

Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework

England, 2022-23

07 December 2023



Introduction

This report provides the findings from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (ASCOF) in England for 2022-23. The ASCOF measures how well care and support services achieve the outcomes that matter most to service users.

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) statistical testing is carried out to determine whether the differences between outcomes are 'statistically significant'. Details of the tests carried out on the ASCS 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>.

Key Findings



1A: Social care-related quality of life score (out of 24)

The North East is the region with the highest overall quality of life score (19.4), London has the lowest (18.4)



1I(1): The proportion of people who use services who reported that they had as much social contact as they would like

The proportion of people who use services who report that they had as much social contact as they would like increased to 44.4% in 2022-23, from 40.6% in 2021-22.



2A(1) and 2A(2): Long-term support needs met by admission to residential and nursing care homes, per 100,000 population

The number of people whose long-term support needs were met by admission to residential and nursing care homes, per 100,000 population increased to 14.6 for ages 18-64 and 560.8 for aged 65 and over in 2022-23 from 13.9 and 538.5 respectively in 2021-22.



1C(1B) and 1C(2B): The proportion of carers who receive self-directed support and direct payments

East Midlands has the highest proportion of carers receiving self-directed support (100%) and the largest proportion receiving direct payments (95.8%).

Adult Social Care Survey

ASCS

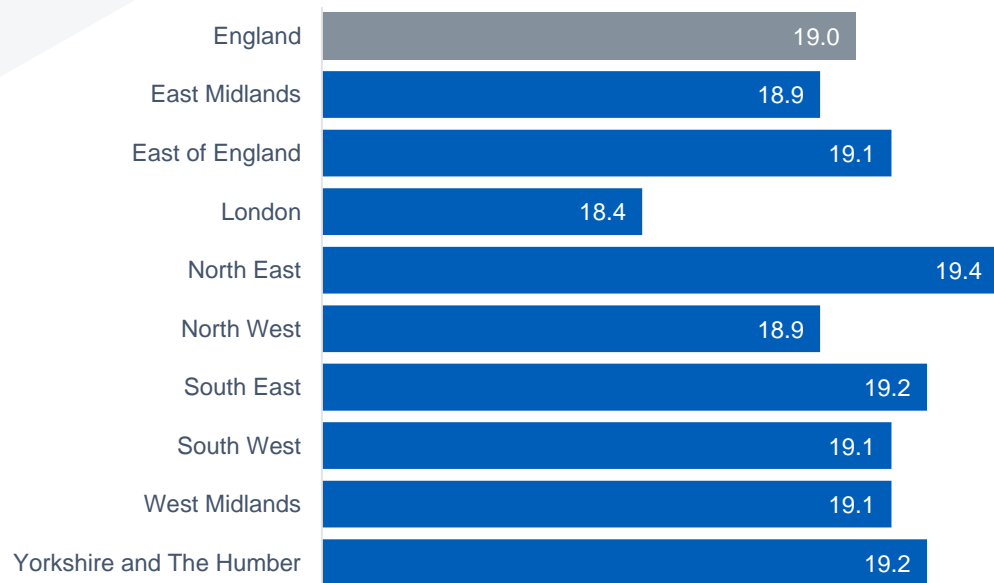
Social care-related quality of life

Measure 1A



Overall quality of life score for England (maximum score is 24): **19.0**

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:
19.3



Females:
18.8

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

18-64: **19.5**

65+: **18.6**

Adjusted social-care related quality of life

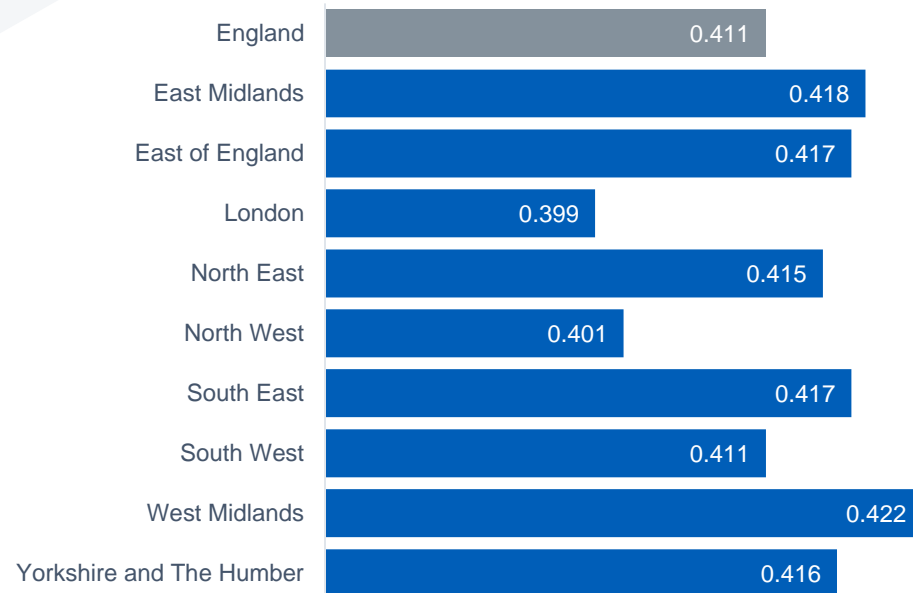
Measure 1J



Overall adjusted quality of life score:

0.411

Overall adjusted quality of life score is highest in the West Midlands Region, and the lowest in 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 IASC Report Summary on the 2014-15 ASCOF publication page: <https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/adult-social-care-outcomes-framework-ascof/archive/measures-from-the-adult-social-care-outcomes-framework-england--2014-15-final-release>

Satisfaction with care and support

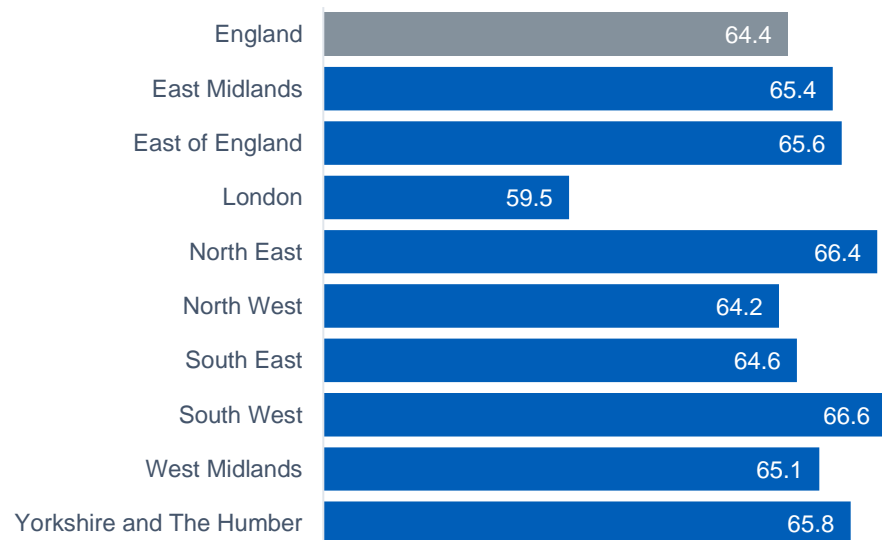
Measure 3A



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

64.4%

Proportion of service users 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:
65.8%



Females:
63.5%

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

18-64: 68.0%

65+: 61.9%

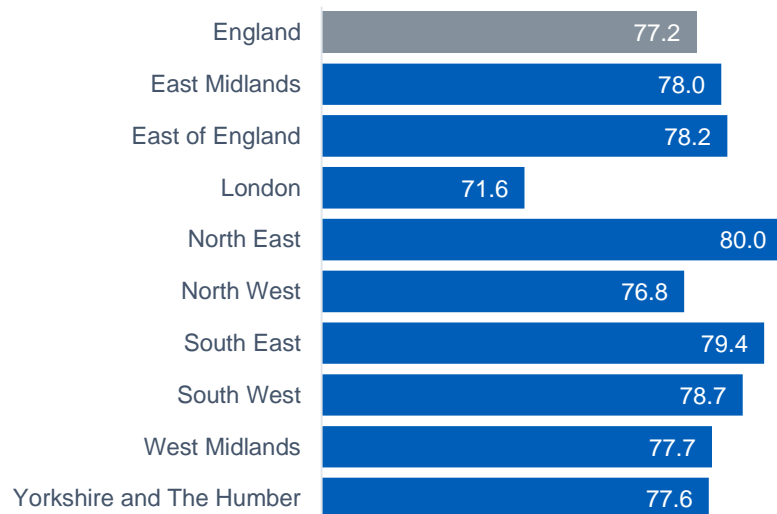
Levels of control over daily life

Measure 1B

Proportion of service users who feel they have control over their daily life:

77.2%

Proportion of service users 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:
79.6%



Females:
75.5%

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

18-64: 82.2%

65+: 73.7%

Levels of social contact

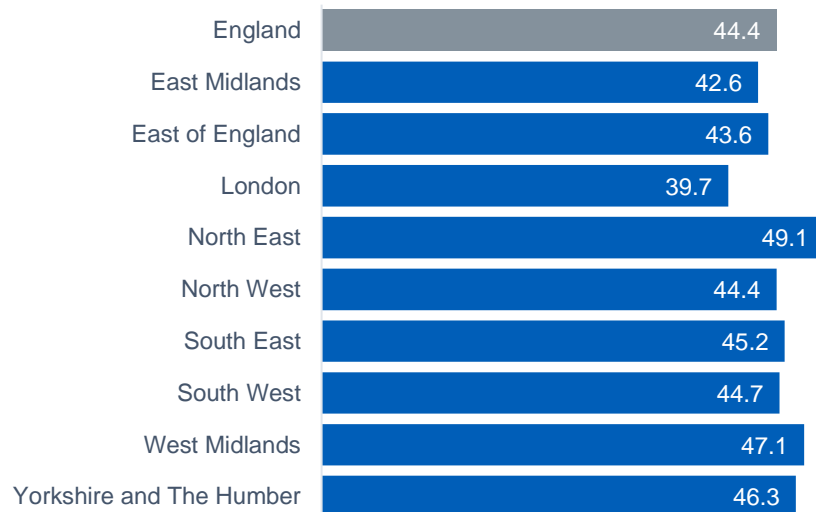
Measure 11(1)



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

44.4%

Proportion of service users who have as much social contact as they would like is highest in the North East 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:
45.9%



Females:
43.3%

A higher proportion of service users 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: 48.5%

65+: 41.5%

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

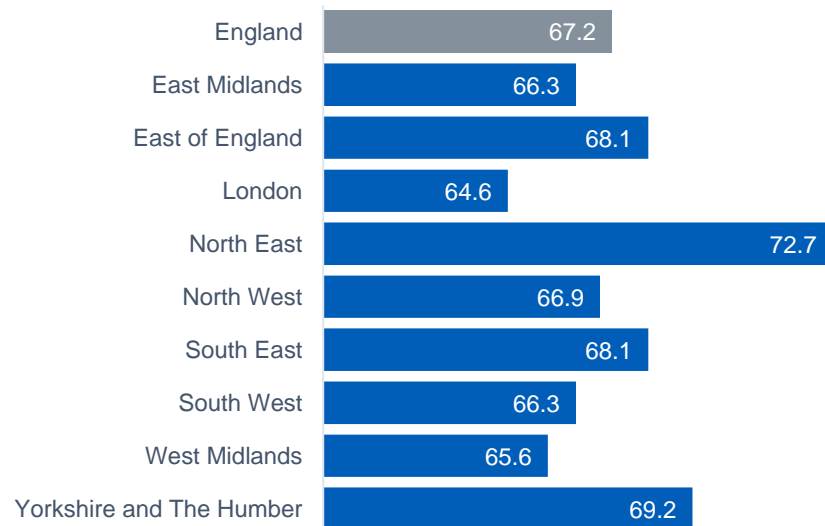
Measure 3D(1)



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

67.2%

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



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



Males:
68.5%



Females:
66.2%

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

18-64: 65.2%

65+: 68.6%

Feelings of safety

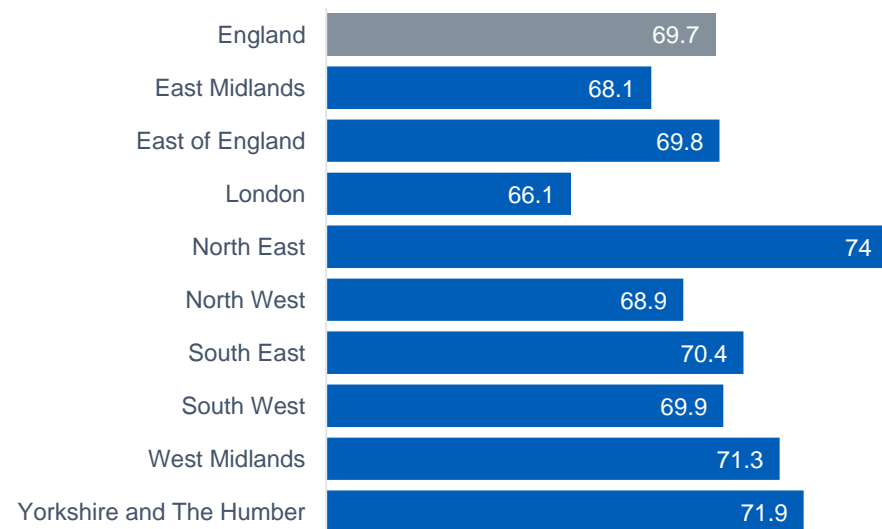
Measure 4A



The proportion of service users who feel as safe as they would like:

69.7%

The proportion of service users who feel as safe as they would like 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:
72.1%



Females:
68.0%

Service users aged 18-64 are less likely to say that they feel as safe as they would like than service users aged 65 and over. The difference is not statistically significant.

18-64: 69.1%

65+: 70.1%

Service users whose services make them feel safe

Measure 4B



The proportion of service users whose services help them to feel safe: **87.1%**

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



Males:
87.5%



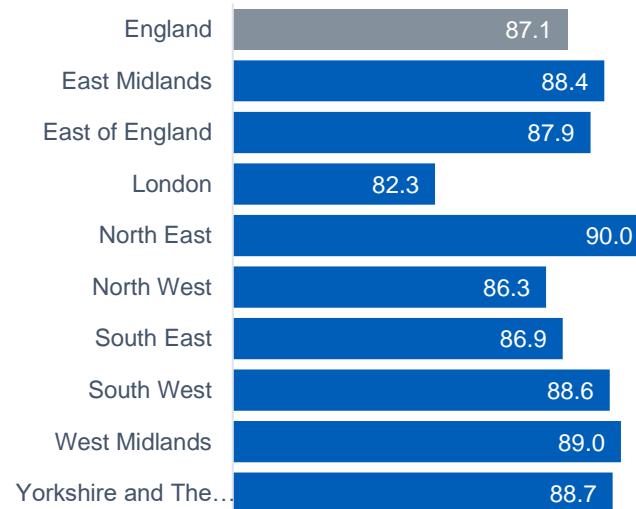
Females:
86.9%

Service users aged 18-64 are more likely to report that their services help them to feel safe. This difference is statistically significant.

18-64: 88.3%

65+: 86.3%

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



Short and Long Term Support

SALT

Admissions to residential and nursing care homes: Regional variation

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

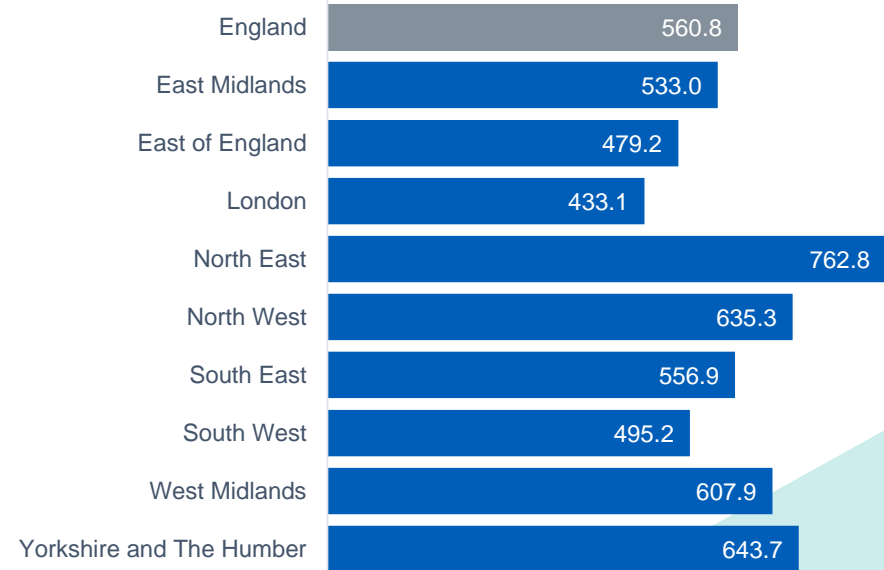
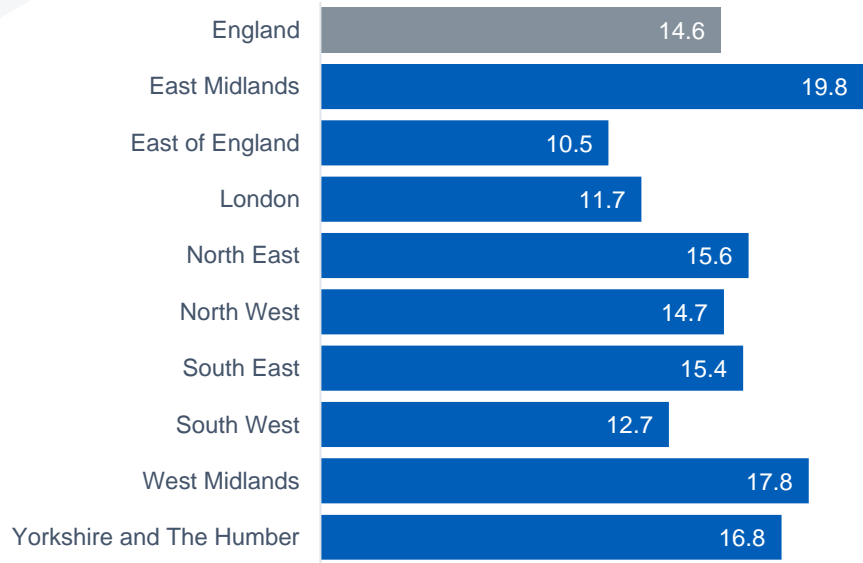
The number of service users aged 18-64 whose long-term support needs were met by admission to residential and nursing care homes, per 100,000 population:

14.6

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

560.8

East of England has the lowest rates of admission to nursing and residential homes per 100,000 population for people aged 18-64 (left) and London has the lowest for people aged 65 and over (right).



Admissions to residential and nursing care homes: Time series

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

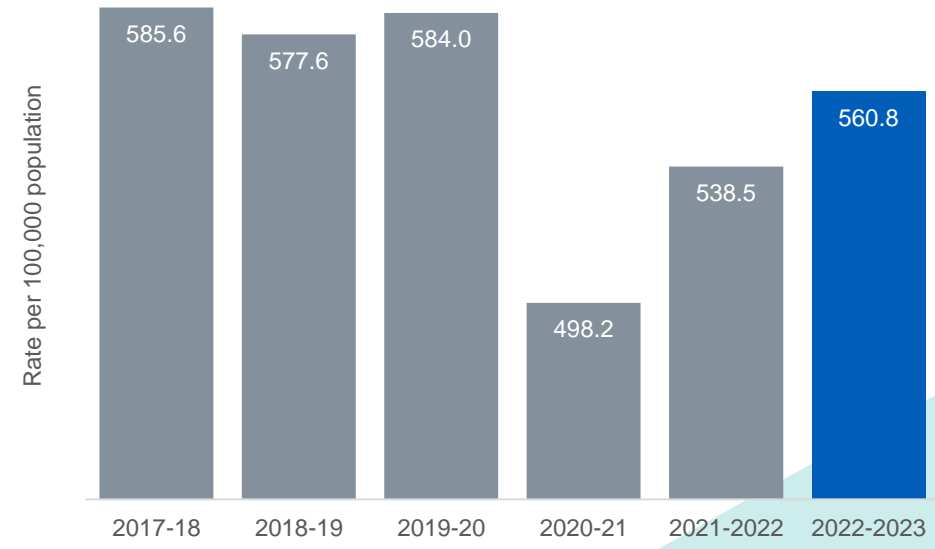
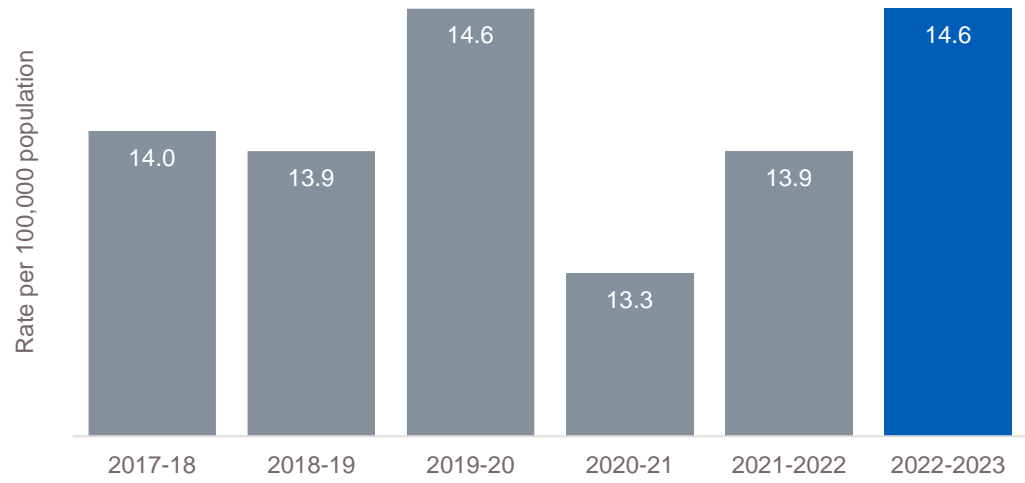
The number of service users aged 18-64 whose long-term support needs were met by admission to residential and nursing care homes, per 100,000 population:

14.6

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

560.8

Admissions to residential and nursing care homes for service users aged 18-64 and aged 65 and over have increased every year since 2020-21.



Reablement - service users 65+: Regional Variation

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

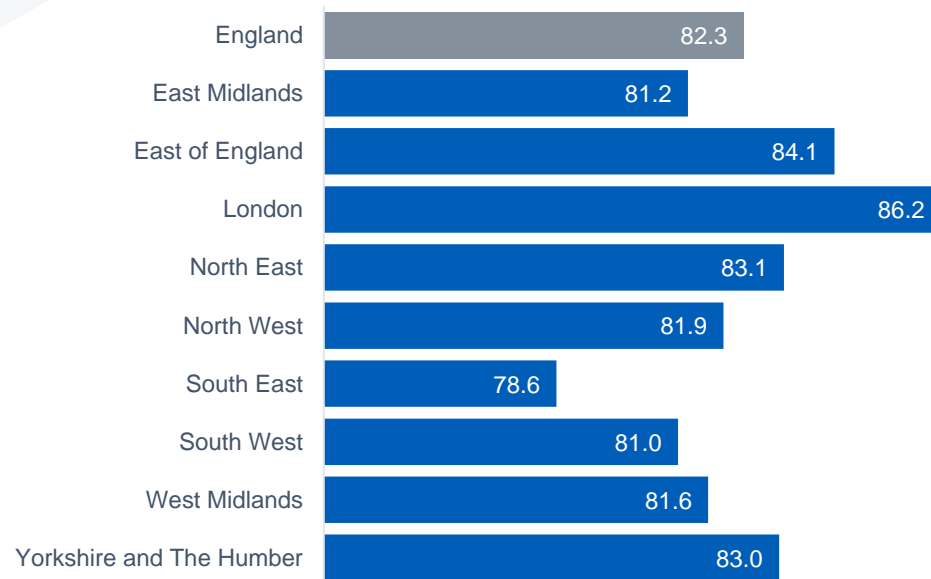
The proportion of older service users (aged 65 and over) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/rehabilitation services:

82.3%

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

2.9%

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



Self-directed support and direct payments – service users who use services

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

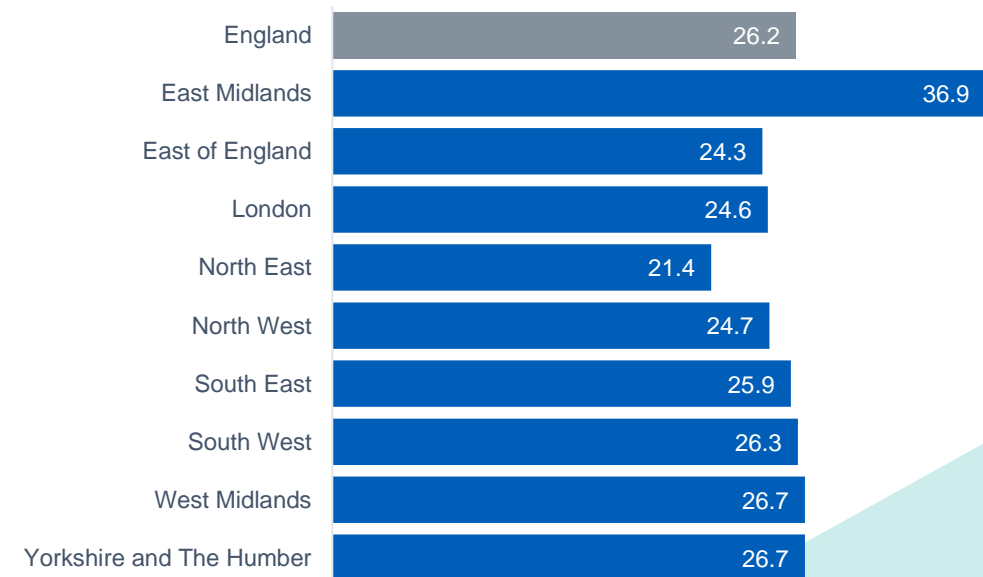
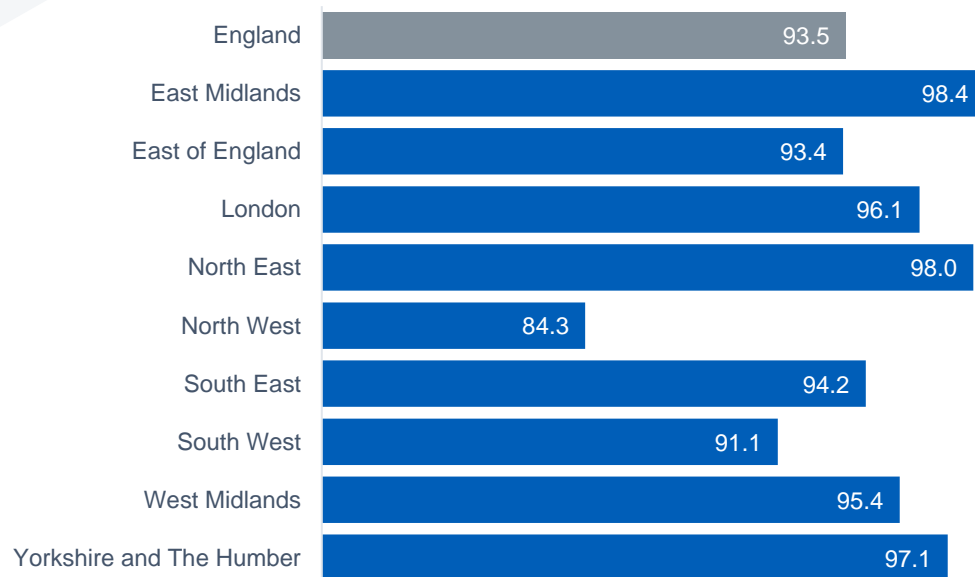


The proportion of service users who use services who receive self-directed support: **93.5%**



The proportion of service users who use services who receive direct payments: **26.2%**

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:

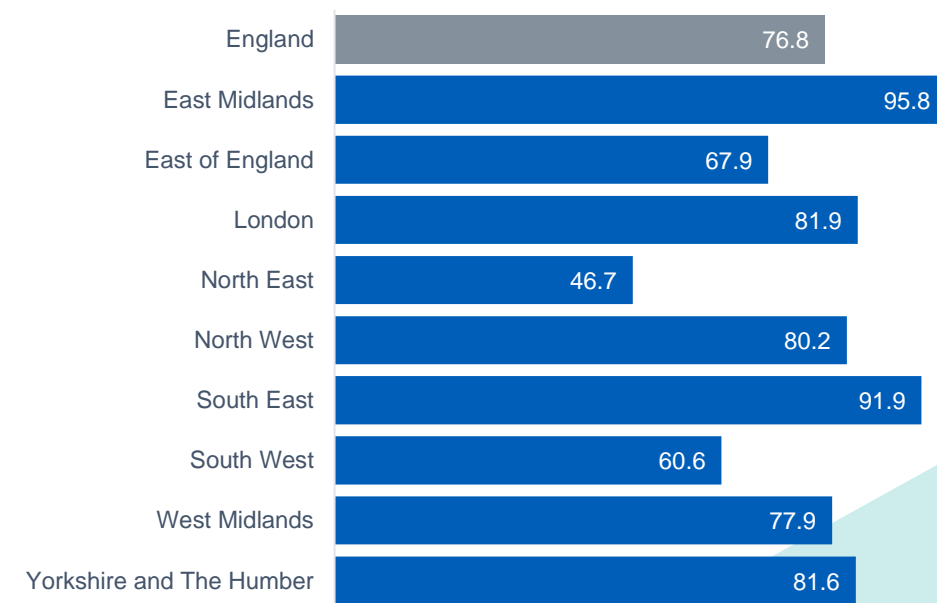
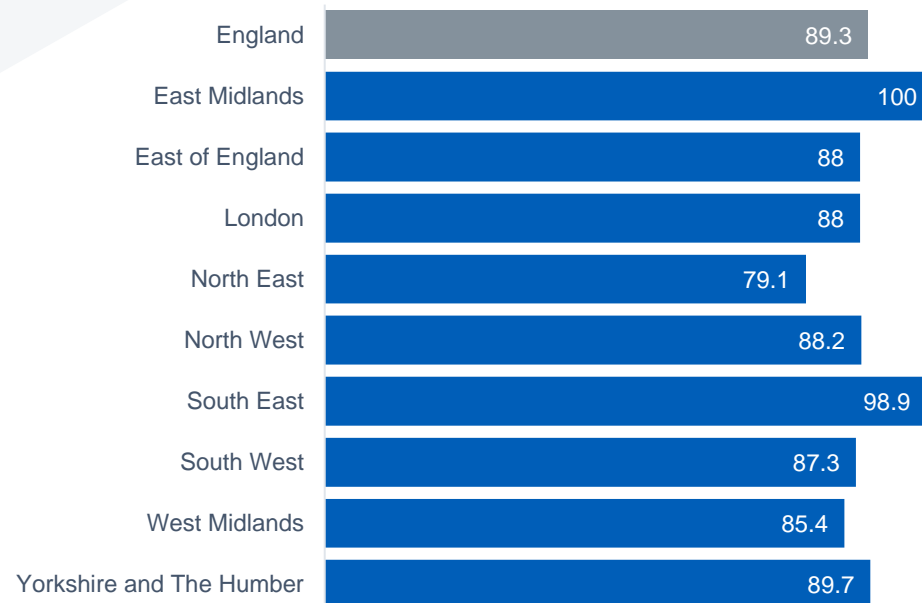
89.3%



The proportion of carers receiving direct payments:

76.8%

The East Midlands region 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:

77.5%

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

18-64: 80.8%

65+: 77.2%

The proportion of new clients who received short-term services is highest of the South West regions, and the lowest in the Yorkshire region.



Employment – adults with a learning disability

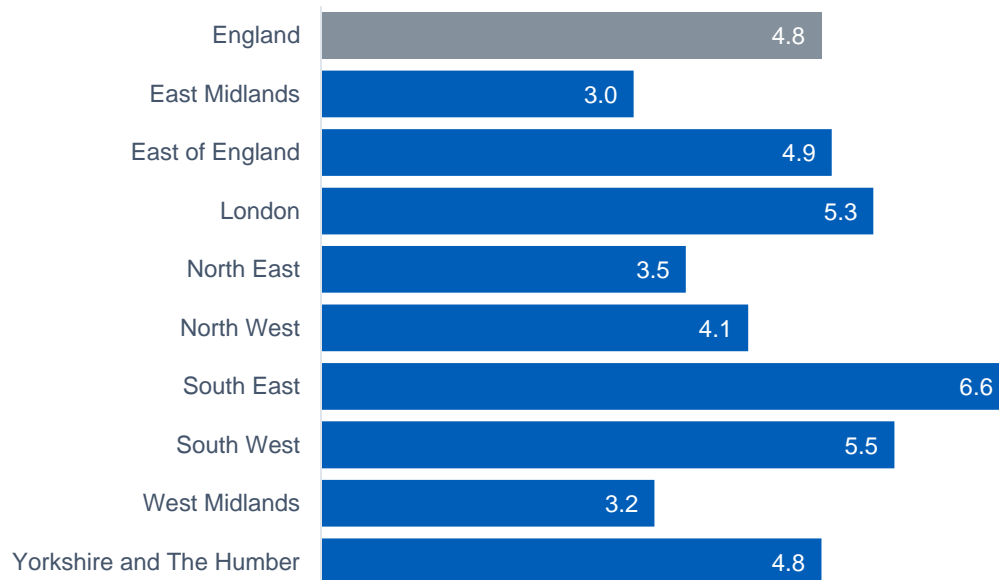
Measure 1E



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:
5.2%



Females:
4.0%

Housing – adults with a learning disability

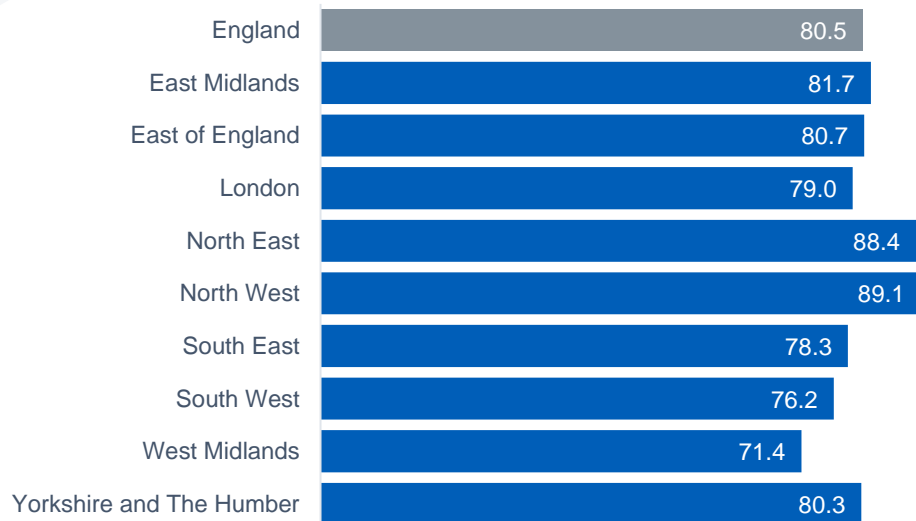
Measure 1G



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

80.5%

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 West Midlands region.



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

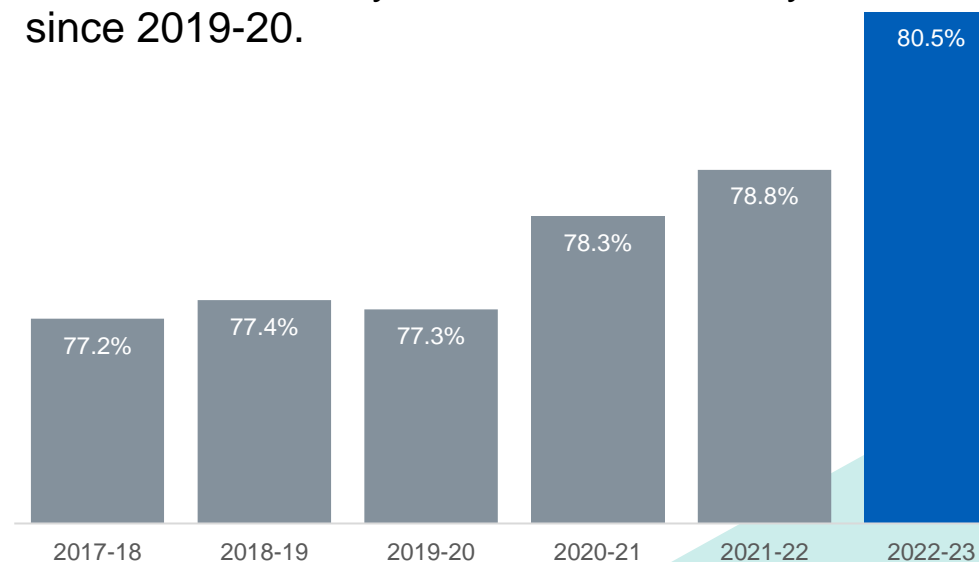


Males:
80.2%



Females:
80.8%

The proportion of people living in their own home or with family has increased each year since 2019-20.



Mental Health Services Data

MHSDS

Due to a cyber incident, a number of providers had their data impacted. To try and ensure data quality, providers that were impacted by the cyber incident were given additional time to make a further submission of their 2022-23 data. Due to this the ASCOF Mental Health indicators were not included in the initial 2022-23 ASCOF publication. The report and data tables were republished to include the Mental Health indicators in January 2024, once the final 2022-23 data was available.

Employment – adults in contact with secondary mental health services

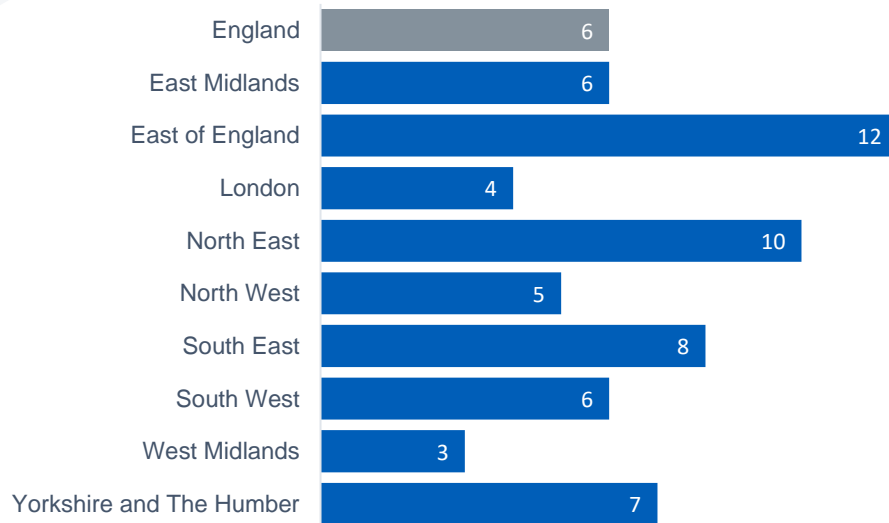
Measure 1F



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 East of England, and lowest in the West Midlands.



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

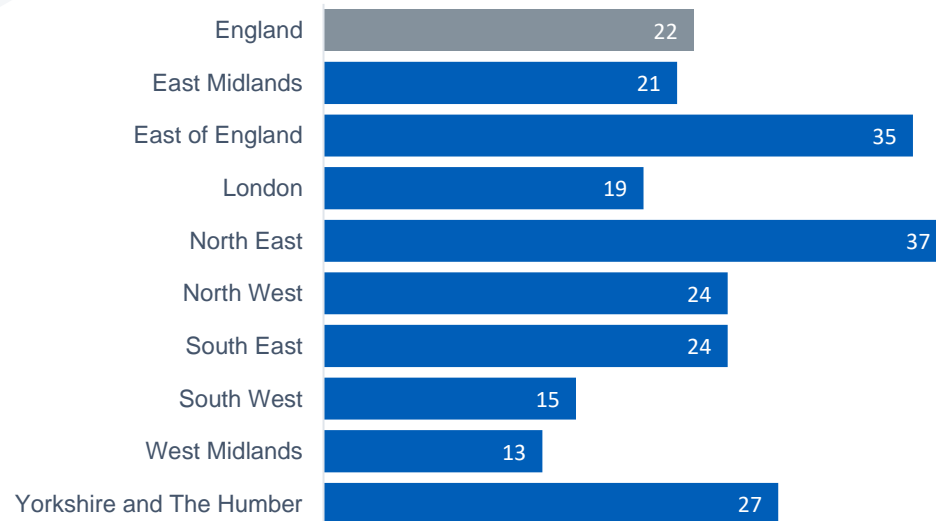
Measure 1H



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

22%

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:
23%



Females:
22%

Survey of Adult Carers in England

SACE

SACE is a biennial survey and was last carried out in 2021-22. As such, there are no indicators calculated for 2022-23.

Delayed Transfers of Care

DToC

Due to the impact of coronavirus (COVID-19), the DToC collection paused in February 2020 and has since been discontinued. As such, there are no indicators calculated for 2022-23.

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 65ov) met by admission to residential and nursing care homes, per 100,000 population	SALT / ONS
2B(1)	The proportion of older people (aged 65ov) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/rehabilitation services	SALT
2B(2)	The proportion of older people (aged 65ov) 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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