

Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (ASCOF) 23/24



ASCOF is used both locally, regionally and nationally to measure progress against key priorities and strengthen transparency and accountability. Importantly, it measures how well care and support services achieve the outcomes that matter most to people. The key roles of the ASCOF are:

- locally, the ASCOF provides councils with robust information that **enables them to monitor successes of local interventions in improving outcomes that matter most to people**, and to identify their priorities for making improvements. Local authorities can also use ASCOF to inform outcome-based commissioning models [footnote 1].
- locally, it is also a useful resource for health and wellbeing boards who can use the information to **inform their strategic planning** and leadership role for local commissioning
- locally, the ASCOF also strengthens accountability to local people. By fostering greater transparency on the outcomes delivered by care and support services, it **enables local people to hold their council to account** for the quality of the services that they provide, commission or arrange. Local authorities are also using the ASCOF to develop and publish local accounts to communicate directly with local communities on the outcomes that are being achieved, and their priorities for developing local services
- regionally, the data **supports sector-led improvement**; bringing councils together to understand and benchmark their performance. This, in turn, stimulates discussions between councils on priorities for improvement, and promotes the sharing of learning and best practice
- at the national level, the **ASCOF demonstrates the performance of the adult social care system as a whole**, its success in delivering high-quality, personalised care and support, and achieving good outcomes. Meanwhile, the framework supports ministers in discharging their accountability to the public and Parliament for the adult social care system, enabling oversight of care and support services, and continues to inform, and support national policy development

[Adult social care outcomes framework 2023 to 2024: draft handbook of definitions](#)

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For 23-24 ASCOF is changing – moving from 4 to 6 key objectives for people who draw on care and support, unpaid carers and professionals who provide care and support:

- 1. Quality of life:** people's quality of life is maximised by the support and services which they access, given their needs and aspirations, while ensuring that public resources are allocated efficiently.
- 2. Independence:** people are enabled by adult social care to maintain their independence and, where appropriate, regain it.
- 3. Empowerment – information and advice:** individuals, their families and unpaid carers are empowered by access to good quality information and advice to have choice and control over the care they access.
- 4. Safety:** people have access to care and support that is safe and which is appropriate to their needs.
- 5. Social connections:** people are enabled by adult social care to maintain and, where appropriate, regain their connections to their own home, family and community.
- 6. Continuity and quality of care:** people receive quality care, underpinned by a sustainable and high-quality care market and an adequate supply of appropriately qualified and trained staff.

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Metrics that have been removed for ASCOF 2023 to 2024:

- metric 1C(1A) from ASCOF 2014 to 2022 'The proportion of people who use services who receive self-directed support' is not being replaced
- metric 1E from ASCOF 2013 to 2022 'The proportion of adults with a learning disability in paid employment' is not being replaced
- metric 1F from ASCOF 2013 to 2022 'The proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services in paid employment' is not being replaced
- metric 1G from ASCOF 2013 to 2022 'The proportion of adults with a learning disability who live in their own home or with their family' is not being replaced.
- metric 1H from ASCOF 2013 to 2022 'The proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services living independently, with or without support' is not being replaced
- metric 2B(1) from ASCOF 2013 to 2022 'The proportion of older people (aged 65 and over) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/rehabilitation services' is not being replaced.
- metric 2B(2) from ASCOF 2013 to 2022 'The proportion of older people (aged 65 and over) who received reablement/rehabilitation services after discharge from hospital' is not being replaced
- metric 2C(1) from ASCOF 2013 to 2022 'Delayed transfers of care from hospital, per 100,000' is not being replaced
- metric 2C(2) from ASCOF 2013 to 2022 'Delayed transfers of care from hospital that are attributable to adult social care, per 100,000 population' is not being replaced
- metric 2C(3) from ASCOF 2019 to 2022 'Delayed transfers of care from hospital that are jointly attributable to NHS and adult social care, per 100,000 population' is not being replaced
- metric 4B from ASCOF 2013 to 2022 'The proportion of people who use services who say that those services have made them feel safe and secure' is not being replaced

Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (ASCOf) 23/24



Metrics that have been introduced for ASCOf 2023 to 2024:

- **metric 2D has been introduced for ASCOf 2023 to 2024 'The proportion of older people (65 and over) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital'** (concerns regarding this measure -This metric is being badged as experimental as it relies on a new data field captured through CLD (accommodation status). We will review the feasibility of this metric as national CLD data becomes available and full metric calculations are developed. A final decision on inclusion of this experimental metric will be taken in summer 2023)
- **metric 2E has been introduced for ASCOf 2023 to 2024 'The proportion of people who receive long-term support who live in their home or with family'** (taken from accommodation data within the CLD return -This metric is being badged as experimental as it relies on a new data field captured through CLD (accommodation status). We will review the feasibility of this metric as national CLD data becomes available and full metric calculations are developed. A final decision on inclusion of this experimental metric will be taken in summer 2023.)
- **metric 4B has been introduced for ASCOf 2023 to 2024 'The proportion of section 42 safeguarding enquiries where a risk was identified and the reported outcome was that this risk was reduced or removed'** (already reported within the SAC return)
- **metric 6A has been introduced for ASCOf 2023 to 2024 'The proportion of staff in the formal care workforce leaving their role in the past 12 months'** (already reported within Adult Social Care Workforce Data Set (ASC-WDS))
- **metric 6B has been introduced for ASCOf 2023 to 2024 'The percentage of adult social care providers rated good or outstanding by CQC'** (taken from CQC data)