

# ASCOF 2016/17 Briefing

## Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (ASCOF)

NHS Digital guidance describes the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (ASCOF) as measuring "...how well care and support services achieve the outcomes that matter most to people". The ASCOF measures are grouped into four domains which are typically reviewed in terms of movement over time:

- Enhancing quality of life for people with care and support needs.
- Delaying and reducing the need for care and support.
- Ensuring that people have a positive experience of care and support.
- Safeguarding adults whose circumstances make them vulnerable and protecting from avoidable harm.

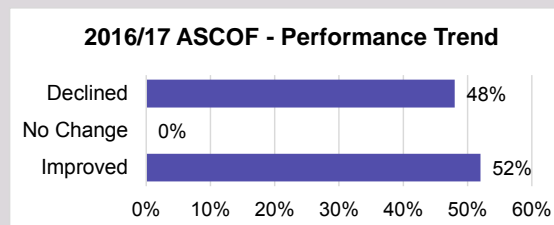
The ASCOF aims to give an indication of the strengths and weaknesses of social care in delivering better outcomes for people who use services.

The majority of data for the 26 measures is collected via statutory data returns and published annually, providing comparative data at council, regional and national level.

13 of the measures are derived from the service user surveys, including 5 outcome measures based on results taken from the biennial Survey of Adult Carers in England, which are updated every two years and are due to be collected next in 2018/19.

## ASCOF Performance Summary

### Performance Trend



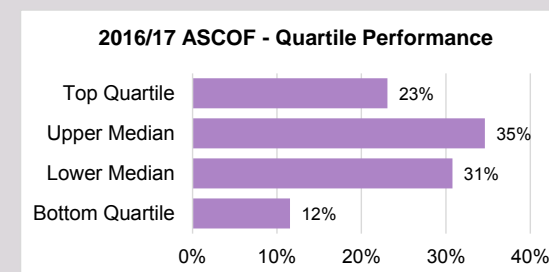
- 25 of the measures had data available for both years, with 52% (13) showing an improvement year on year.
- Of those that showed a decline between years (6), 50% were still above the national average.
- Overall, 69% of measures (18/26) were above the national average.

Of those measures showing a decline, 42% were derived from the service user surveys and it was the carers' survey that returned the majority of poorer ratings in 2016/17. The 2-year gap between carers surveys can result in more noticeable changes in performance between data collection points

The detail for individual ASCOF measures is provided in a table below.

### Comparative Performance

- Whilst the trend between years may look negative, North Yorkshire was ranked in the top quartile nationally for 23% of the measures (6).
- A further 9 measures (35%) were ranked in the upper median quartile. Overall, North Yorkshire was ranked in the top half of performance for all local authorities for 58% of the measures.
- Only 12 % of measures appeared in the bottom quartile and these related to:
  - delayed transfers of care from hospital (2C(2));
  - services users in receipt of direct payments (1C(2A)); and,
  - carers receiving self-directed support (1C(1B)).



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## ASCOF 2016/17 – Key Points

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

The outturn for North Yorkshire for 2016/17 was 8.7 admissions per 100,000 population, currently NY are below the all England and Regional Yorkshire & Humberside at 12.8 and 13.8 respectively. This indicator continues to reduce with the outturn in 2015/16 for NY at 10.7 new admissions per 100,000 population.

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

At 489.4 per 100,000 population North Yorkshire's currently performing below the all England (610.7) and Yorkshire & Humberside region (658.4), this outturn has continued to reduce year on year with an outturn 525.0 in 2015/16 and 785.5 in 2014/15. The reduction shows that North Yorkshire are placing few older people in residential care possibly a result of an increase in Extra Care units throughout the county.

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

North Yorkshire continues to perform well with an outturn of 83.6 for 2016/17, an improvement since 2015/16 when the outturn was 82.5. The reablement services provided are helping people to live at home more independently and not requiring support up to 91 days after reablement intervention.

### **Delayed Transfers of Care from hospital per 100,000**

North Yorkshire are currently performing just below the all England outturn at 14.7 compared to 14.9 (England), regional Yorkshire & Humberside outturn for 2016/17 was 12.3 per 100,000 population.

### **Delayed transfers of care from hospital that are attributable to adult social care, per 100,000 population**

For 2016/17 North Yorkshires outturn is higher than both the all England and Yorkshire and Humberside outturns at 6.3 and 4.8 respectively.

### **Overall satisfaction of people who use services with their care and support**

North Yorkshire's outturn is above both the England and Regional comparators at 68.9 compared with 64.7 and 64.6 respectively. This is an improvement since 2015/16 where the outturn for NY was 63.1 an indication that people feel the services they are receiving are helping to meet their care needs.

### **Overall satisfaction of carers with social services**

The outturn for 2016/17 was 41.0 which is broadly the same as the Yorkshire and Humberside region at 41.3, all England outturn was 39.0.

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Measure	Description	NY	Yorkshire & Humberside	All England	Trend
1A	Social care-related quality of life score	19.4	19.1	19.1	↑
1B	The proportion of people who use services who have control over their daily life	79.3	77.4	77.7	↓
1C(1A)	The proportion of people who use services who receive self-directed support	90.2	88.1	89.4	↓
1C(1B)	The proportion of carers who receive self-directed support	59.5	70.5	83.1	↑
1C(2A)	The proportion of people who use services who receive direct payments	17.4	25.7	28.1	↓
1C(2B)	The proportion of carers who receive direct payments	59.5	64.5	74.3	↑
1D	Carer-reported quality of life	8.2	8	7.7	↑
1E	The proportion of adults with a learning disability in paid employment	9.3	6.7	5.7	↓
1G	The proportion of adults with a learning disability who live in their own home or with their family	88.9	79.4	76.2	↑
1I(1)	The proportion of people who use services who reported that they had as much social contact as they would	46	45.6	45.4	↑
1I(2)	The proportion of carers who reported that they had as much social contact as they would like	37.7	38.7	35.5	↓
1J	Adjusted Social care-related quality of life – impact of Adult Social Care services	0.398	0.402	0.403	
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	8.7	13.8	12.8	↓
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	489.4	658.4	610.7	↓
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	83.6	83.4	82.5	↑
2B(2)	The proportion of older people (aged 65 and over) who received reablement/rehabilitation services after discharge from hospital	2.4	2.6	2.7	↓
2C(1)	Delayed transfers of care from hospital, per 100,000	14.7	12.3	14.9	↑
2C(2)	Delayed transfers of care from hospital that are attributable to adult social care, per 100,000 population	7.9	4.8	6.3	↑
2D	The outcome of short-term services: sequel to service	79.6	69.7	77.8	↓
3A	Overall satisfaction of people who use services with their care and support	68.9	64.6	64.7	↑
3B	Overall satisfaction of carers with social services	41	41.3	39	↓
3C	The proportion of carers who report that they have been included or consulted in discussion about the person they care for	74.2	73.6	70.6	↓
3D(1)	The proportion of people who use services who find it easy to find information about support	76.2	72.6	73.5	↑
3D(2)	The proportion of carers who find it easy to find information about support	61.1	66.4	64.2	↓
4A	The proportion of people who use services who feel safe	68.8	69.1	70.1	↑
4B	The proportion of people who use services who say that those services have made them feel safe and secure	84.2	86.6	86.4	↓