcomes are statistically significant. This testing is not carried out for indicators from other sources, so it is not possible to state whether differences are statistically significant. Unless otherwise stated, it should be assumed that the significance of a change or difference is unknown.

Details of the tests carried out on the ASCS measures can be found in the Methodology and Further Information file available at <https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/personal-social-services-adult-social-care-survey/2018-19>

# Employment – adults with a learning disability

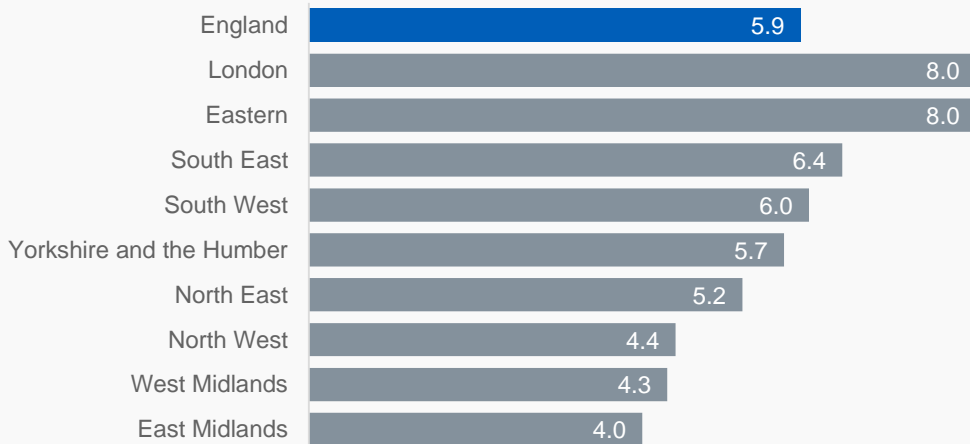
Measure 1E



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

5.9%

London and the Eastern region has the highest proportion of adults with a learning disability in paid employment, East Midlands has the lowest



The proportion of males with a learning disability in paid employment is higher than the proportion of females



Males:  
6.4%



Females:  
5.2%

# Employment – adults in contact with secondary mental health services

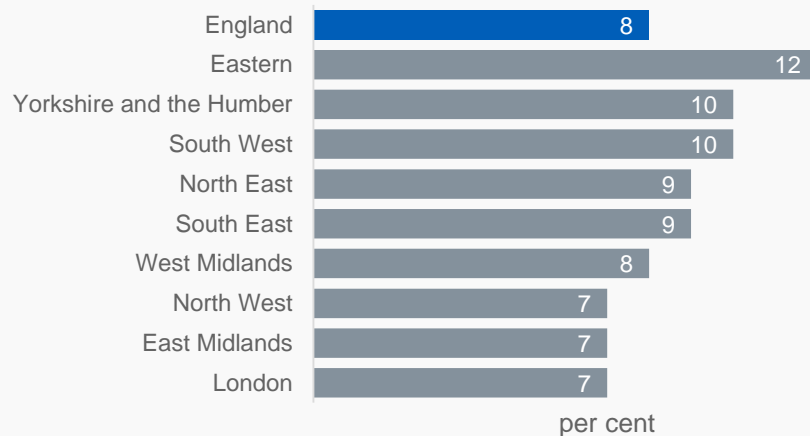
Measure 1F



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

8%

Eastern region has the highest proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services in paid employment



The proportion of females in contact with secondary mental health services in paid employment is higher than the proportion of males:



Males:  
7%



Females:  
10%

# Appendices

# Appendix A: ASCOF measure definitions and sources

Measure	Description	Source
1A	Social care-related quality of life score	ASCS
1B	The proportion of people who use services who have control over their daily life	ASCS
1C(1A)	The proportion of people who use services who receive self-directed support	SALT
1C(1B)	The proportion of carers who receive self-directed support	SALT
1C(2A)	The proportion of people who use services who receive direct payments	SALT
1C(2B)	The proportion of carers who receive direct payments	SALT
1D	Carer-reported quality of life	SACE
1E	The proportion of adults with a learning disability in paid employment	SALT
1F	The proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services in paid employment	MHSDS
1G	The proportion of adults with a learning disability who live in their own home or with their family	SALT
1H	The proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services living independently, with or without support	MHSDS
1I(1)	The proportion of people who use services who reported that they had as much social contact as they would like	ASCS
1I(2)	The proportion of carers who reported that they had as much social contact as they would like	SACE
1J	Adjusted Social care-related quality of life – impact of Adult Social Care services	ASCS
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	SALT / ONS
2A(2)	Long-term support needs of older adults (aged 65+) met by admission to residential and nursing care homes, per 100,000 population	SALT / ONS
2B(1)	The proportion of older people (aged 65+) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/rehabilitation services	SALT
2B(2)	The proportion of older people (aged 65+) who received reablement/rehabilitation services after discharge from hospital	SALT / HES
2C(1)	Delayed transfers of care from hospital, per 100,000	NHS England / ONS
2C(2)	Delayed transfers of care from hospital that are attributable to adult social care, per 100,000 population	NHS England / ONS
2C(3)	Delayed transfers of care from hospital that are jointly attributable to NHS and adult social care, per 100,000 population	NHS England / ONS
2D	The outcome of short-term services: sequel to service	SALT
3A	Overall satisfaction of people who use services with their care and support	ASCS
3B	Overall satisfaction of carers with social services	SACE
3C	The proportion of carers who report that they have been included or consulted in discussion about the person they care for	SACE
3D(1)	The proportion of people who use services who find it easy to find information about support	ASCS
3D(2)	The proportion of carers who find it easy to find information about support	SACE
4A	The proportion of people who use services who feel safe	ASCS
4B	The proportion of people who use services who say that those services have made them feel safe and secure	ASCS

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