

Experimental statistics: Adults receiving care and support in Wales, 2017-18

30 October 2018
SFR 103/2018

This annual release summarises information on assessments and care and support provided to people aged 18 and over by local authorities in Wales.

The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 changes the way people's needs are assessed and the way services are delivered, introducing new duties on local authority social services in relation to assessment and provision of care and support.

This is the second year of collection and this release is the second in this series of statistical outputs reporting on data derived from the [Adults Receiving Care and Support](#) return. See the [Key quality information](#) section for more information about the data. Information on adult social services has been published previously in the Assessments and Social Services for Adults in Wales series of statistical outputs however these results are not comparable due to changes to definitions in legislation and measurement.



There were 68,294 assessments of need for care and support undertaken for adults during the year, 21,249 led to a care and support plan^{1,2,3,4}

(1) Caerphilly and Newport were only able to provide data up until the 13th February 2018 and 6th March 2018 respectively. This was due to ICT issues.

(2) Includes adults in the secure estate.

(3) If an adult has need for care and support and is also a carer, the adult may have an assessment of their need for care and support, and an assessment of their need for support as a carer.

(4) Based on data provided by 20 local authorities. The Vale of Glamorgan was unable to provide data due to ICT issues. Data for

Denbighshire for assessments and re-assessments is not available.

Other key results for the period 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018:

- 6,178 assessments of need for support for carers were undertaken, which led to the provision of 2,027 support plans for carers^{1,2}
- 58 per cent of care and support plans and support plans were reviewed within timescales agreed by individuals and professionals^{1,3}
- 131,219 total services provided to adults through a care and support plan or support plan^{1,2}.

(1) Caerphilly and Newport were only able to provide data up until the 13th February 2018 and 6th March 2018 respectively. This was due to ICT issues.

(2) Based on data provided by 21 local authorities.

(3) Based on data provided by 17 local authorities.

About this release

This release summarises the key findings from the Adults receiving care and support data collected for the second time in 2017-18 following implementation of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act on 6 April 2016.

The Vale of Glamorgan was unable to provide any figures for 2018. Two local authorities were unable to provide figures for the full reporting year and six local authorities were unable to provide figures for all data items.

Further information and full details for individual local authorities are published on [StatsWales](#).

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Accuracy

The Welsh Government worked with local authorities to collect statistics on the activities of adult social services through the [Adults receiving care and support](#) return. Statisticians within the Welsh Government review the data and query any anomalies with local authorities between submissions to ensure coherence of the data received, and before tables are published. Data adhere to the national standards and guidance, thus ensuring coherence within and across organisations. Local authorities are expected to comply with the guidance notes for completion that accompany the data collection form. Extensive quality assurance was undertaken with local authorities.

The figures in this release reflect the final position of the 2017-18 data year, and are correct as at 31 March 2018. Not all local authorities provided complete returns. One local authority (Vale of Glamorgan) was unable to provide any figures. Two local authorities were unable to provide figures for the full reporting year and six local authorities were unable to provide figures for all data items. This was largely as a result of ICT issues. Data for assessments and re-assessments for Denbighshire was excluded.

These statistics are published as experimental statistics reflecting the scale of change continuing to happen in social services and ongoing system changes. More information on the designation of these statistics can be found in the [correspondence between the Welsh Government and the Office for Statistical Regulation](#).

Not included in the release but published on [StatsWales](#) is local authority level data. There are anomalies for some local authorities when comparing with the previous year's data. In terms of assessments, there are specific issues with some figures for Powys, Wrexham, Pembrokeshire and Torfaen. As part of the submission process, local authorities are asked to confirm the accuracy of the submitted data. We will continue to work with local authorities to improve data quality and highlight areas of significant variation.

Where comparisons have been made with the previous year's data, only those local authorities who have been able to provide data for both years have been included.

Assessments and reviews

Information, Advice and Assistance

Under Section 128 of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014, local authorities are required to secure the provision of a service for providing people with information and advice relating to care and support, and assistance in accessing care and support.

During the year 2017-18, 50,452* adults received advice and/or assistance from the Information Advice and Assistance (IAA) Service in relation to their own care and support or that of their friend/family member/person they care for/advocate for.

* Data based on 21 authorities

Assessments

Where it appears that an adult may have needs for care and support, that adult has a right to an assessment of those needs. Similarly, if it appears to the local authority that a carer may have needs for support, a local authority must assess whether the carer has needs for support (or is likely to do so in the future) and if they do, what those needs are or are likely to be.

The assessment process will often start when a person accesses the IAA service, but should not be restricted to being accessible through this service alone. If an assessment determines a person's identified needs are eligible to be met by the provision of care and support from the local authority, a care and support plan (or support plan for carers) is developed and agreed.

Table 1: Number of assessments undertaken during the year, 2016-17 and 2017-18

	2016-17 (r)	2017-18 (a)
Number of assessments of need for care and support undertaken during the year (b)(c)(d)	69,172	68,294
Of those, the number that led to a care and support plan (d)	22,292	21,249
Number of assessments of need for support for carers undertaken during the year (e)	6,326	6,178
Of those, the number that led to a support plan (e)	1,835	2,027
Number of carers who refused an assessment during the year (e)	6,967	6,891

Source: Adults receiving care and support

(a) Caerphilly and Newport were only able to provide data up until the 13th February 2018 and 6th March 2018 respectively. This was due to both local authorities migrating to a new ICT system.

(b) Includes adults in the secure estate.

(c) If an adult has need for care and support and is also a carer, the adult may have an assessment of their need for care and support, and an assessment of their need for support as a carer.

(d) 2017-18 data is based on data provided by 20 local authorities. The Vale of Glamorgan was unable to provide data due to ICT issues. Denbighshire's data for assessments and re-assessments is not available due to errors in the submission identified close to publication date. We are awaiting revised figures.

(e) 2017-18 data is based on data provided by 21 local authorities. The Vale of Glamorgan was unable to provide data due to ICT issues.

(r) The data has been revised since previously published.

[Table 1](#) shows there were 68,294* assessments of need for care and support undertaken during the year 2017-18, of which 21,249* (31 per cent) led to a care and support plan. On a comparable basis, the number of assessments undertaken in 2017-18 was higher than in the previous year but less led to a care and support plan.

There were also 6,178** assessments of need for support for carers undertaken during the year 2017-18, of which 2,027** (33 per cent) led to a support plan. On a comparable basis, there was

an increase of 6 percentage points in the proportion of assessments for need for support that led to support plans in 2017-18 compared to 2016-17. There were 6,891** carers who refused an assessment during the year 2017-18.

* Data based on 20 authorities

** Data based on 21 authorities

Secure estate

Local authorities also have a duty to provide care and support to those in the secure estate, just as they would to individuals living in the community. For adults, the duty falls on the local authority where the individual is based in secure estate, regardless of their previous place of residence or nationality.

Secure estate facilities are defined as prisons, approved premises or bail accommodation (including youth detention accommodation for those aged over 18); such facilities are provided by five local authorities in Wales. 225* assessments of need for care and support for adults were undertaken during the year 2017-18 whilst in the secure estate. Of those assessments, 67* (30 per cent) led to a care and support plan.

On a comparable basis, there were 4 times as many assessments undertaken in the secure estate during the year in 2017-18 compared to 2016-17, however only 30 per cent led to a care and support plan compared to 48 per cent in 2016-17.

* Data based on 21 authorities

Repeat assessments

An adult deemed ineligible for care and support following an assessment may request another assessment; if there has not been a significant change in the individual's or family's needs or circumstances then this is counted as a repeat assessment for the purposes of this release.

Table 2: Number of repeat assessments undertaken during the year, 2016-17 and 2017-18

	2016-17 (r)	2017-18 a)
Number of requests for repeat assessment of need for care and support and need for support made by an adult during the year (b)(c)	2,724	3,607
Of those, the number of repeat assessments undertaken (c)	2,134	2,704
Of those, the number of repeat assessments that led to a care and support plan or support plan (c)	196	978

Source: Adults receiving care and support

(a) Caerphilly and Newport were only able to provide data up until the 13th February 2018 and 6th March 2018 respectively. This was due to both local authorities migrating to a new ICT system.

(b) Includes adults in the secure estate.

(c) 2016-17 and 2017-18 data is based on data provided by 21 and 20 local authorities respectively. Denbighshire was unable to provide this information in 2016-17 and the Vale of Glamorgan and Denbighshire were unable to provide this data in 2017-18.

(r) The data has been revised since previously published.

[Table 2](#) shows there were 3,607* requests for repeat assessment of need for care and support and need for support made by an adult during the year. Of which, 2,704* (75 per cent) assessments were undertaken and these led to 978 care and support or support plans. On a comparable basis,

more requests for repeat assessments were made in 2017-18 and a higher proportion resulted in an assessment being undertaken than in 2016-17. The proportion of repeat assessments which led to a care and support plan or support plan in 2017-18 was four times higher than in 2016-17.

* Data based on 20 authorities

Reviews of care and support plans or support plans for carers

Where a local authority is required to meet care and support needs it must prepare a care and support plan for the adult concerned, or a support plan for the carer concerned. Local authorities must review care and support plans to understand whether the provision of that care and support is meeting the identified needs of the individual and consider if their needs have changed.

Care and support plans must contain a clear date, which should be agreed by the practitioner and the individual and/or family, by which the plan will be reviewed however, in the case of an adult, the date of review must not exceed 12 months.

Table 3: Number of care and support plans and support plans reviewed during the year, 2016-17 and 2017-18

	2016-17 (r)	2017-18 (a)
Number of care and support plans and support plans that were reviewed during the year (b)(c)	42,106	39,508
Of those, the number of plans that were reviewed within agreed timescales (d)	25,327	22,997

Source: Adults receiving care and support

(a) Caerphilly and Newport were only able to provide data up until the 13th February 2018 and 6th March 2018 respectively. This was due to both local authorities migrating to a new ICT system.

(b) Includes adults in the secure estate.

(c) 2016-17 data is based on data provided by 21 local authorities and 2017-18 data is based on 19 local authorities. Denbighshire was unable to provide this data in 2016-17 and 2017-18. Ceredigion and the Vale of Glamorgan were unable to provide this data in 2017-18.

(d) 2016-17 data is based on data provided by 20 local authorities and 2017-18 data is based on data provided by 17 local authorities. Denbighshire and Flintshire were unable to provide this data in 2016-17. Denbighshire, Ceredigion, Flintshire, Powys and the Vale of Glamorgan were unable to provide data in 2017-18.

(r) The data has been revised since previously published.

[Table 3](#) shows that during the year 2017-18, there were 39,508** care and support plans and support plans reviewed. Of the local authorities which were able to provide data on timescales, 22,997*** (62 per cent) of care and support plans were reviewed within the agreed timescales. This is a similar proportion as for 2016-17.

** Data based on 19 local authorities

*** Data based on 17 local authorities

If it appears to the local authority that the care and support plan is not meeting the assessed needs the local authority must undertake a review irrespective of the agreed review date. This may be at the request of the individual or any person authorised to act on their behalf.

During the year 2017-18, 2,594**** requests for review of care and support plans and support plans for carers before agreed timescales were made which resulted in 1,968**** reviews being undertaken.

**** Data based on 20 local authorities

Care and support

A local authority is required to prepare a care and support plan for people whose needs meet the eligibility criteria where that person is unlikely to achieve their personal outcomes unless the local authority provides or arranges care and support to meet an identified need. The care and support plan (or support plan for carers) describes the person's needs for care and support and details how these needs will be met. This includes care and support services arranged or provided by the local authority.

Table 4: Number of adults receiving care and support during the year by care and support type and age group, 2017-18 (a)(b)

	Aged 18-64	Aged 65-74	Aged 75-84	Aged 85+	Total aged 18+
Domiciliary care	5,128	3,920	8,512	12,278	29,838
Day Care	3,462	847	1,571	1,872	7,752
Respite Care	1,458	580	1,483	2,007	5,528
Reablement	701	1,214	3,156	3,984	9,055
Equipment	4,079	3,029	4,666	4,880	16,654
Adaptations	2,902	2,021	2,852	2,353	10,128
Direct Payments	3,776	653	675	876	5,980
Supported Accommodation	2,532	413	180	139	3,264
Sheltered Accommodation (c)	269	402	468	468	1,607
Adult Placements	419	41	15	5	480
Adult care home (without nursing)	1,633	1,104	2,975	6,092	11,804
Adult care homes with nursing	277	684	1,656	2,860	5,477
Telecare	2,068	1,920	4,385	7,320	15,693
Advocacy (c)	344	68	105	139	656
Recreational, leisure and lifelong learning opportunities (c)	2,326	192	91	62	2,671
Other (d)	1,298	524	1,072	1,738	4,632
Total of services (volume) (e)	32,672	17,612	33,862	47,073	131,219
Total number of adults supported (count) (f)	19,464	10,511	19,867	27,049	76,891

Source: Adults receiving care and support

(a) Caerphilly and New port were only able to provide data up until the 13th February 2018 and 6th March 2018 respectively. This was due to both local authorities migrating to a new ICT system.

(b) The Vale of Glamorgan was unable to provide this data.

(c) Merthyr Tydfil was unable to provide this data.

(d) 'The 'other' category includes categories such as meals-on-wheels, meals at Home, meals provided at Day-care, short term service, community support, professional support and transport costs.

(e) Data based on 21 local authorities. The Vale of Glamorgan was unable to provide data.

(f) Data based on 20 local authorities. Caerphilly and the Vale of Glamorgan were unable to provide data.

[Table 4](#) show that during the year 2017-18, 76,891* adults received care and support, where the care and support was arranged or provided by the local authority and specified in the care and support plan or support plan for carers. If the adult received different types of care and support they are counted once in each of the relevant care and support types. If the adult received more than one of the same types of care and support they are only counted within that category once. About a third (36 per cent) of care and support services provided to adults was provided to adults aged 85 or over.

* Data based on 21 authorities

Section 16 of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 introduces a duty on local authorities to promote the development, in their area, of not for private profit organisations to provide care and support and support for carers, and preventative services. 4,301**** adults who had a care and support plan had been provided with care and support through a social enterprise, co-operative organisation (or co-operative arrangements), user led service or third sector organisation.

**** Data based on 20 local authorities

Charging for care and support

The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 and associated regulations allow local authorities to charge for care and support.

Table 5: Number of adults who paid a contribution towards care and support or support during the year by care and support type, 2017-18 (a)(b)

	Aged 18-64	Aged 65+	Total aged 18+
Domiciliary care	2,276	16,139	18,415
Day Care (g)	1,049	2,048	3,097
Respite Care	485	1,901	2,386
Reablement	54	788	842
Equipment (c)	0	0	0
Adaptations (c)	138	323	461
Direct Payments	1,514	1,324	2,838
Supported Accommodation	1,592	413	2,005
Sheltered Accommodation (d)(f)	12	7	19
Adult Placements	190	30	220
Adult care home (without nursing)	1,249	9,009	10,258
Adult care homes with nursing	202	4,387	4,589
Telecare (d)	697	5,789	6,486
Advocacy (c)(f)	1	48	49
Recreational, leisure and lifelong learning opportunities (c)(f)	315	86	401
Other (e)(f)	179	929	1,108
Total of services (volume)	9,953	43,221	53,174
Total number of adults supported (count)	7,363	33,107	40,470

Source: Adults receiving care and support

(a) Newport was only able to provide data up until the 6th March 2018. This was due to the local authority migrating to a new ICT system.

(b) Data is based on 20 local authorities; Caerphilly and the Vale of Glamorgan were unable to provide the data.

(c) Wrexham does not charge for this type of care and support.

(d) Wrexham charges for sheltered accommodation through tenancy agreements and charges telecare monthly through billing.

(e) The 'other' category includes categories such as meals-on-wheels, meals at Home, meals provided at Day-Care, short term service, community support, professional support and transport costs.

(f) Merthyr Tydfil was unable to provide data for these types of care and support.

(g) Torfaen was unable to provide data for this type of care and support.

[Table 5](#) shows that 40,470**** adults paid a contribution towards the care and support or support they received during the year. If the adult paid a contribution for different types of care and support they are counted more than once.

During the year 2017-18, there were 53,174**** care and support services for which a contribution towards care and support or support was paid for by adults. Domiciliary care accounted for 18,415 (35 per cent) of all services; 88 per cent receiving domiciliary care were aged 65 and over.

**** Data based on 20 local authorities

For 2017-18, the maximum weekly charge, or contribution or reimbursement in connection with direct payments, towards the cost of non-residential care and support was £70 per week. 10,780* adults paid the maximum weekly charge towards the cost of care and support or support for carers at least once during the year.

**Data based on 19 local authorities. Due to an error in the technical guidance, some local authorities used the 2016-17 rate of £60 and have therefore been excluded.

Local authorities may charge a low flat rate for the provision or arrangement of preventative services or assistance. Flat rate charges would typically be for care and support which are tasks which a person would normally have to do as a part of everyday life, such as preparing meals or laundry. In some cases it might be the only care and support a person receives and they may not have a care and support plan. Of the local authorities who provided data, 12,684*** adults paid a flat rate charge for care and support at least once during the year. Where the adult paid a flat rate charge for different types of care and support they are counted more than once.

*** Data based on 19 local authorities

Glossary

Adaptations: Permanent or fixed alterations to make homes more suitable for the occupants, that the local authority has an obligation to review on an annual basis and involve the authority in an ongoing financial commitment to maintain.

Adult: A person who is aged 18 or over.

Adult care home: Local authority residential care homes (local authority run establishment providing accommodation together with personal care as defined in the Care Act 2000) and independent sector care homes under contract (privately run establishment providing accommodation together with personal care).

Adult care home with nursing: Local authority funded nursing care homes (local authority funded establishment providing accommodation together with personal and nursing care as defined in the Care Act 2000) and independent sector care homes under contract providing nursing care (privately run establishment providing accommodation together with personal and nursing care).

Adult placement: Accommodation and support provided to one, two or, exceptionally, three adults placed with the agreement of an Adult Placement Scheme.

Advocacy: Assistance (by way of representation or otherwise) to persons for purposes relating to their care and support.

Assessment: A product of the conversation between the individual or family and the practitioner designed to identify and determine how to meet care and support needs.

Care and support: Care, support and both care and support.

Care and support plan (or support plan for carers): A description of a person's care and support needs and how these will be met.

Carer: A person who provides or intends to provide care for an adult or disabled child.

Co-operative: An organisation or arrangement conforming sufficiently to the following principles for co-operatives: is autonomous, has voluntary membership, has the purpose of meeting common economic, social and cultural needs and aspirations, is jointly owned, and is democratically controlled.

Day care: Attendance at a day centre for care and/or meals.

Direct Payment: Monetary payments made by local councils directly to individuals for the purchase of social services.

Domiciliary care: Practical services that assist the person to function as independently as possible and/or continue to live in their home. This does not include reablement services that take place in a person's own home.

Equipment: Items of equipment that the authority has an obligation to review on an annual basis and involve the authority in an ongoing financial commitment to maintain or service the equipment.

Flat rate charge: A charge made by local authorities for the provision or arrangement of preventative services or assistance. Flat rate charges would typically be for care and support which are tasks which a person would normally have to do as a part of everyday life, such as preparing meals or laundry. In some cases it might be the only care and support a person receives and they may not have a care and support plan.

Information, Advice and Assistance (IAA): Information and advice relating to care and support, and assistance in accessing care and support, provided by the IAA service. Information is quality data that provides support to a person to help them make an informed choice about their well-being. Advice is a way of working co-productively with a person to explore the options available. Assistance, if needed, will follow the provision of information and advice, and involves another person taking action with the enquirer to access care and support, or a carer to access support.

Maximum weekly charge: The maximum weekly charge a local authority may charge a person in receipt of non-residential care and support for all of the non-residential care and support they receive. Currently this charge is £60 per week.

Preventative services: Services can be universally provided to help people avoid developing needs for care and support; targeted at individuals who have an increased risk of developing care and support needs; and aimed at minimising the effect of an existing care and support need on a service user. It is for each local authority to decide what they consider a preventative service. A care and support plan is not required when providing a service considered as preventative.

Re-assessment: During a review, if it becomes apparent that there has been a significant change in the individual's or family's needs or circumstances the person may have a re-assessment and the care and support plan may need to be updated to ensure the services detailed in the plan are meeting the person's needs and outcomes.

Reablement: Intended to restore and re-able a person to achieve skills and abilities they previously had in order to support them to return to maximum independence in their own home.

Recreational, leisure and lifelong learning opportunities: Any form of service provision or support which is provided or arranged by the local authority social services department to enable people to achieve their personal well-being outcomes as defined in their care and support plan.

Repeat assessment: If following an assessment, an individual is deemed ineligible for care and support but then requests another assessment, where there has not been a significant change in the individual's or family's needs or circumstances, this should be counted as a repeat assessment for the purposes of this return.

Respite care: Care provided by the local authority to provide relief to the carer(s) and person being cared for.

Review: A process by which the practitioner and the individual and/or family consider how effective the care and support plan has been in supporting the person to meet their identified well-being outcomes.

Secure estate: Secure estate facilities refer to prisons, approved premises, youth detention accommodation or bail accommodation.

Sheltered accommodation: Sheltered housing schemes, which may have a warden, and provide 24-hour emergency help through an alarm system.

Social enterprise: An organisation whose activities are wholly or mainly activities which a person might reasonably consider to be activities carried on for the benefit of society (“its social objects”), and which generates most of its income through business or trade, reinvests most of its profits in its social objects, is independent of any public authority, and is owned, controlled and managed in a way that is consistent with its social objects.

Supported accommodation: 24-hour care for people in their own home for which they have their own tenancy agreement.

Telecare: Continuous, automatic remote monitoring of real life emergencies and lifestyle changes over time in order to manage risks associated with independent living.

Third sector organisation: An organisation which a person might reasonably consider to exist wholly or mainly to provide benefits for society.

User led service: An organisation run by the people whom the organisation represents or provides a service to.

Notes

The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act came into effect on 6 April 2016. It is the new legal framework that brings together and modernises social services law in Wales. The Act changes the way people's needs are assessed and the way services are delivered. It introduces a new process for assessment and care planning, a streamlined framework for charging, a focus on preventative services and promotion of not for profit organisations in the provision of care and support.

From 6 April 2016, local authorities are expected to collect and return data on the activities of adult social services based on new reporting requirements developed in line with the implementation of Act. This release examines key findings for 2017-18 and is intended to monitor the introduction of the new assessment and eligibility model to support delivery, inform policy improvement and assess its impact.

Future developments

Data requirements in relation to measuring the impact that the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act is having on people who need care and support and carers who need support are currently being reviewed. It is intended that new data will be developed for the 2020-21 reporting year.

Key quality information

This section provides a summary of information on this output against five dimensions of quality: Relevance, Accuracy, Timeliness and punctuality, Accessibility and clarity, and Comparability and coherence.

Relevance

The statistics are used both within and outside the Welsh Government to monitor adult social services trends and as a baseline for further analysis of the underlying data. More specifically they will provide a summary of activity in relation to new legal duties introduced in the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act. Some of the key users are:

- Ministers and the Members Research Service in the National Assembly for Wales;
- the Department for Health and Social Services in the Welsh Government;
- other areas of the Welsh Government;
- local authorities;
- the third sector (e.g. charities);
- the research community;
- students, academics and universities;
- individual citizens and private companies.

The statistics may also be useful for other UK governments

- the Northern Ireland Executive's Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety
- the Scottish Government, Analytical Services Division
- the Department of Health in England.

These statistics are used in a variety of ways. Some examples of these uses include:

- advice to Ministers;
- to inform the social services policy decision-making process in Wales;
- local authority analysis;
- to inform the Care Inspectorate Wales and Healthcare Inspectorate Wales;
- to model the financial consequences of changes in the population or the care system;
- to assist in research on adults receiving care and support.

Accuracy

One local authority (Vale of Glamorgan) was unable to provide any figures. Data for assessments and re-assessments for one local authority was removed from this publication. Two local authorities were unable to provide figures for the full reporting year and six local authorities were unable to provide figures for all data items. This was largely as a result of ICT issues.

Occasionally, revisions can occur due to errors in our statistical processes or when a data supplier notifies the Welsh Government that they have submitted incorrect information. In these cases, a judgement is made as to whether the change is significant enough to publish a revised statistical release. Where changes are not deemed to be significant, figures will be corrected if they appear in future releases. However minor amendments to the figures may be reflected in the StatsWales tables prior to the next release.

Timeliness and punctuality

The Data Collection team within the Welsh Government collected data, for the year 2017-18 i.e. from 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018, between May and July 2018. Data in this release refers to final 2017-18 data. Once submitted data has been validated, this release is drafted and published as soon as possible. This release was published in October 2018, after being postponed from being published in September.

Accessibility and clarity

This statistical first release is pre-announced and then published on the Statistics and Research section of the Welsh Government website. It is accompanied by more detailed tables on [StatsWales](#), a free to use service that allows visitors to view, manipulate, create and download data.

Comparability and coherence

2017-18 is the second year of collecting and reporting on data derived from the [Adults receiving care and support](#) return. This statistical release provides figures at the Wales level. Further information for local authorities is available on [StatsWales](#). To ensure that the national data are comparable and consistent, local authorities are expected to comply with the guidance notes for completion that accompany the data collection form. When comparing figures for different local authorities, relevant factors such as the size of the local authority population should be taken into account. [Local authority population estimates](#) by age can be found on StatsWales.

Data on social services for adults has been published previously based on the Performance Management - Adult services (PM2) data collection. Results are not comparable due to changes in legislation and to definitions and reporting requirements.

Statistics collected in each United Kingdom country may differ and the detailed guidance available from each country's website should be consulted before using these statistics as comparative measures.

[England's adult service publications \(NHS Digital\)](#)

[Scotland's adult services publications \(Scottish Government\)](#)

[Northern Ireland's adult service publications \(Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety\)](#)

Well-being of Future Generations Act (WFG)

The Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015 is about improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. The Act puts in place seven well-being goals for Wales. These are for a more equal, prosperous, resilient, healthier and globally responsible Wales, with cohesive communities and a vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language. Under section (10)(1) of the Act, the Welsh Ministers must (a) publish indicators ("national indicators") that must be applied for the purpose of measuring progress towards the achievement of the Well-being goals, and (b) lay a copy of the national indicators before the National Assembly. The 46 national indicators were laid in March 2016.

Information on the indicators, along with narratives for each of the well-being goals and associated technical information is available in the [Well-being of Wales report](#).

Further information on the [Well-being of Future Generations \(Wales\) Act 2015](#)

The statistics included in this release could also provide supporting narrative to the national indicators and be used by public services boards in relation to their local well-being assessments and local well-being plans.

Further details

The document is available at: <https://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/adults-receiving-care-support/?lang=en>

Data at local authority level is available on [StatsWales](#).

[Codes of practice](#) and statutory guidance issued under the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act.

Further information is available in other Social Services statistical releases on the Welsh Government web site at the [social services](#) theme page. This includes information on [Children receiving care and support in Wales](#).

Information on the costs to local authorities of services provided for adults are produced by the Welsh Government from local authority financial returns. Detailed figures are available on [StatsWales](#).

Next update

September 2019 (Provisional)

We want your feedback

We welcome any feedback on any aspect of these statistics which can be provided by email to stats.pss@gov.wales.

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