



Digital

Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework

England, 2021-22

Publication date 20 October 2022



Introduction

This report provides the findings from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (ASCOF) in England for 2021-22. 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 of the appendices. Appendix B gives a summary of the data quality.

Interpreting difference and change over time

For indicators based on data from 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'. Details of the tests carried out on the ASCS and SACE measures, can be found in the Methodology and Further Information papers available at <https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/personal-social-services-adult-social-care-survey> and <https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/personal-social-services-survey-of-adult-carers>.

Key Findings



1I(2): Proportion of carers who reported that they had as much social contact as they would like

The proportion of carers who reported they had as much social contact as they would like, fell to 28.0% in 2021-22 from 32.5% in 2019-20.



4A: The proportion of people who feel as safe as they would like

A higher proportion of male service users (71.5%), say that they feel as safe as they would like compared to female service users (67.5%).



1D: Carer reported quality of life score

The overall quality of life score for carers is highest in the North East region (7.7), and lowest in the South West, London and East Midlands regions (7.1).



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

The North East has the highest proportion (44%) of adults in contact with secondary mental health services living in their own home or with family. West Midlands has the lowest (15%).

Survey of Adult Carers (SACE)

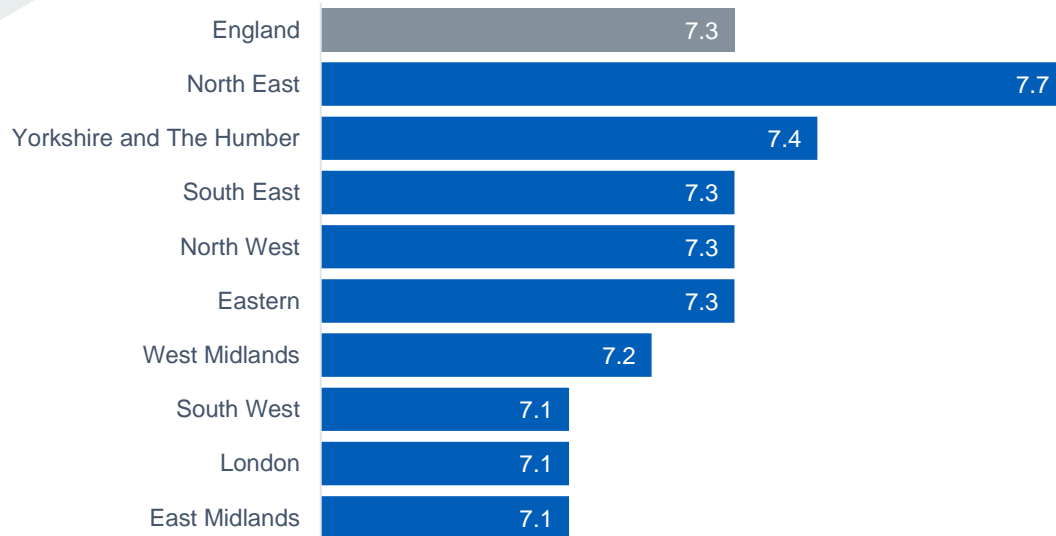
Carer reported quality of life score

Measure 1D



Overall quality of life score for England (maximum score is 12): **7.3**

Overall quality of life score is highest in the North East region, and lowest in the South West, London and East Midlands regions.



Males on average have a statistically higher quality of life score than females.



Males:
7.5



Females:
7.2

More people aged 65+ report a higher quality of life than people aged 18-64. The difference is statistically significant.

18-64: **7.0**

65+: **7.5**

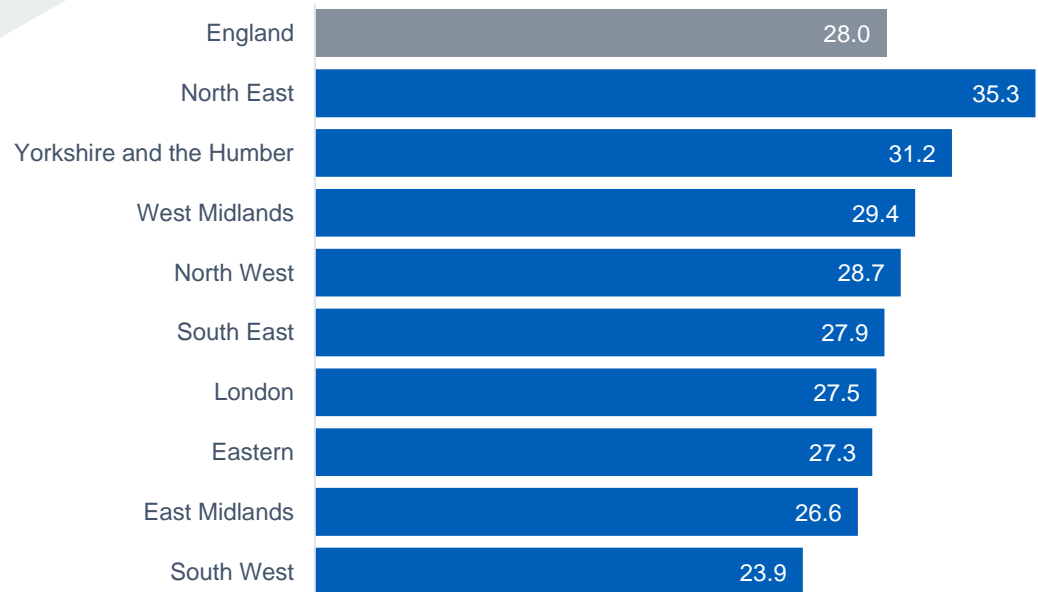
Proportion of Carers who reported that they had as much social contact as they would like

Measure 11(2)



Proportion of carers who reported that they had as much social contact as they would like **28.0%**

Proportion of carers who reported that they had as much social contact as they would like is highest in the North East Region, and the lowest in the South West region.



The overall social contact for male carers is significantly higher than that of females.



Males:
30.3%



Females:
27.0%

More people aged 65+ are report more social contact than people aged 18-64. The difference is statistically significant.

18-64: 26.6%

65+: 28.8%

Overall satisfaction of carers with social services

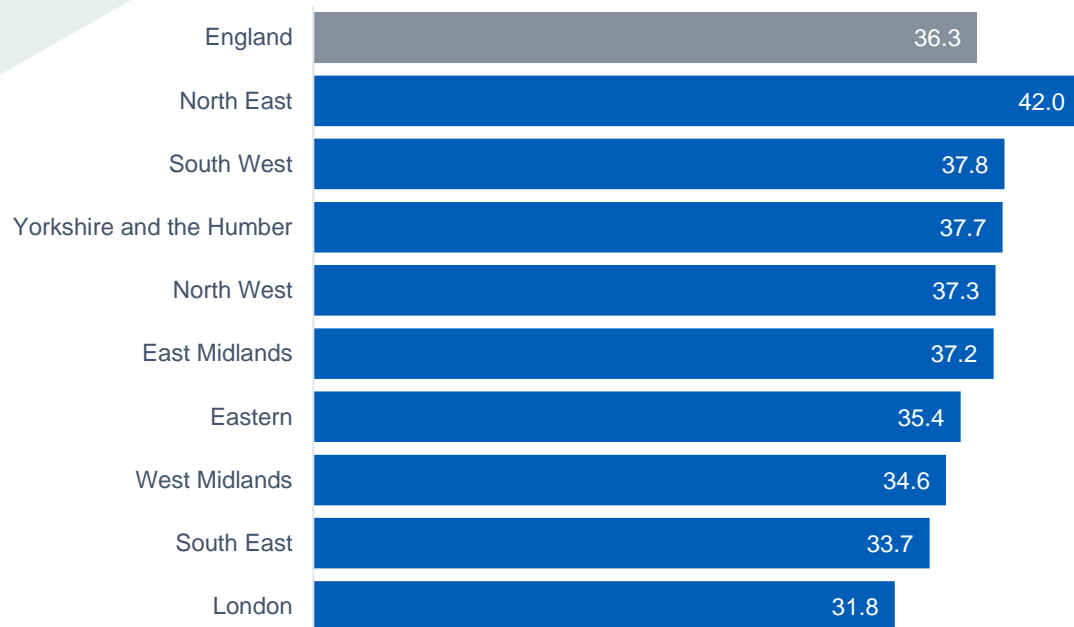
Measure 3B



Overall satisfaction of carers with social services

36.3%

Overall satisfaction of carers with social services score is highest in the North East Region, and the lowest in the London region.



Males carers on average are more satisfied with social services than females. The difference is statistically significant.



Males:
38.3%



Females:
35.3%

More carers aged 65+ are report a higher quality of life than carers aged 18-64. The difference is statistically significant.

18-64: 33.4%

65+: 38.7%

Proportion of carers who report that they have been included or consulted in discussions about the person they care for

Measure 3C



Overall proportion of carers who felt included **64.7%**

Male carers on average feel more involved in discussions regarding the person they care for than female carers. This difference is not statistically significant.



Males:
64.9%



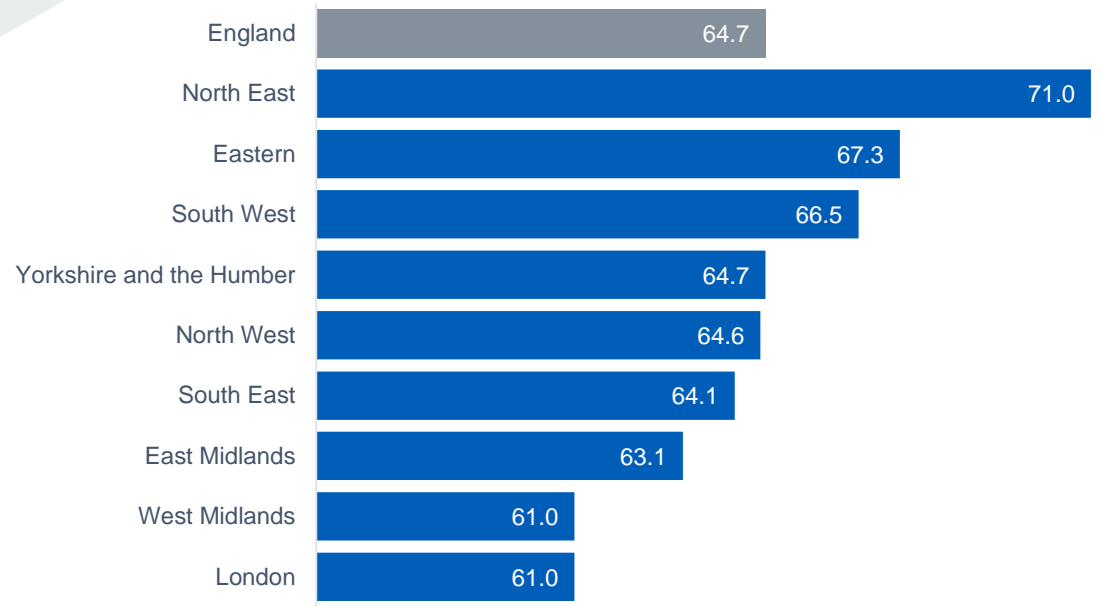
Females:
64.6%

More carers aged 65+ feel involved in discussions than carers aged 18-64. This difference is not statistically significant.

18-64: **64.2%**

65+: **65.1%**

Overall proportion of carers who felt included is highest in the North East Region, and the lowest in London and West Midlands regions.



Proportion of carers who find it easy to find information about support

Measure 3D(2)



Proportion carers who find it easy to find information about support

57.7%

Male carers on average find it easier to find information about support than females do. This difference is not statistically significant.



Males:
59.5%



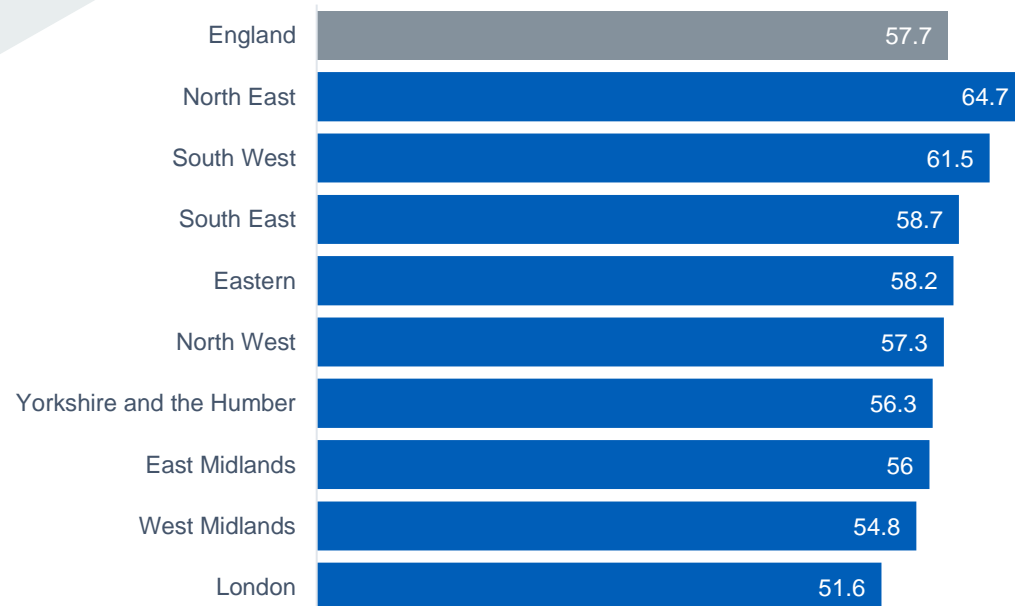
Females:
57.0%

Carers aged 65+ find it easier to find information about support than those aged 18-64. The difference is statistically significant.

18-64: 53.9%

65+: 61.1%

Proportion carers who find it easy to find information about support score is highest in the North East Region, and lowest in the London region.



Adult Social Care Survey (ASCS)

Social care-related quality of life

Measure 1A



Overall quality of life score for 18 CASSRs (maximum score is 24):

18.9

Quality of life score is highest in the North East region and lowest in London.



The overall quality of life score is higher for males than females. The difference is statistically significant.



Males:
19.2



Females:
18.7

People aged 18-64 have a higher quality of life score than those aged 65+. The difference is statistically significant.

18-64: 19.3

65+: 18.5

Adjusted social-care related quality of life

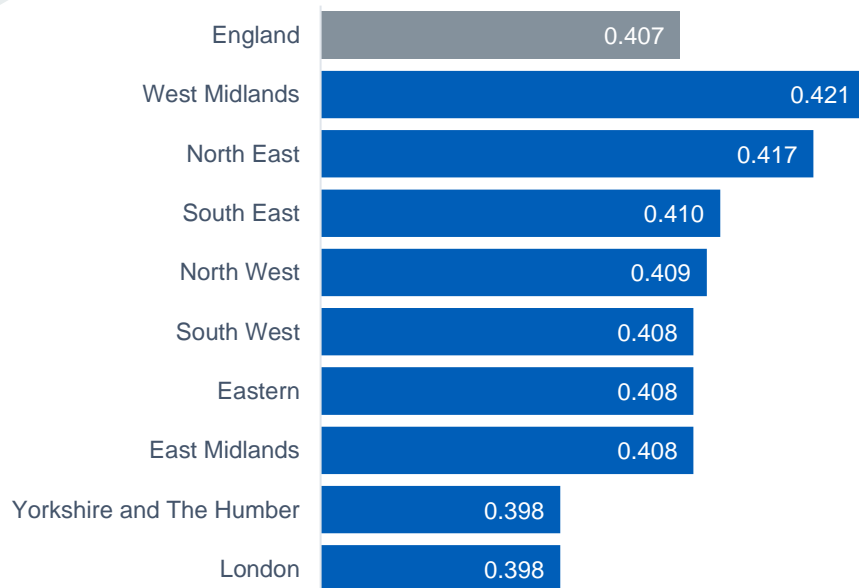
Measure 1J



Overall adjusted quality of life score:

0.407

Overall adjusted quality of life score is highest in the West Midlands Region, and the lowest in Yorkshire and the Humber and London regions.



Measure 1J was introduced in 2016-17.

It gives further insight into the quality of life of users.

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

Satisfaction with care and support

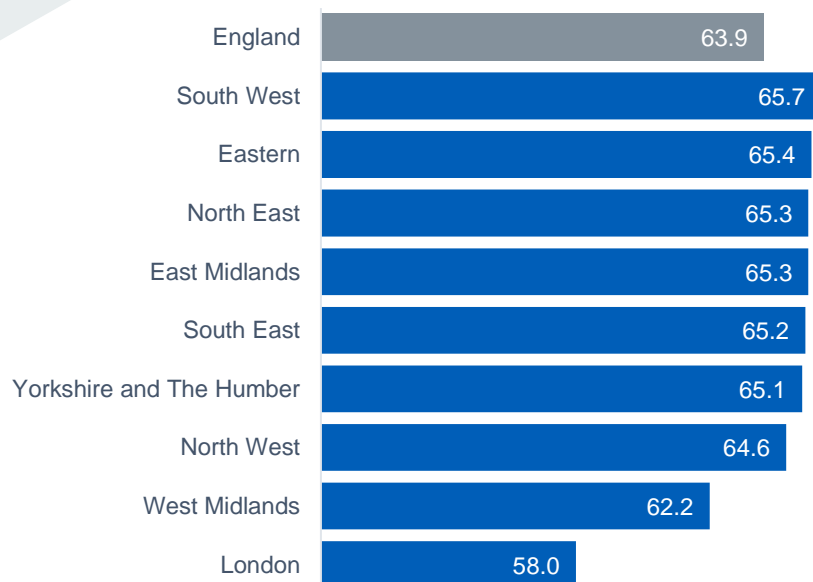
Measure 3A



Proportion of people who are extremely satisfied or very satisfied with their care and support:

63.9%

Proportion of people who are extremely satisfied or very satisfied with their care and support score is highest in the South West Region, and the lowest in the London region.



There is a significant difference between the proportion of males and females who are extremely satisfied or very satisfied with their care and support



Males:
64.7%



Females:
63.3%

More people aged 18-64 are extremely satisfied or very satisfied with their care and support than people aged 65+. The difference is statistically significant.

18-64: 66.7%

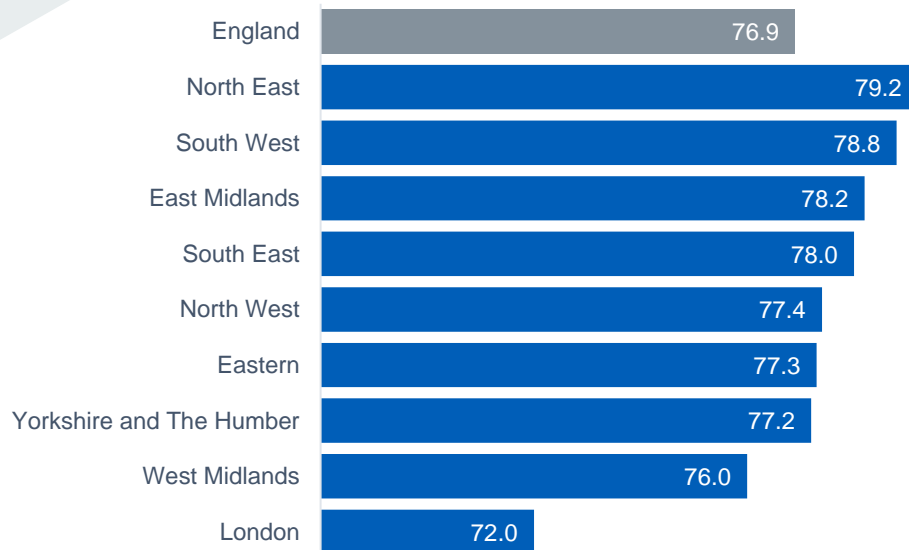
65+: 61.8%

Levels of control over daily life

Measure 1B

Proportion of people who feel they have control over their daily life: **76.9%**

Proportion of people who feel they have control over their daily life is highest in the North East region and lowest in the London region.



Males feel they have higher levels of control over their daily life than females. The difference is statistically significant.



Males:
79.1%



Females:
75.2%

People aged 18-64 feel they have significantly higher levels of control over their daily life than those aged 65 and over.

18-64: 81.7%

65+: 73.3%

Levels of social contact

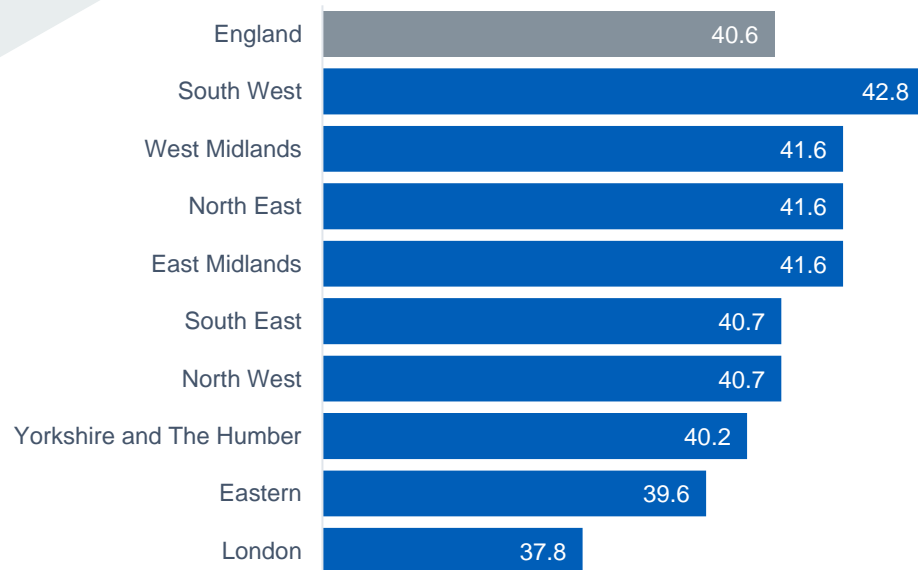
Measure 11(1)



Proportion of people who have as much social contact as they would like:

40.6%

Proportion of people who have as much social contact as they would like is highest in the South West region, and the lowest in the London region.



A higher proportion of males report that they have as much social contact as they would like than females. The difference is statistically significant.



Males:
42.8%



Females:
38.9%

A higher proportion of people aged 18-64 report that they have as much social contact as they would like than those aged 65 and over. The difference is statistically significant.

18-64: 45.1%

65+: 37.3%

Proportion of users who find it easy to find information about support

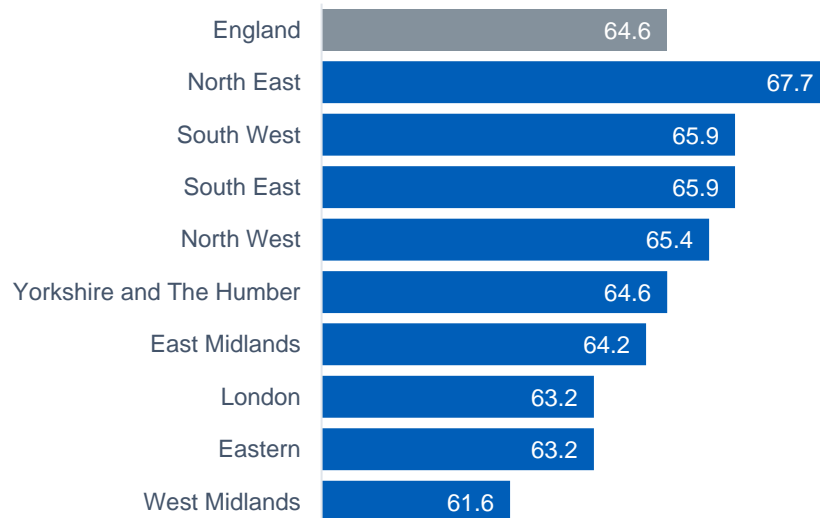
Measure 3D(1)



Proportion of service users who find it easy to find information about support

64.6%

Proportion of service users who find it easy to find information is highest in the North East Region, and the lowest in the West Midlands region.



Male service users on average find it easier to find information about support than females do. The difference is statistically significant.



Males:
66.1%



Females:
63.3%

More service users aged 65+ find it easier to find information about support than those aged 18-64. The difference is statistically significant.

18-64: 63.3%

65+: 65.5%

Feelings of safety

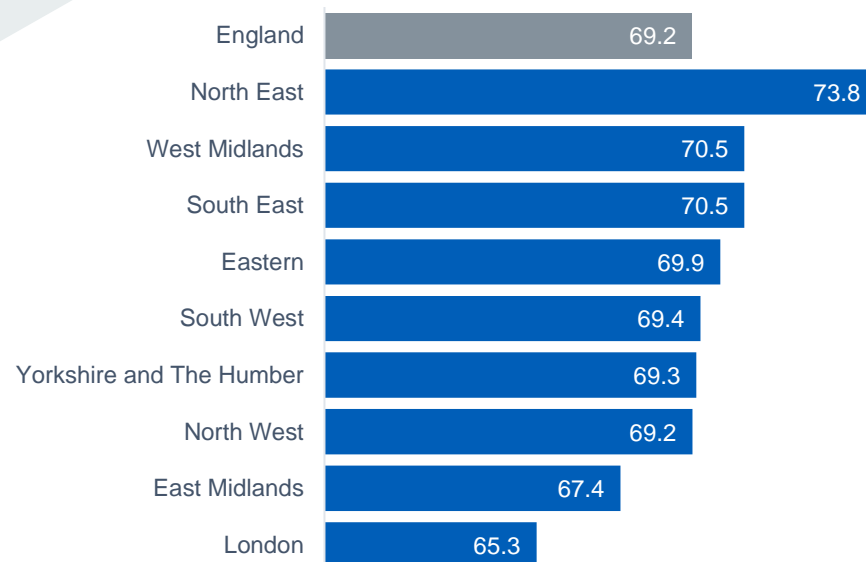
Measure 4A



The proportion of people who feel as safe as they would like:

69.2%

The proportion of people who feel as safe as they would is highest in the North East Region, and the lowest in the London region.



A higher proportion of males say that they feel as safe as they would like compared to females. The difference is statistically significant.



Males:
71.5%



Females:
67.5%

People aged 18-64 are significantly less likely to say that they feel as safe as they would like than people aged 65 and over.

18-64: 68.0%

65+: 70.1%

People whose services make them feel safe

Measure 4B



The proportion of people whose services help them to feel safe:

85.6%

A higher proportion of females say that their care and support services help them to feel safer than males. This difference is not statistically significant.



Males:
85.6%



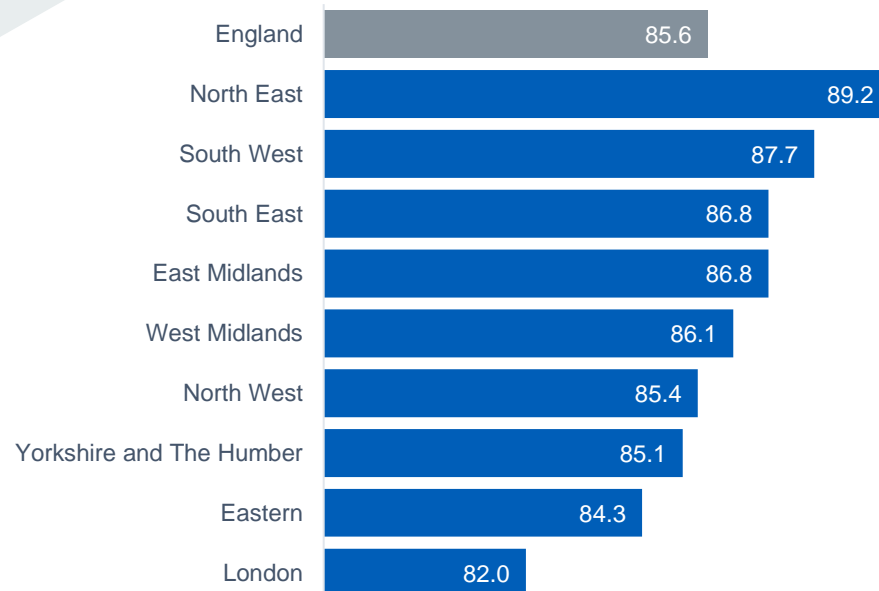
Females:
85.7%

People aged 18-64 are more likely to report that their services help them to feel safe. This difference is not statistically significant.

18-64: 85.9%

65+: 85.4%

The proportion of people whose services help them to feel safe is highest in the North East region, and the lowest in the London region.



$\overline{\text{S}}$ hort and Long Term Support (SALT)

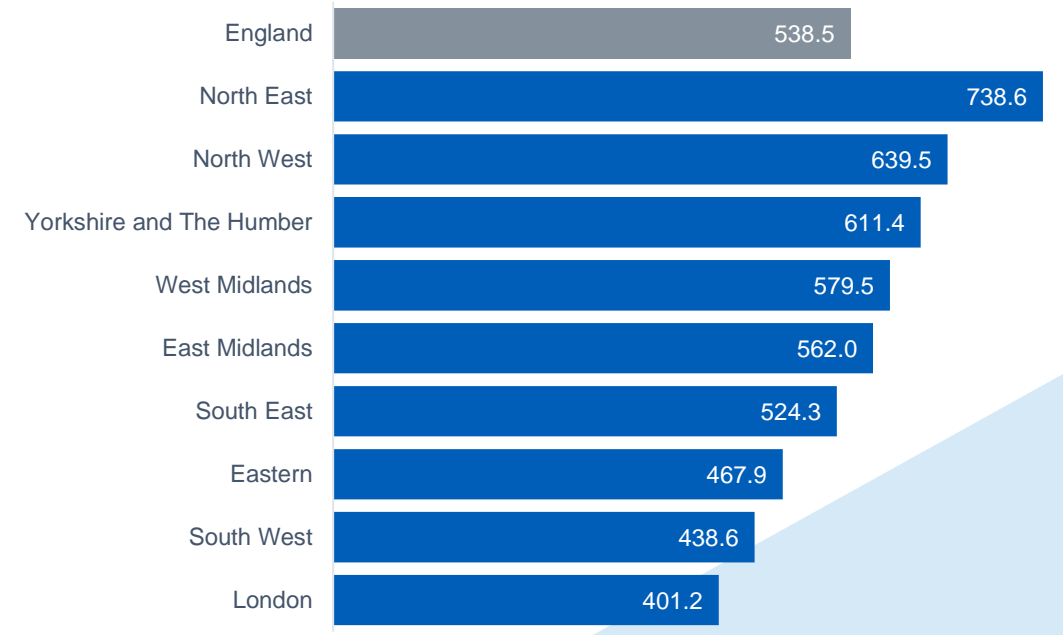
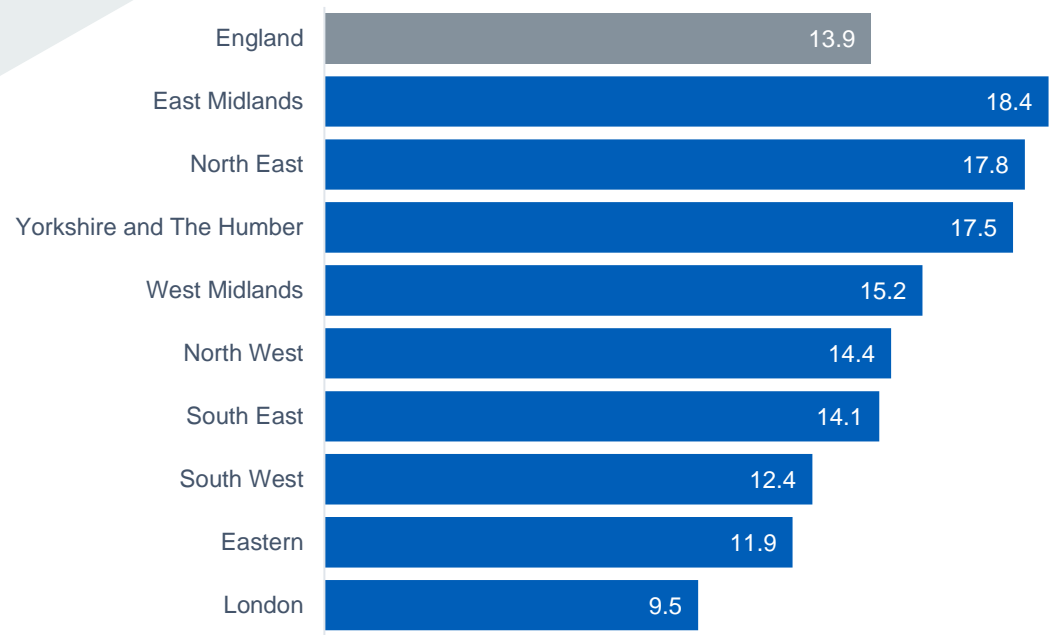
Admissions to residential and nursing care homes: Regional variation

Measures 2A(1) and 2A(2)

The number of people aged 18-64 whose long-term support needs were met by admission to residential and nursing care homes, per 100,000 population: **13.9**

The number of people aged 65 and over whose long-term support needs were met by admission to residential and nursing care homes, per 100,000 population: **538.5**

East Midlands has the (left) and North East region for people aged 65 and over (right)



Admissions to residential and nursing care homes: Time series

Measures 2A(1) and 2A(2)

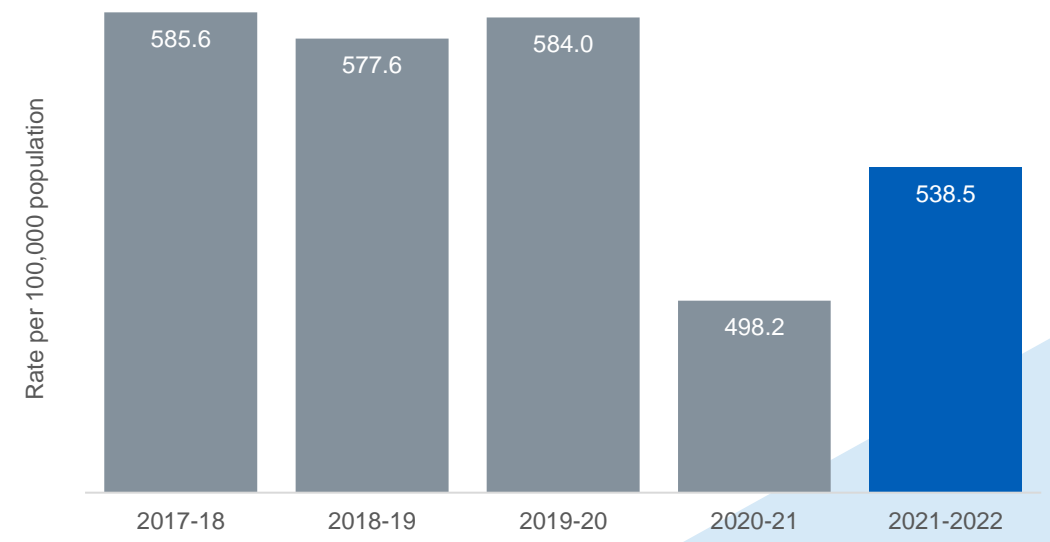
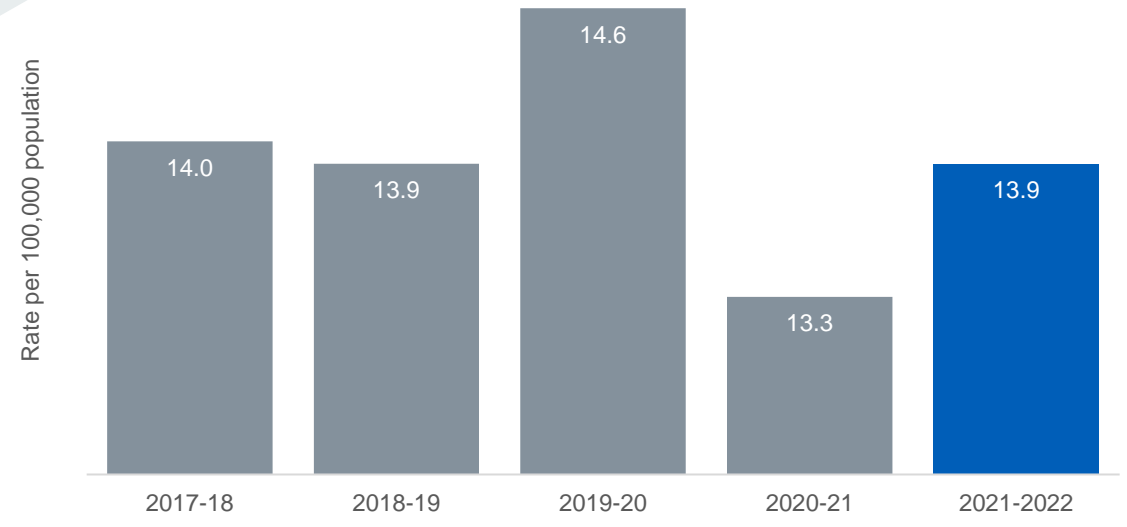
The number of people aged 18-64 whose long-term support needs were met by admission to residential and nursing care homes, per 100,000 population:

13.9

The number of people aged 65 and over whose long-term support needs were met by admission to residential and nursing care homes, per 100,000 population:

538.5

Admissions to residential and nursing care homes for 18-64 year olds and admissions of people aged 65 and over have both increased from 2020-21, but are lower than the rates in 2019-20.



Reablement - service users 65+: Regional Variation

Measures 2B(1) and 2B(2)

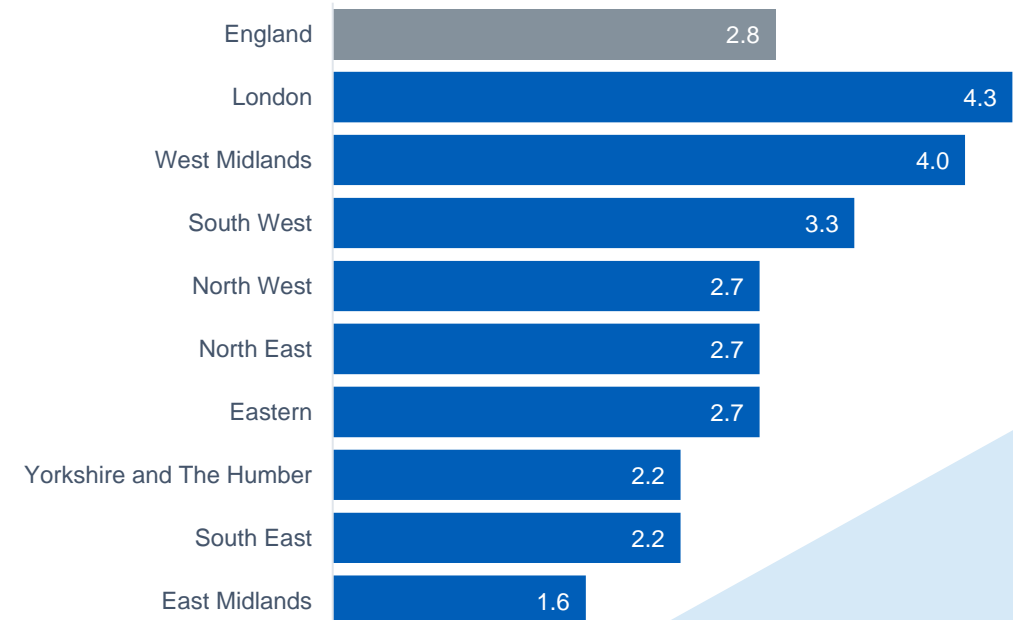
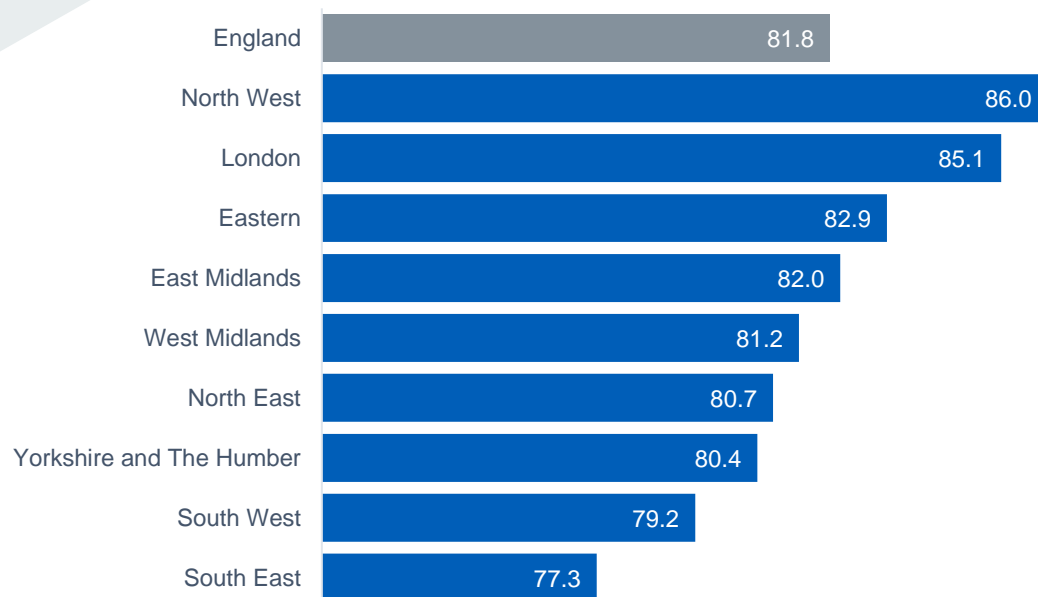
The proportion of older people (aged 65 and over) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/rehabilitation services:

81.8%

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

2.8%

North West region has the highest proportion of older people still at home 91 days after discharge into reablement/rehabilitation services (left) and London the highest proportion receiving reablement/rehabilitation services after discharge from hospital (right)



Self-directed support and direct payments – people who use services

Measures 1C(1A) and 1C(2A)

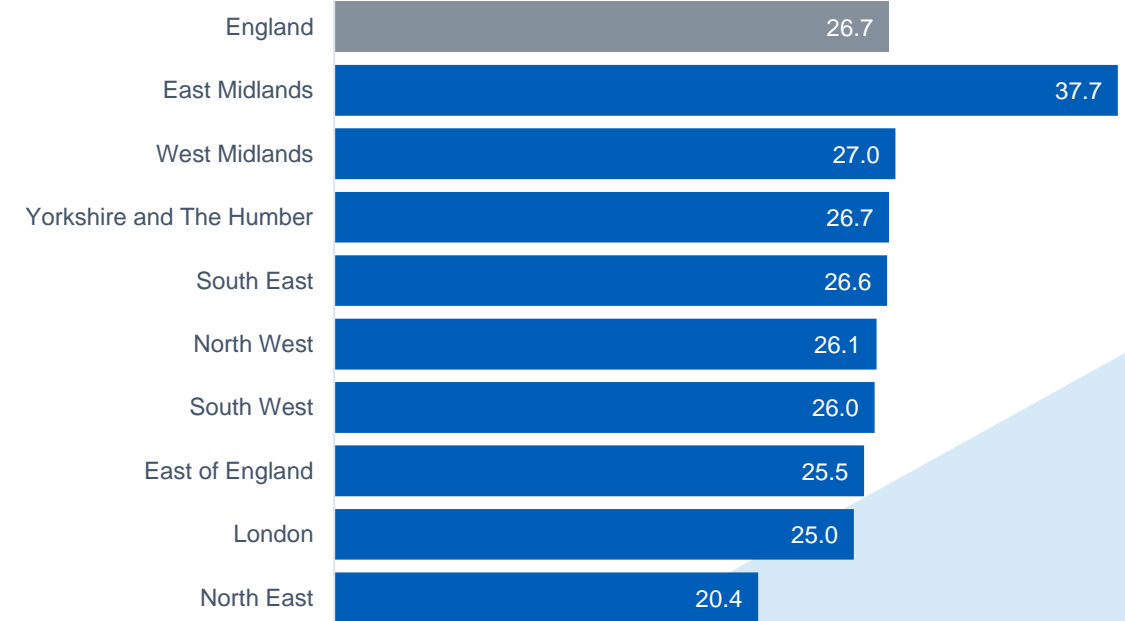
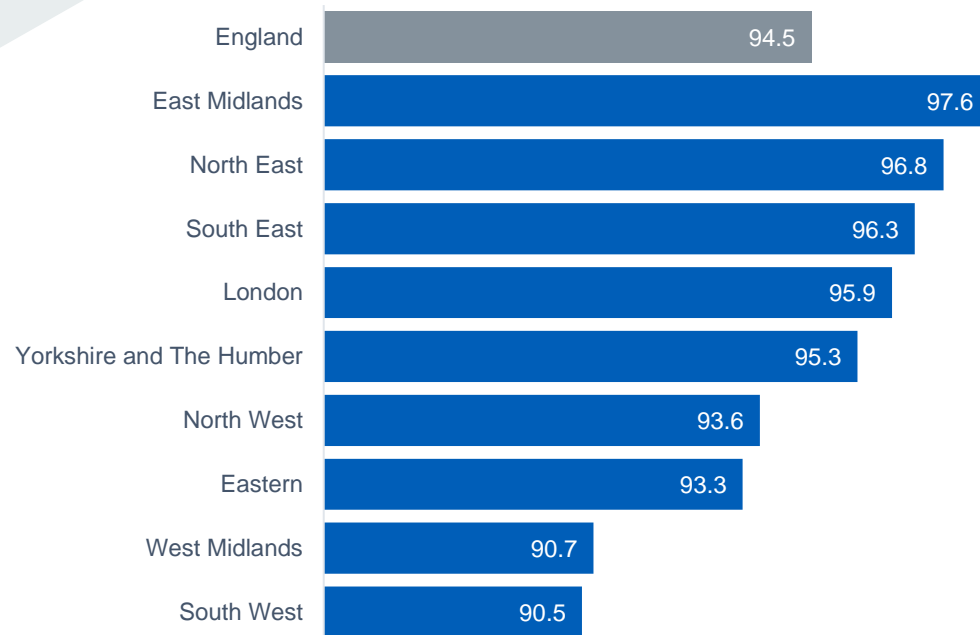


The proportion of people who use services who receive self-directed support: **94.5%**



The proportion of people who use services who receive direct payments: **26.7%**

East Midlands has the highest proportion of people who use services who receive self-directed support (left) and the highest proportion of people who receive direct payments (right)



Self-directed support and direct payments - carers

Measure 1C(1B) and 1C(2B)



The proportion of carers receiving self-directed support:

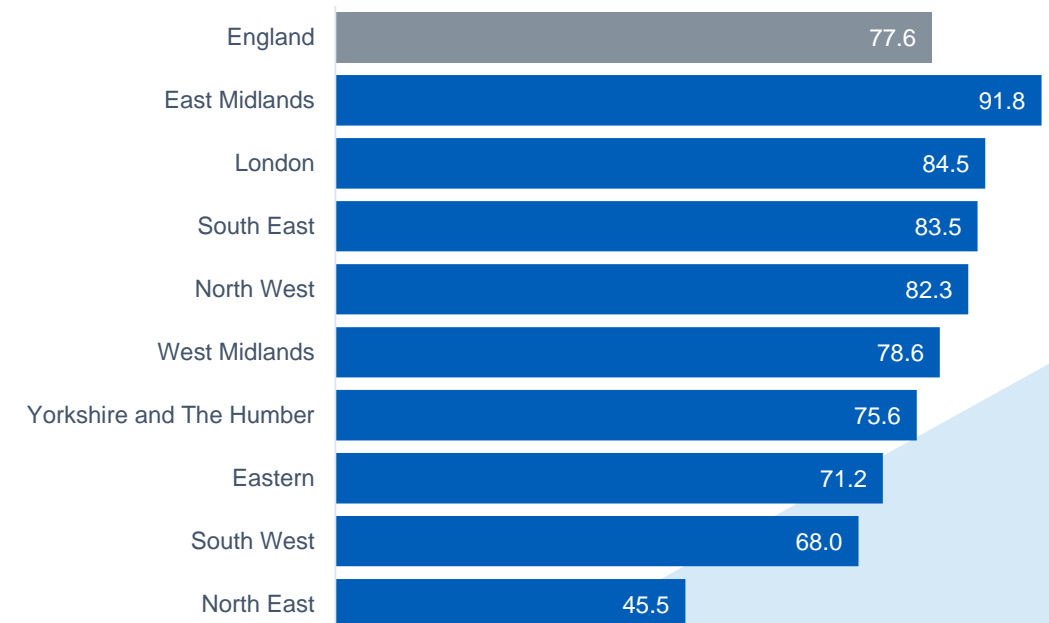
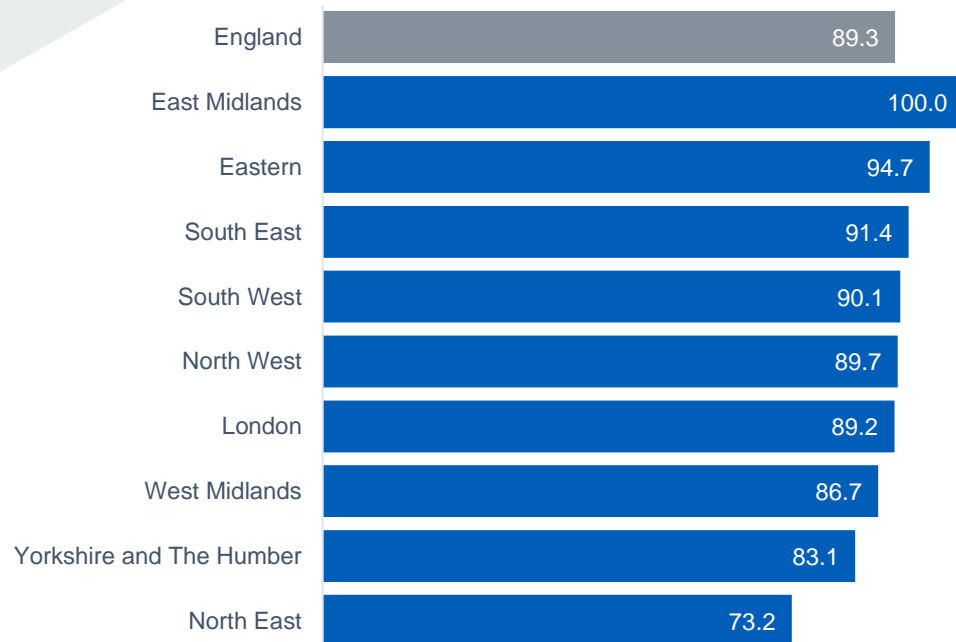
89.3%



The proportion of carers receiving direct payments:

77.6%

The East Midlands has the highest proportion of carers receiving self-directed support (left) and the largest proportion receiving direct payments (right)



Outcome of short-term services: Sequel to service

Measure 2D

The proportion of new clients who received short-term services, where no further request was made for ongoing support:

77.6%

The proportion of new clients who received short-term services, where no further request was made for ongoing support, was higher for people aged 18-64 than for those aged 65 and over

The North East region has the highest proportion of new clients who received short-term services, where no further request was made for ongoing support.

18-64: 81.3%

65+: 77.0%



Employment – adults with a learning disability

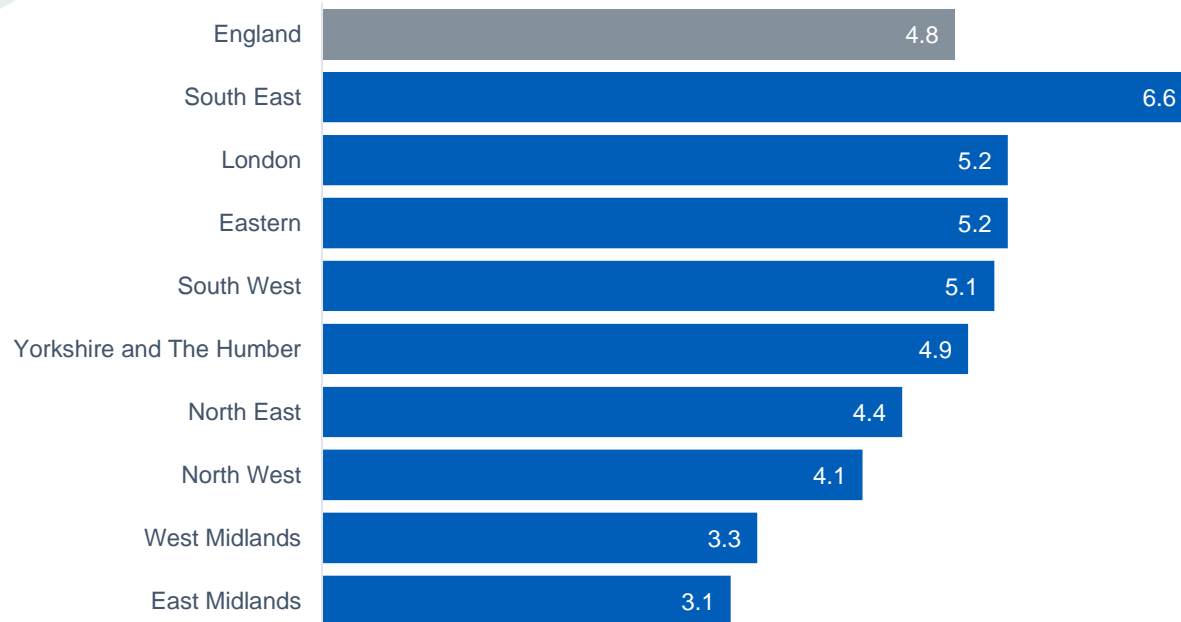
Measure 1E



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

4.8%

Proportion of adults with learning disabilities in paid employment score is highest in the South East region, and the lowest in the East Midlands region.



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



Males:
5.3%



Females:
4.1%

Housing – adults with a learning disability

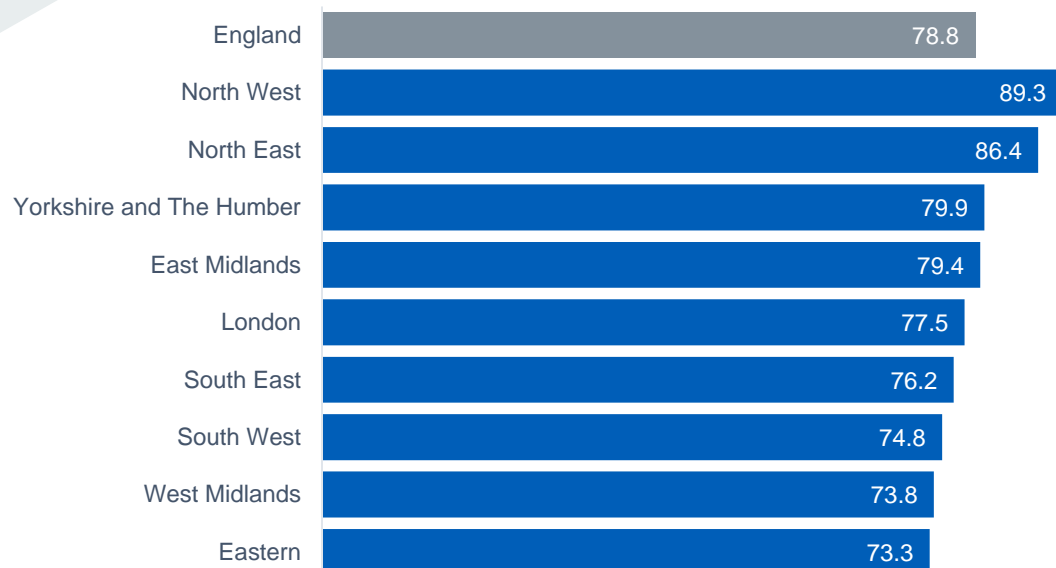
Measure 1G



The proportion of people with a learning disability living in their own home or with family:

78.8%

Proportion of adults with learning disabilities who live in their own home or with their family score is highest in the North West region, and the lowest in the Eastern region.



A higher proportion of females with a learning disability live in their own home or with family than males.

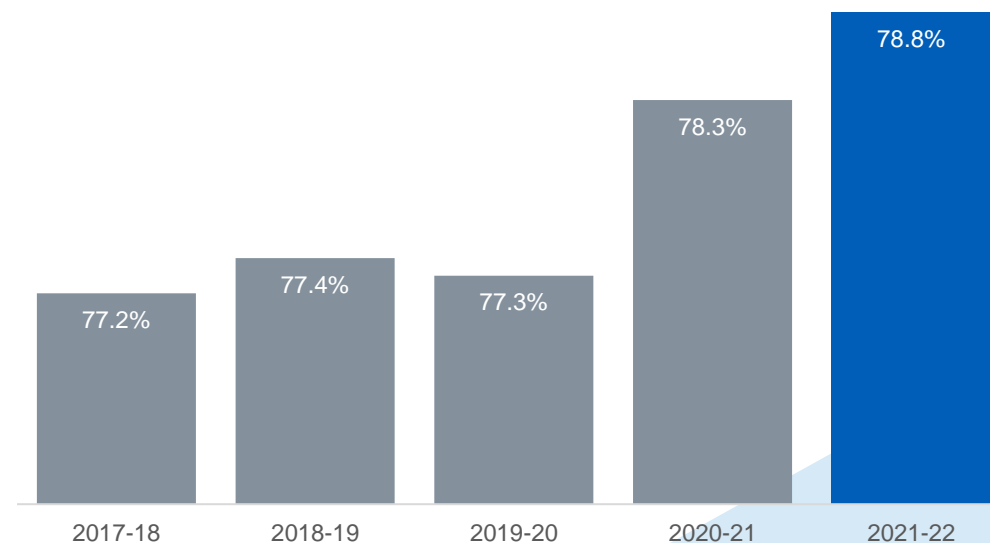


Males:
78.6%



Females:
79.3%

The proportion of people living in their own home or with family has increased in 2021-22



Mental Health Services Data Set (MHSDS)

Employment – adults in contact with secondary mental health services

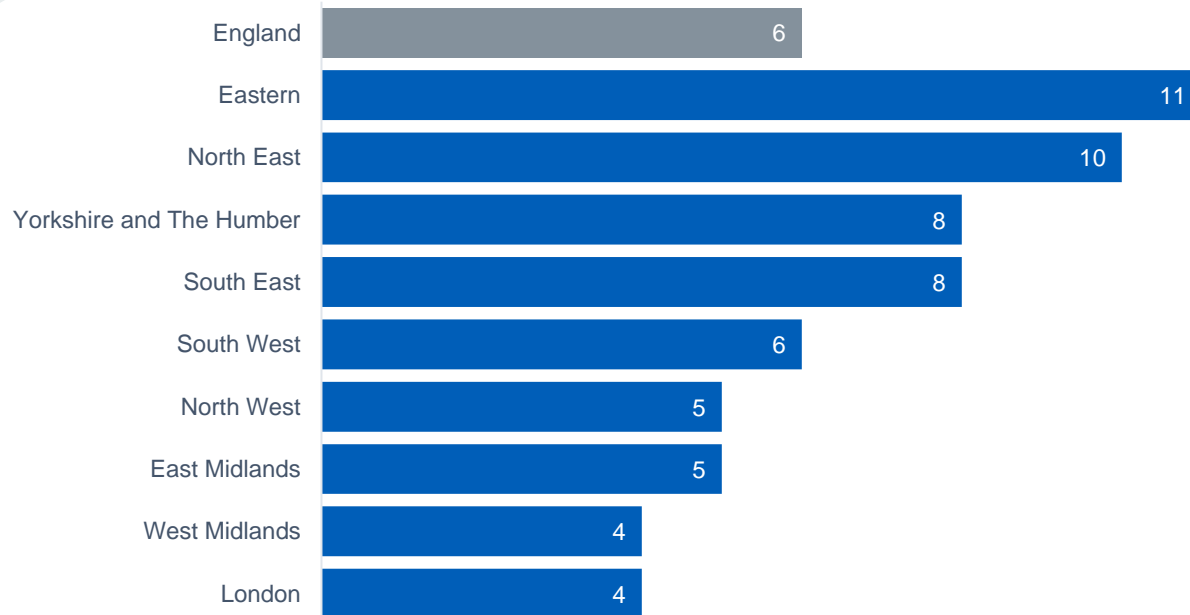
Measure 1F



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

6%

Proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services in paid employment score is highest in the Eastern Region, and lowest in the West Midlands and London regions.



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



Males:
5%



Females:
7%

Housing – adults in contact with secondary mental health services

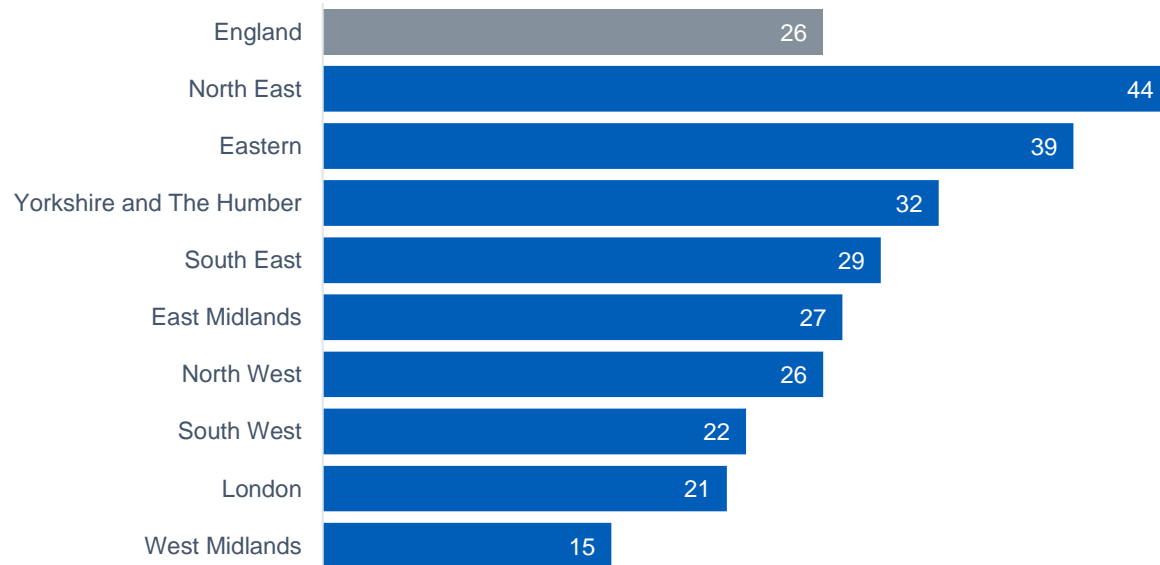
Measure 1H



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

26%

Proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services who live independently, with or without support score is highest in the North East region, and lowest in the West Midlands region.



A higher proportion of males who are in contact with secondary mental health services are living independently compared to females.



Males:
27%



Females:
26%

Delayed Transfers of Care (DToC)

Due to the impact of coronavirus (COVID-19), the DToC collection has been paused and the latest data collected was in February 2020.

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 |

Appendix A: ASCOF measure definitions and sources (cont.)

| Measure | Description | Source |
|----------------|--|---------------|
| 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 | 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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