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# **Representativeness of Adult Social Care Surveys: Secondary analysis**

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**Annex B**

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## Acknowledgements

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# 1 Introduction

This document includes the findings of the secondary analysis carried out as part of the research to explore the representativeness of the Adult Social Care Survey and the Survey of Adult Carers in England. The main report for the project includes the key findings from the analysis. For an overview of what was found refer to section 3.3 in the main report. The purpose of this annex document is to provide more detail and explanation of the findings. These are described in Section 2. In Section 3 the detailed tables and bases are provided.

## 2 Analysis and findings

In this section we provide detailed findings of the secondary analysis of ASCS and SACE<sup>1</sup> data. The purpose is to explore the extent of under-representation in who is invited to take part and who is able and chooses to respond. The key overarching points are explained in bold blue font as subheadings. The analysis was limited by available variables. It is particularly worth noting that information on ethnicity was not available for the population data for the ASCS which means analysis by ethnicity could only be carried out when considering under-representation in response.

For more information about the context of the whole project refer to the main report, which also includes the methodology for this analysis (in Annex A).

The analysis explores:

- The extent to which the issued sample for each survey is representative of the eligible population for that survey,
- The extent to which the responding sample is representative of those who were invited to take part in the survey.

### 2.1 ASCS

#### 2.1.1 Profile of the issued sample compared with the eligible population (ASCS)

##### **Analysis of the profile of the issued sample compared with the eligible population needs to be split by sample strata.**

Local authorities must identify service users who should not participate in the ASCS and should therefore be excluded from the sample frame. Once the sample frame has been defined, the population is divided into four strata (learning disability, non-learning disability aged 18-64, non-learning disability aged 65+ in residential or nursing care, non-learning disability aged 65+ using community-based services) before a stratified random sample is selected. Differences in the percentage of the eligible population issued to the sample may partly reflect the stratum and required issued samples to ensure minimum sample sizes in each stratum. The percentage of the eligible population issued may also vary by survey year according to the size of the eligible population, given the requirements to achieve minimum sample sizes. However, any differences between primary support reasons other than learning disability and between nursing and residential care indicate under-representation in the issued sample. This analysis was carried out within stratum in order to explore differences which were not a result of deliberate stratification.

Information about the eligible population was provided by NHS Digital in a summary form. Analysis was carried out to explore how the profile of the issued sample compared with the profile of the eligible population on a variety of measures: primary support reason, support

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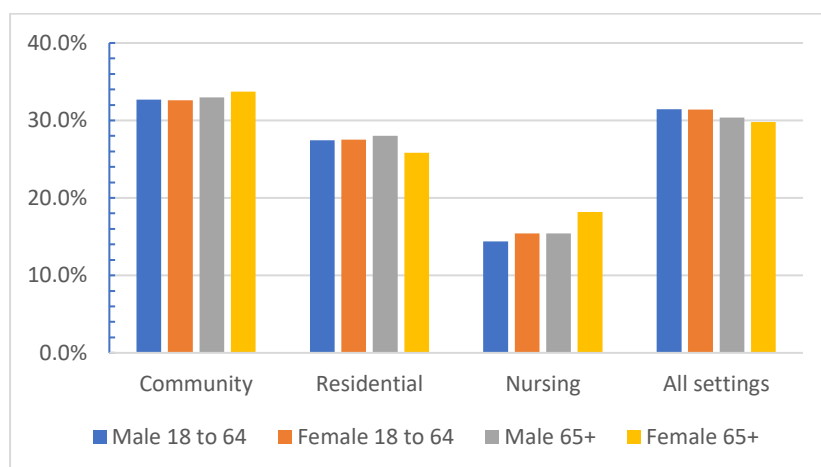
<sup>1</sup> ASCS is the Adult Social Care Survey. SACE is the Survey of Adult Carers in England. Information about both surveys can be found in the main part of the report. The data for this analysis was obtained from NHS Digital under a Data Access Request Service application. Data on the eligible population, the issued sample and the responding sample was used for the analysis.

setting, age and sex. This was done using data from four years of the ASCS: 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, looking at individual years and overall across the four years.<sup>2</sup> For each subgroup we looked at the percentage of the eligible population which was issued.

**In the learning disability stratum those in a residential setting or nursing setting were under-represented in the issued sample.**

Figure 2.1 shows that among those with a learning disability the under-representation for residential and nursing settings applied to males and females in both age groups. This was most marked for younger males (18-64) where 14.4 per cent of the eligible population were issued to the sample compared with 32.7 per cent of those in community settings.

**Figure 2.1: ASCS: Stratum 1 (Learning disability): Percentage of eligible population issued by setting, sex and age (all years 2015-19)**



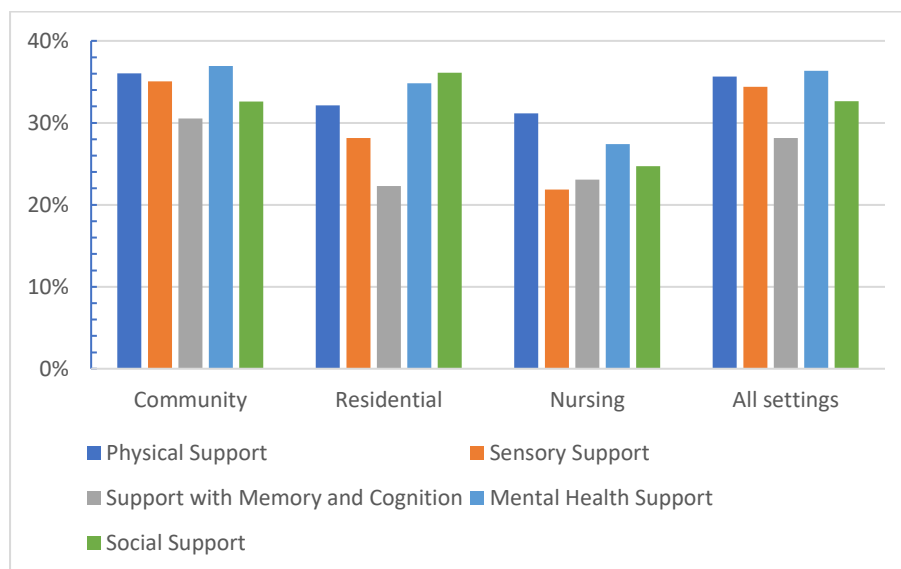
Base sizes range from 1,630 for males aged 65+ in nursing care to 285,430 for males aged 18-64 across all settings. The figures and bases for this chart and all others in this section are shown in section 3.

**Among working age adults without a learning disability those in residential and nursing settings were under-represented in the issued sample compared to those in community settings.**

Figure 2.2 shows that the pattern of under-representation by setting varied by primary support reason for the eligible population issued for stratum 2 (aged 18-64, all primary support reasons apart from learning disability). The most under-represented groups were those with sensory support needs in nursing settings (21.9 per cent) and those who need support with memory and cognition in residential (22.3 per cent) and nursing settings (23.1 per cent). Those with physical support needs and mental health support needs were most well-represented in all settings. Overall the most well represented group in the issued sample were those whose primary support reason is mental health support (36.9 per cent).

<sup>2</sup> The categories used in the analysis of the eligible population and sample were determined by the categories in which information about the eligible population is provided (e.g. only two age categories are available).

**Figure 2.2: ASCS: Stratum 2 (Aged 18-64 years): Percentage of eligible population issued by setting and primary support reason (all years 2015-19)**



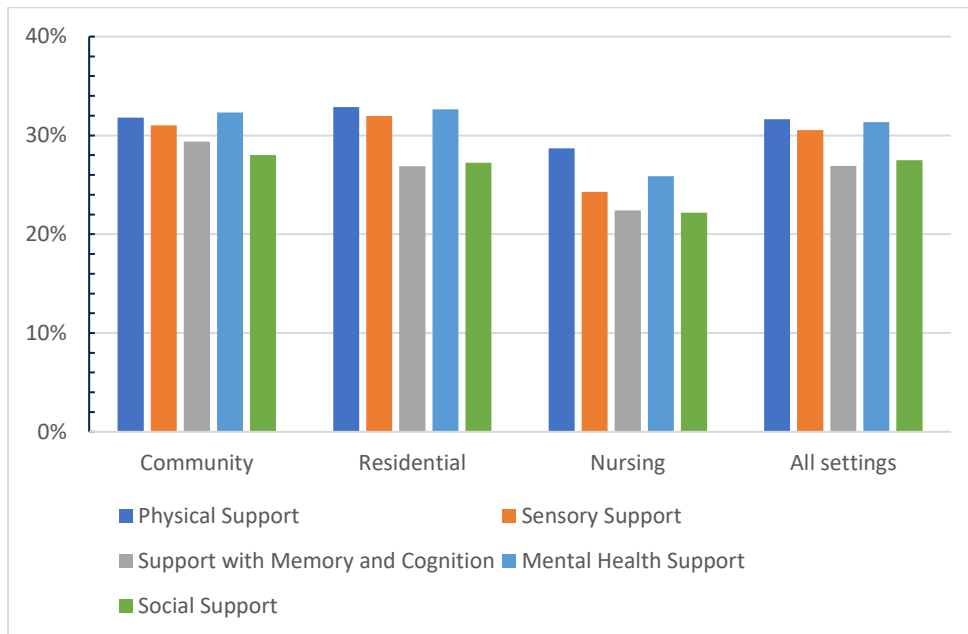
Base sizes range from 183 for those with sensory support needs in a nursing setting to 288,287 for those with physical support needs across all settings.

**Among older people in residential and nursing settings those in nursing settings were under-represented.**

**Among older people in both residential and in community settings those with memory and cognition support needs or social support needs were under-represented.**

Figure 2.3 shows the figures for stratum 3 (older people in residential and nursing care). This shows that those in nursing care were under-represented compared with those in residential care. In both settings those who need social support and support with memory and cognition were under-represented compared with those with other support reasons. Figure 2.3 also shows results for stratum 4 (older people in community settings). Those who need social support and support with memory and cognition were under-represented in the issued sample, while those with mental health support and physical support needs were well represented.

**Figure 2.3: ASCS: Stratum 3 (Aged 65+ years residential and nursing) and stratum 4 (Aged 65+ years community): Percentage of eligible population issued by setting and primary support reason (all years 2015-19)**



Base sizes range from 2,800 for those with social support needs in a nursing setting to 1,134,953 for those with physical support needs across all settings.

**Analysis controlling for a variety of characteristics confirms the greatest under-representation is among those in residential and nursing settings, and for particular support needs including memory and cognition issues.**

Regression analysis was carried out to explore the impact of a variety of factors on inclusion in the sample in ASCS. The model is shown in Table 3.22 in Section 3. The model controlled for stratum, primary support reason, setting, age, sex and year of survey<sup>3</sup>. Controlling for these factors, including stratum (which determines the number of cases issued), those with memory and cognition issues, sensory needs and social support needs were less likely than those with physical support needs to be issued to the sample. Those living in nursing settings and residential settings were less likely than those in community settings to be issued to the sample with the greatest under-representation among those in nursing settings. Those with mental health needs were more likely to be issued to the sample than those with physical support needs. After controlling for all these factors there is no difference by age in the percentage issued to the sample, while females are less likely to be issued to the sample than males.

<sup>3</sup> It was not possible for control for ethnicity as this information was not available in the population data.



### 2.1.2 Under-representation through differential response (ASCS)

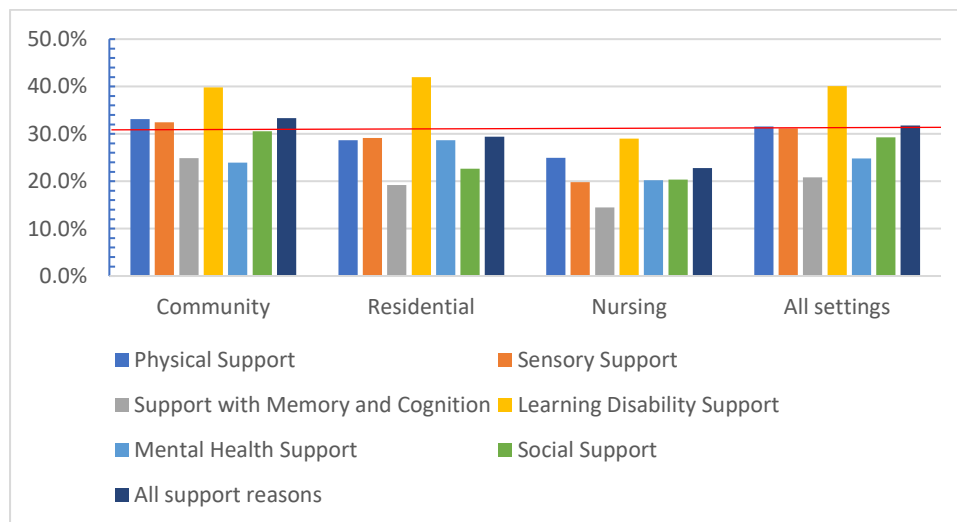
**Response rates to the survey vary by setting and primary support need with lowest response among those with memory and cognition needs in nursing and residential settings.**

**In community settings the lowest response is among those with mental health support needs.**

Once the sample has been issued and service users have been invited to take part, people may choose not to take part or be unable to take part for a variety of reasons and over time a declining percentage have been responding the survey. The overall response rate was 41 per cent in 2010-11, 35.8 per cent in 2015-16 and 31.8 per cent in 2018-19. These rates are calculated from the number responding over the number issued and do not distinguish between no longer being eligible (died or in hospital for example, non-contact, refusal to take part or inability to take part).

Figure 2.4 shows how response varied by setting and primary support reason in 2018-19 when the overall response rate was 31.8 per cent (as shown by the red line). Response rates varied across settings when considering overall response rate regardless of support reason. Response was highest in community settings (33.3 per cent) and lowest in nursing settings (22.8 per cent). Overall and in all settings the highest response rate was found among those with learning disabilities, with a response rate of 39.8 per cent in a community setting and 41.9 per cent in a residential setting. The lowest response rates were found among those who need support with memory and cognition, particularly in residential and nursing settings (19.2 per cent and 14.5 per cent respectively compared with 24.9 per cent among those in community settings). The lowest response rate in a community setting was found among those with mental health support needs (23.9 per cent). In residential settings the response rate among the mental health support need group was 28.6 per cent and in nursing settings it was 20.2 per cent.

**Figure 2.4: ASCS: Response rate to the survey by setting and primary support (2018-19)**

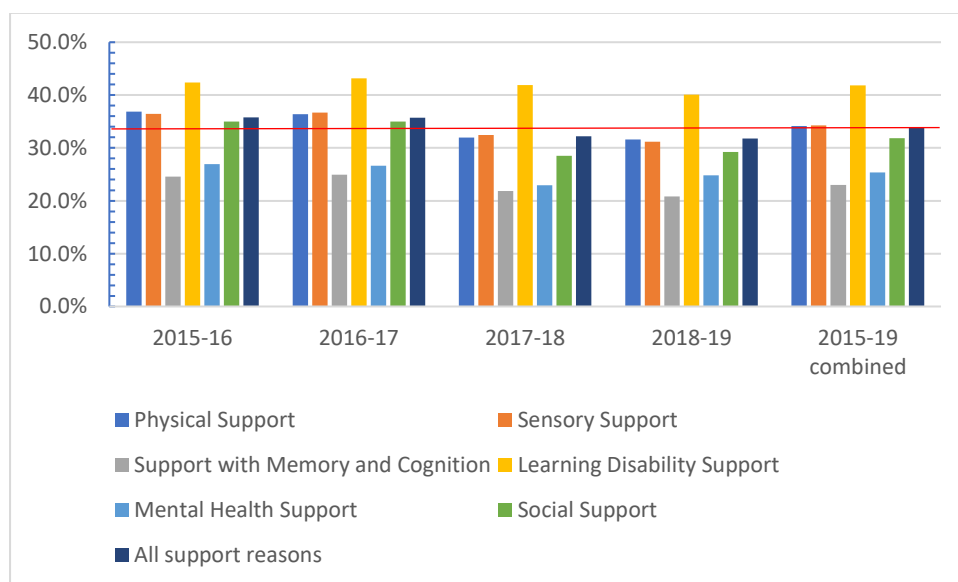


Base sizes range from 182 for sensory support in a nursing setting to 216,161 for all support reasons in all settings.

**Response rates have declined over time among all settings and support needs.**

Figure 2.5 shows the average response rate of 33.8 per cent across all four years shown here and all settings (indicated by the red line). This shows that overall response rates have declined over time from 35.8 per cent in 2015-16 to 31.8 per cent in 2018-19. It also shows that the pattern of response by primary support reason has not changed over time.

**Figure 2.5: ASCS: Response rate to the survey by primary support reason and year (2015-19)**

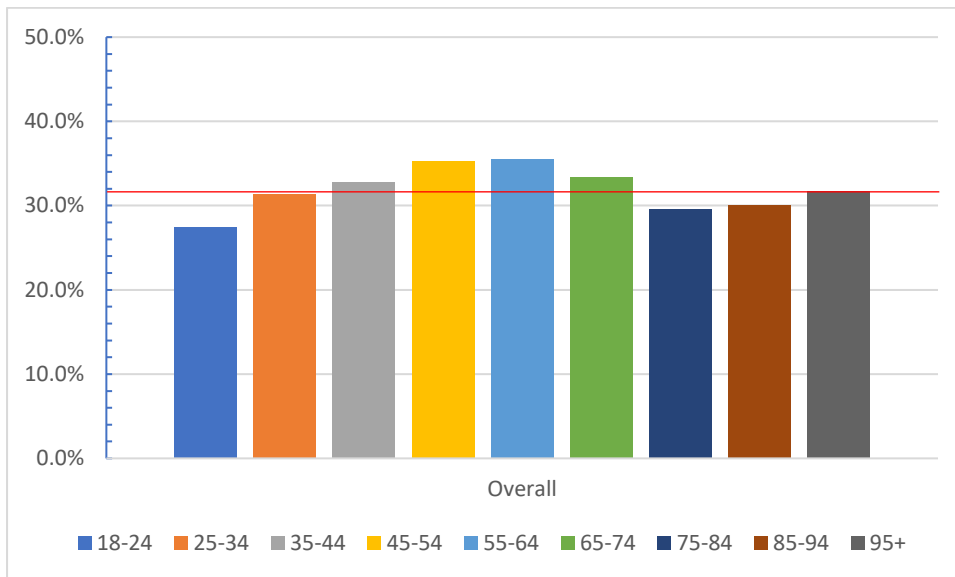


Base sizes range from 3,161 for sensory support in 2017-18 to 825,623 for all support reasons for 2015-19 combined.

**Response rates increase with age until age 55-64 and then decline before recovering slightly from age 85 and over.**

Figure 2.6 shows that the lowest response rates are among the youngest age group (18-24) and the highest among those aged 55-64 years. This means that any analysis carried out for the two age groups in the public data (18-64 and 54+) will not be able to explore the underlying age patterns in response. There are no clear patterns by gender (table 3.8 in section 3 shows the figures).

**Figure 2.6: ASCS: Response rate to the survey by age (2018-19)**

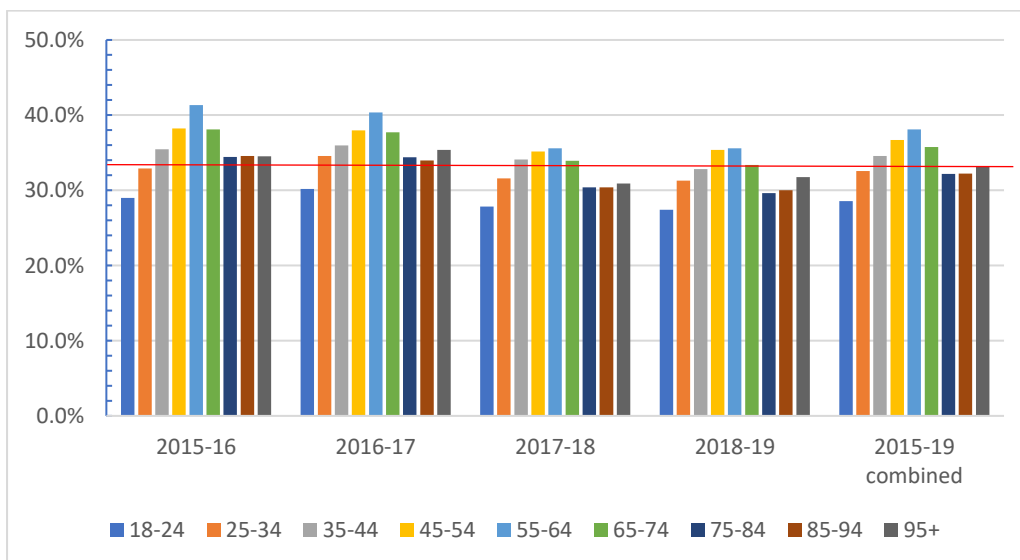


Base sizes range from 5,812 for males aged 95+ to for sensory support in 2017-18 to 825,623 for males and females for all ages combined.

**Response rates have declined over time among all age groups.**

Figure 2.7 shows that as response has declined between 2015-16 and 2018-19, the age patterns in response have remained broadly unchanged. The red line indicates the average response rates across all four years of 33.8 per cent. The lowest response has been in the youngest group and highest in the 55-64 age group. The pattern has become slightly less marked in 2017-18 and 2018-19 than previous years and in 2016-17 response among the youngest two age groups (18-34) increased. This shows that the decline in response has not exacerbated under-representation in the youngest age groups.

**Figure 2.7: ASCS: Response rate to the survey by age and year (2015-19)**

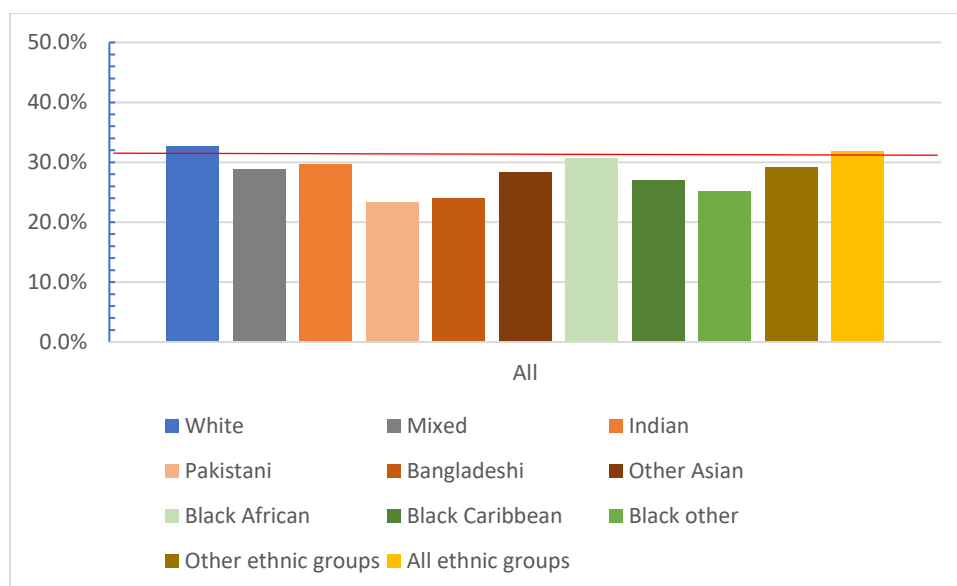


Base sizes range from 8,849 for those aged 95+ in 2015-16 to 825,623 for all ages combined across all years.

### Response varied by ethnicity with response being highest in the White group but with considerable variation among the other ethnic groups.

Figure 2.8 shows that response in 2018-19 response was highest in the White ethnic group (32.7 per cent). Among other ethnic groups response rates were highest among those from Black African (30.7 per cent) and Indian backgrounds (29.7 per cent). The lowest response rates were among those of Pakistani (23.3 per cent), Bangladeshi (24.0 per cent), Black Other (25.1 per cent) and Black Caribbean backgrounds (26.9 per cent). These patterns show the importance of exploring differentials in response by detailed ethnic group breakdown rather than aggregated groups such as White/ non-White or even White, Asian, Black etc. For example, among those from Asian backgrounds, response is higher in the Indian group than the Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups. Response varied by ethnicity in all years of the survey with a similar pattern in all years. There is no evidence that declines in response have increased disparities in representativeness by ethnicity.

**Figure 2.8: ASCS: Response rate to the survey by ethnicity (2018-19)**



Base sizes range from 1,769 for those of in the Bangladeshi group to 216,161 for all ethnic groups combined.

### When taking account of multiple factors, those living in nursing care and those with and with memory and cognition support needs still had the lowest response rates.

Regression analysis was carried out to explore the impact of a variety of factors on response. The model is shown in Table 3.23. The model controlled for setting, primary support reason, ethnicity, age, sex and year of taking part. Those in nursing care and residential care were both significantly less likely to respond than those living in community settings. The lowest response was found for those whose primary support reason was memory and cognition, followed by those with mental health support needs. The ethnic differences shown in Figure 2.8 remained even after controlling for other factors with the lowest response rates among people of Bangladeshi and Pakistani ethnicity. After controlling for all factors, the lowest response was found among younger people. The analysis of age in Figure 2.6 shows response rates declining in the older age groups, however, once controlling for setting and primary support reason response rates are lowest in the youngest

two age categories (18-24 and 25-34 years). Response rates have declined over time from 2015-16 even when controlling for all these factors, showing that declines in response are not a result of changing sample composition.

### 2.1.3 Geographical (at LA or other level) or other variations in these patterns

**Although overall response rates are lower in nursing and residential settings, and among the youngest (and oldest), these patterns are not found in all local authorities. In contrast response is lower among those with memory and cognition needs and those with mental health support needs in almost all local authorities.**

When breaking down by stratum and support need or other relevant characteristic at local authority level, the sample sizes are too small for analysis. However, it can be observed that patterns vary by local authorities. Where a group is under-represented overall, this is not found across all local authorities. This means that as well as looking at national patterns, individual local authorities should also look at their individual patterns to identify under-represented groups in the issued sample.

We also looked at response rates by local authority and various characteristics. The table with response rates and bases can be found in Annex C (Excel). The analysis so far has shown that response differentials between groups are relatively consistent from year to year so in order to ensure the sample size in each local authority were large enough the analysis was carried out combining four years of the survey. Considering setting, out of 151 local authorities<sup>4</sup> 105 local authorities had a lower response rate among those in residential care than among those in community settings and 142 had a lower response rate in nursing care than community settings. Therefore, nearly a third of local authorities had response rates in residential settings the same as or higher than in community settings and so there may be scope to learn from this experience. When considering primary support reason, in 149 of the 152 local authorities response rates among those who needed support with memory and cognition were lower than among those with physical support needs. The results for mental health support needs were similar with response being lower for this group than for those with physical support as the primary support reason in 148 of the local authorities. This shows that under-representation for those with memory and cognition support needs and those with mental health support needs is an issue found across almost all local authorities. In contrast, in only ten of the 151 local authorities were response rates lower for those with learning disability support needs than for those with physical support needs.

Looking at age, in only six local authorities was response lower for those in the middle age group (45-64) than among those aged 18-44. In 72 local authorities response was lower among those aged 65+ than among those aged 18-44 and in 80 local authorities response rates were the same or higher in the oldest age groups. There is scope to examine the practices in the local authorities alongside information about their demographic profile in order to share good practice on encouraging response from the younger and older age groups.

There are no clear patterns in representativeness by type of local authority or region. Information in Annex C allows this to be explored.

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<sup>4</sup> 151 local authorities participate in the ASCS, though there were 152 in total in 2018-19.

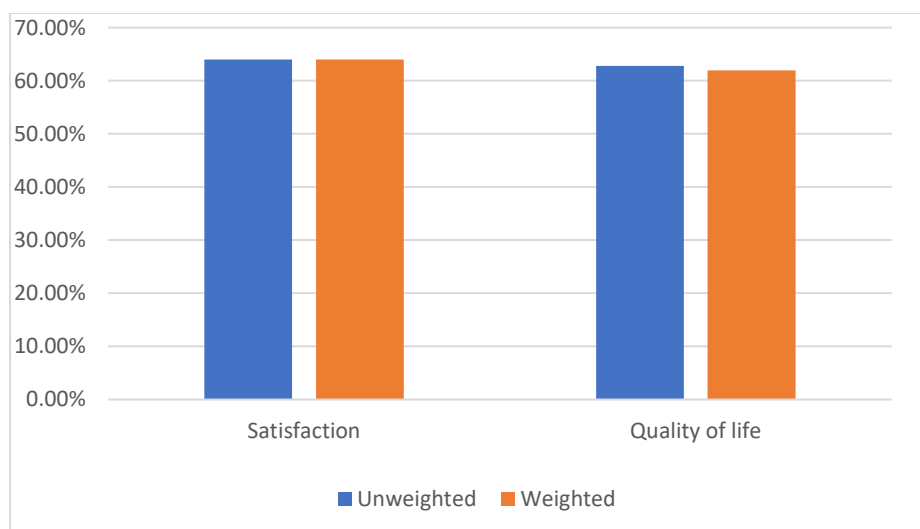
### 2.1.4 Impact of under-representativeness on estimates (ASCS)

**Although there is under-representation of certain groups in the responding sample there is no evidence that this impacts on survey estimates.**

Taking account of the information available for the eligible population and the responding population of service users (age, sex, primary support reason, setting, local authority), weights were created to correct for under-representation. When analysis of key variables was carried out unweighted and weighted the results showed that weighting had no impact on overall figures. This shows that for the factors considered, under-representation does not impact on survey estimates. It should be noted that it was not possible to consider the impact of differentials in response by ethnicity or more detailed age categories because this information is not available for the eligible population. Figure 2.9 shows that estimates vary by less than one percentage point when comparing unweighted and weighted figures for being extremely or very satisfied with care and support services. Figure 2.9 also shows that weighted and unweighted figures for quality of life vary by about one percentage point. These patterns were found across all four years of the survey included in the analysis.

**Figure 2.9: ASCS: Percentage reporting they are extremely or very satisfied with care and support services, weighted and unweighted (2018-19)**

**Percentage reporting quality of life is so good it could not be better or very good, weighted and unweighted (2018-19)**



Base sizes (unweighted) are 67,103 for satisfaction and 66,858 for quality of life

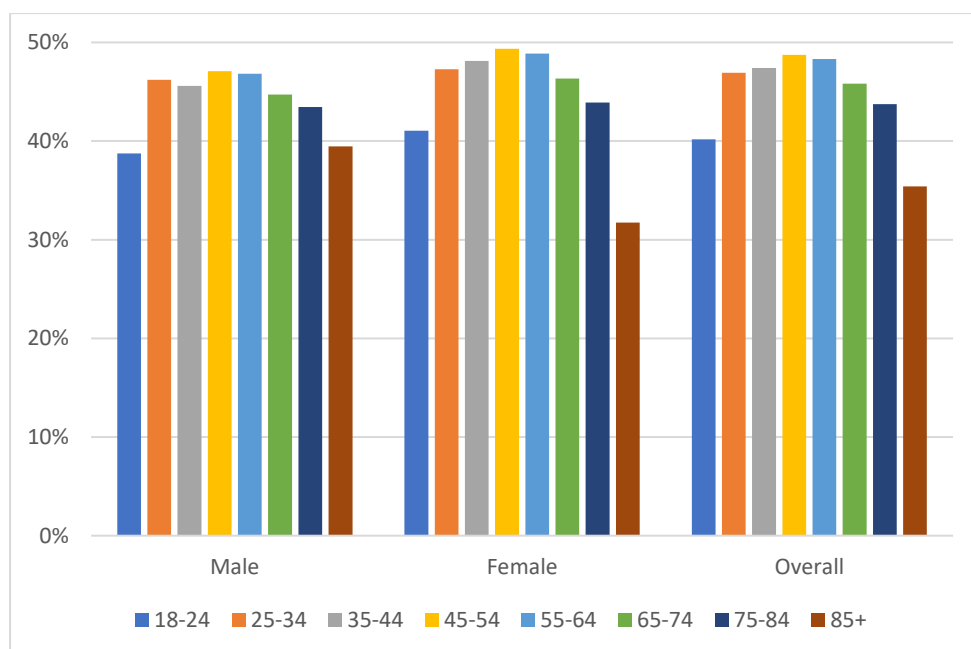
## 2.2 SACE

### 2.2.1 Profile of the issued sample compared with the eligible population (SACE)

**The issued sample for SACE under-represents the youngest and oldest carers and this pattern is found in both recent survey years.**

The SACE sample is not stratified and so it is possible to compare the percentage of the eligible population issued to the sample between groups across all carers. Figure 2.10 shows that the percentage of the eligible sample issued is lowest in the youngest (40.2 per cent for age 18-24) and oldest (35.4 per cent for age 85+) age groups. Generally, the percentage of females issued is slightly higher than males, however the exception is the oldest age group where a lower percentage of females (31.7 per cent) was issued than for any other age groups and compared with men in that age group (39.5 per cent).

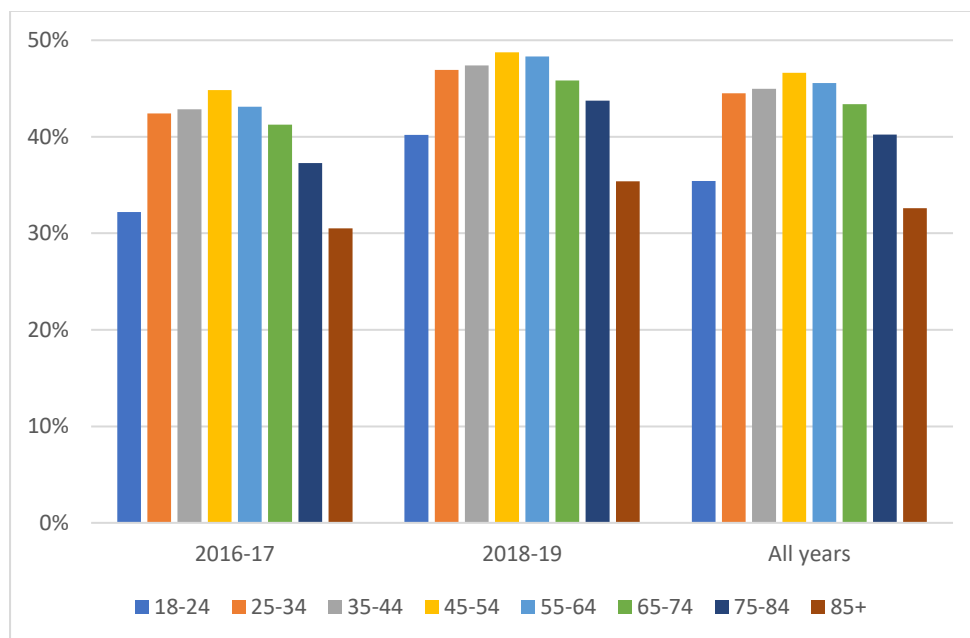
**Figure 2.10: SACE: Percentage of eligible population issued by sex and age (2018-19)**



Base sizes vary from 1,471 for males aged 18-24 to 61,429 for overall aged 55-64

Figure 2.11 shows how the percentage of the eligible population issued to the sample has increased between 2016-17 and 2018-19 in all age groups. The pattern of under-representation being greatest among the youngest and oldest has remained consistent.

**Figure 2.11: SACE: Percentage of eligible population issued by age and year (2016-19)**



Base sizes vary from 3,900 for those aged 18-24 in 2018-19 to 69,023 for those aged 55-64 in 2016-17

### **After controlling for other factors the youngest and oldest carers are still least likely to be invited to take part.**

Regression analysis was carried out to explore the impact of a variety of factors on inclusion in the sample. The model is shown in Table 3.24 in Section 3. The model controlled for age, sex and year of survey. After controlling for these factors, the patterns identified in the bivariate analysis remain with the youngest and oldest age groups being least likely to be issued in the sample, showing these groups are under-represented. Overall females were very slightly more likely than men to be issued to the sample.

#### **2.2.2 Under-representation through differential response (SACE)**

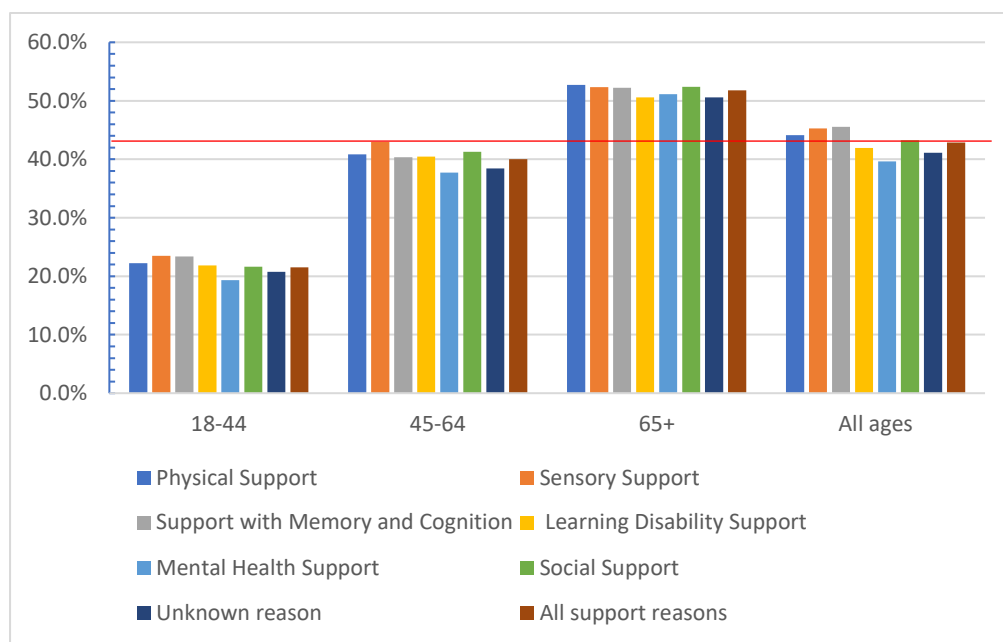
### **Among carers it is the age of carer rather than the support need of the person they are caring for which shows most variation in response.**

Under-representation on SACE also occurs because some groups are less likely to respond to the survey than others after being invited to take part. Figure 2.12 shows response rates across two years of the survey (2016-17 and 2018-19) to allow for large enough base sizes by age and primary support reason. The mean response rate across the two years was 42.8 per cent (shown by the red line). It shows that there is relatively little difference in response rates by primary support reason. The only clear difference is a slightly higher than average response rate among those caring for people who need support with memory and cognition and slightly lower response rates among those caring for people who need mental health



support or learning disability support. However, this is not found in all age groups. This is a contrast to the ASCS where there is a clear pattern of response by primary support reason and where the lowest response is found among those who need support with memory and cognition. The clearest finding from this chart is the marked difference in response rates by age of the carer.

**Figure 2.12: SACE: Response rate by primary support reason of person cared for and the age of the carer (2016-19)**



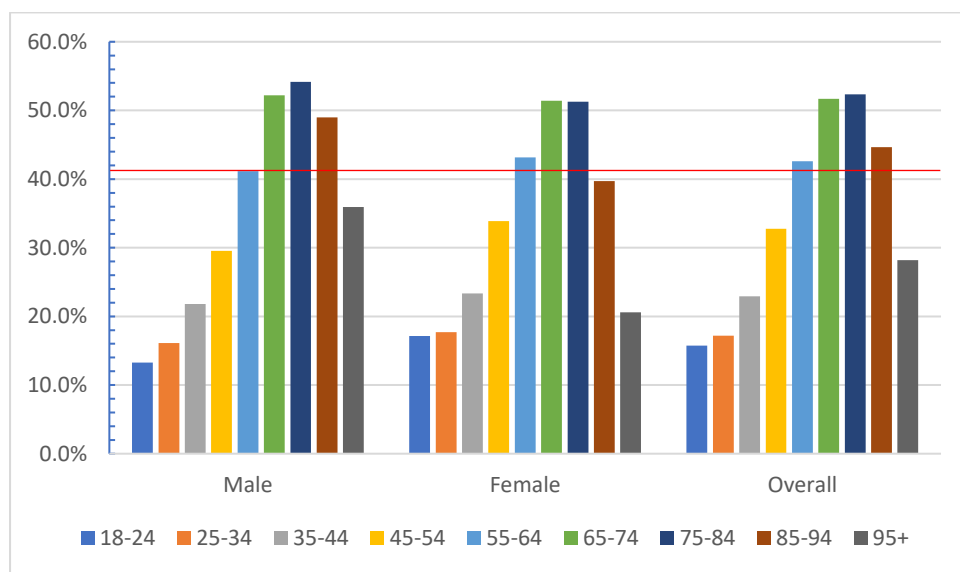
Base sizes vary from 413 for those aged 18-44 years with sensory support needs to 103,500 for people of all ages with physical support needs

**Response rates are generally higher for female carers than male carers except in the oldest age groups.**

**The youngest and oldest carers are most under-represented by response.**

The mean response rate in 2018-19 was 41.5 per cent. Figure 2.13 shows the variation in response rates by age and gender of the carer in 2018-19, with a more detailed age breakdown than is possible when looking at primary support reason as well. Response was lowest among the youngest age groups, with an increase up to age 75-84 followed by decline in the oldest age groups. Response rates are very similar in each age group for males and females, except among those aged 85 and over when response rates for females were lower than those for males.

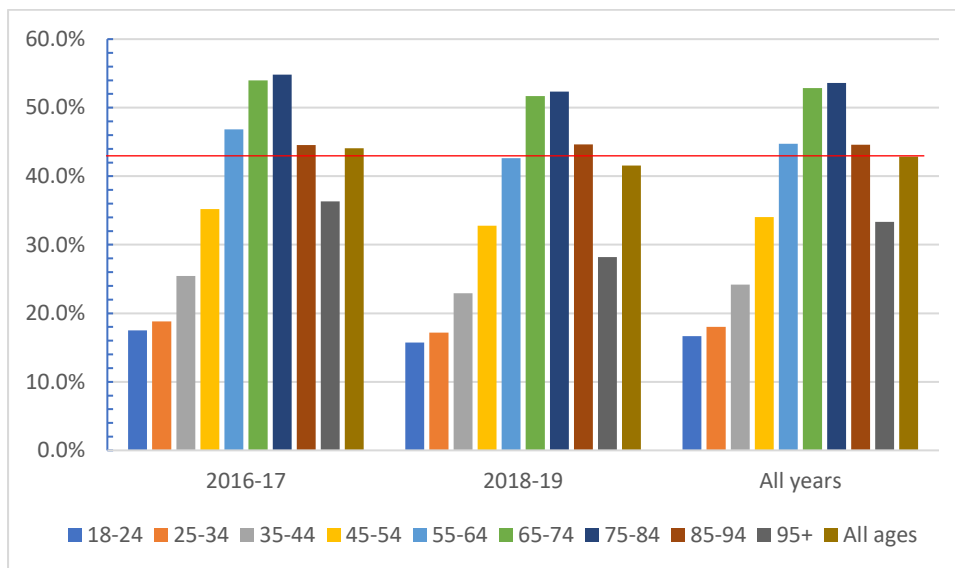
**Figure 2.13: SACE: Response rate to the survey by sex and age (2018-19)**



Base sizes vary from 167 for males aged 95+ to 21,773 for females aged 55-64

**Declines in response rates over time are found in all age groups and there is no evidence of increasing under-representativeness by age.**

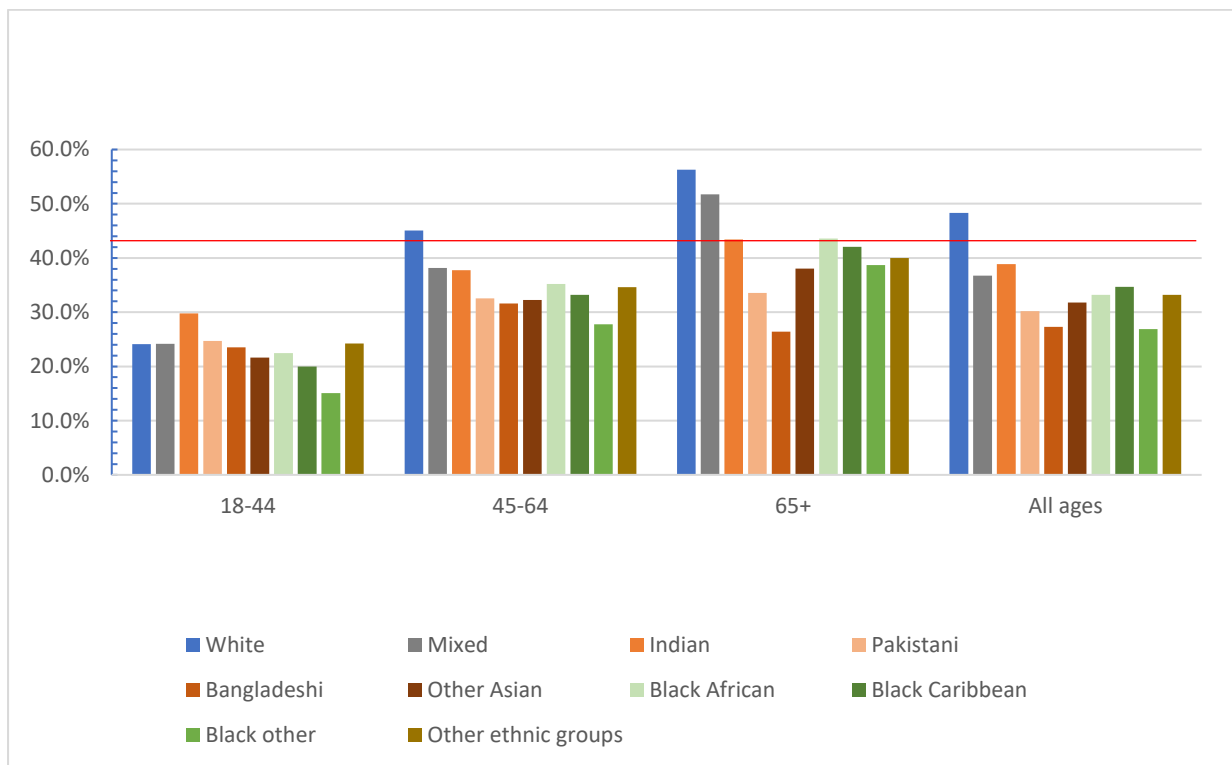
Figure 2.14 shows the average response rate across the two years of the survey was 42.8 per cent. Response rates declined slightly between 2016-17 (44.1 per cent) and 2018-19 (41.5 per cent). This was found in all age groups except for those aged 85-94. The response patterns by age are very similar in each year, showing that the decline in response rates is not associated with an increase in under-representation among the youngest age groups. There is some evidence of an increase in under-representation among those aged 95 and over, but this group has a relatively small base size (but shown as a separate group because it is quite different from the age group below).

**Figure 2.14: SACE: Response rate to the survey by age and year (2016-19)**

Base sizes vary from 337 for those aged 95+ to 59,534 for those aged 55-64 across both years.

**Patterns of response by ethnicity vary by age, with evidence of under-representation for other ethnic groups being found mainly in the older age groups and not among younger carers.**

Figure 2.15 shows response rates by ethnicity and age for combined years of the survey (2016-17 and 2018-19). It shows that the patterns of response vary considerably between age groups. Overall the highest response rates are found in the White group, with lowest response among those from Bangladeshi, Pakistani and Black Other backgrounds. However, among the youngest age groups response was highest among those of Indian ethnicity, followed by those of Pakistani, Mixed and Other ethnic backgrounds. Those with the other three Asian backgrounds (Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Other Asian) had a similar response rate to the White group among those aged 18-44 but among middle aged (45-64) and older people (65+) these groups had lower response rates than the White group, with disparities increasing with age. This is because of faster increases in response rates with age among the White group, and because in the Bangladeshi group response was lower among those aged 65 and over than in the younger age groups, despite the general pattern of response rates increasing with age. The lowest response rate across all age and ethnic groups was among those aged 18-44 in the Black Other group (15.1 per cent).

**Figure 2.15: SACE: Response rate to the survey by age and ethnicity (2016-19)**

Base sizes vary from 485 for those aged 18-44 in the Black other group to 172,055 for those in the white group across all ages.

### **Younger carers are under-represented, as are those from some ethnic minority backgrounds, after controlling for all factors together.**

Regression analysis was carried out to explore the impact of a variety of factors on response rates. The model is shown in Table 3.25 in Section 3. The model controlled for primary support reason of the person cared for, ethnicity of carer, age of carer, sex of carer and year of taking part. This showed that after controlling for all these factors the bivariate relationships described from the tables above remained. Response rates were lowest for the youngest carers, those from some ethnic minority groups and those who took part in 2018-19 rather than 2016-17. Although the bivariate analysis did not show clear patterns by primary support reason, after controlling for all these factors response rates were lowest among those caring for those with physical support needs and highest for those caring for people who needed support with memory and cognition.

### 2.2.3 Geographical (at LA or other level) or other variations in these patterns

#### **The pattern of under-representation of the youngest carers is found across most local authorities.**

Analysis by local authority and age over the two years of the survey (2016-17 and 2018-19) showed that in 146 of the 151 local authorities response rates were higher among those aged 45-64 than in the youngest group (aged 18-44) and that in 148 response was higher in the oldest group (65+) than in the youngest group.

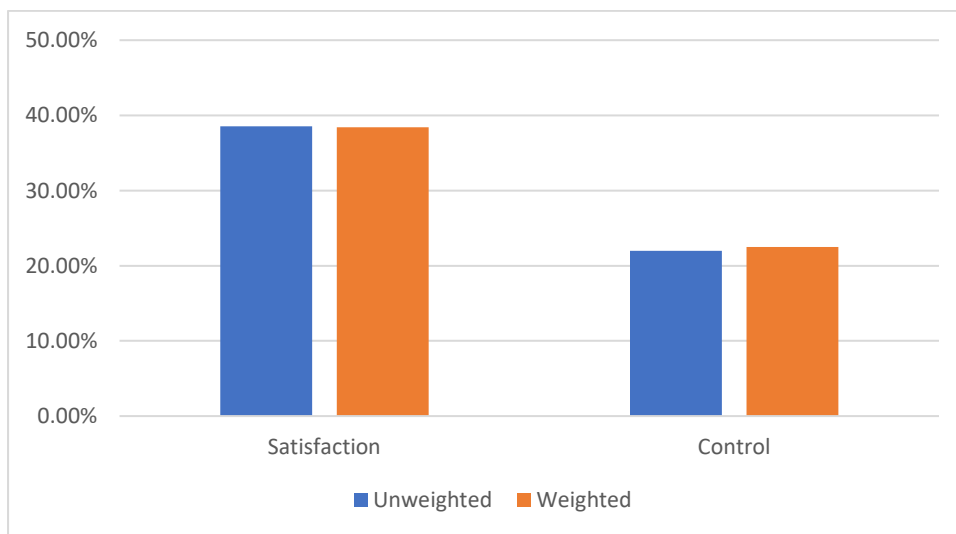
### 2.2.4 Impact of under-representativeness on estimates (SACE)

**Although there is under-representation of certain groups in the responding sample there is no evidence that this impacts on survey estimates.**

Taking account of the information available for the eligible population and the responding population of service users (age, sex, local authority and year), weights were created to correct for under-representation. When analysis of key variables was carried out unweighted and weighted the results showed that weighting had no impact on overall figures. It should be noted that it was not possible to consider the impact of differentials in response by ethnicity or primary support reason of the person cared for as they are not available for the eligible population. Figure 2.16 shows that estimates vary by less than one percentage point when comparing unweighted and weighted figures for being extremely or very satisfied with support or services received by them or the person they care for in both survey years. Figure 2.16 also shows that weighted and unweighted figures for control over daily life vary by less than one percentage point in both years.

**Figure 2.16: SACE: Percentage reporting they are extremely or very satisfied with support or services, weighted and unweighted (2018-19)**

**Percentage reporting as much control as they would like over their daily life, weighted and unweighted (2018-19)**



Base sizes (unweighted) are 36,011 for both satisfaction and 47,893 for control .

### 3 Tables of percentages and bases

This Annex provides tables for figures from the secondary analysis shown in the previous section. Figures shown in square brackets show which figure in section 2 it refers to.

**Table 3.1 ASCS: Stratum 1 (Learning disability): Percentage of eligible population issued by setting, sex and age (all years 2015-19) [Figure 2.1]**

Sex and age group	Community		Residential		Nursing		All settings	
	% Issued	Base	% Issued	Base	% Issued	Base	% Issued	Base
Male 18 to 64	32.7%	228,394	27.4%	53,325	14.4%	3,711	31.5%	285,430
Female 18 to 64	32.6%	160,949	27.5%	35,589	15.4%	3,106	31.4%	199,644
Male 65+	33.0%	18,984	28.0%	10,816	15.4%	1,630	30.4%	31,430
Female 65+	33.7%	17,072	25.8%	11,299	18.2%	1,885	29.8%	30,256

**Table 3.2 ASCS: Stratum 2 (Aged 18-64 years): Percentage of eligible population issued by setting and primary support reason (all years 2015-19) [Figure 2.2]**

Primary support reason	Community		Residential		Nursing		All settings	
	% Issued	Base	% Issued	Base	% Issued	Base	% Issued	Base
Physical Support	36.0%	261,262	32.1%	16,210	31.2%	10,815	35.6%	288,287
Sensory Support	35.0%	12,408	28.2%	948	21.9%	183	34.4%	13,539
Support with Memory and Cognition	30.5%	9,844	22.3%	2,768	23.1%	1,382	28.2%	13,994
Mental Health Support	36.9%	143,892	34.8%	24,693	27.4%	5,740	36.3%	174,325
Social Support	32.6%	25,649	36.1%	1,304	24.7%	409	32.6%	27,362
All support reasons	34.4%	842,398	29.4%	134,837	25.3%	25,346	33.5%	1,002,581

**Table 3.3 ASCS: Stratum 3 (Aged 65+ years residential and nursing) and stratum 4 (Aged 65+ years community): Percentage of eligible population issued by setting and primary support reason (all years 2015-19) [Figure 2.3]**

ALL 65+	Community		Residential		Nursing		All settings		
	% Issued	Base	% Issued	Base	% Issued	Base	% Issued	Base	
<b>Primary support reason</b>									
<b>Physical Support</b>	31.8%	768,392	32.9%	232,246	28.7%	134,315	31.7%	1,134,953	1,134,953
<b>Sensory Support</b>	31.0%	19,940	32.0%	5,829	24.3%	2,832	30.5%	28,601	28,601
<b>Support with Memory and Cognition</b>	29.4%	70,305	26.9%	88,086	22.4%	38,163	26.9%	196,554	196,554
<b>Learning Disability Support</b>	33.3%	36,056	26.9%	22,115	16.9%	3,515	30.1%	61,686	61,686
<b>Mental Health Support</b>	32.3%	57,063	32.6%	44,482	25.9%	20,648	31.3%	122,193	122,193
<b>Social Support</b>	28.0%	32,974	27.2%	7,195	22.2%	2,800	27.5%	42,969	42,969
<b>All support reasons</b>	31.6%	984,730	31.1%	399,953	26.9%	202,273	30.8%	1,586,956	1,586,956

**Table 3.4: ASCS: Percentage of eligible population issued by stratum and year (all years 2015-19)**

Strata	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	% issued	Base	% issued	Base	% issued	Base	% issued	Base
<b>Stratum 1 (Learning disability)</b>	31.0%	131,686	31.4%	133,564	30.8%	137,996	32.0%	143,514
<b>Stratum 2 (18-64 not learning disability)</b>	34.5%	133,231	34.4%	130,001	34.9%	130,341	38.2%	123,934
<b>Stratum 3 (65+ residential and nursing)</b>	29.1%	144,833	28.2%	150,979	29.5%	141,732	32.9%	139,052
<b>Stratum 4 (65+ community)</b>	30.5%	248,072	31.0%	238,806	30.6%	235,870	34.2%	225,926

**Table 3.5 ASCS: Support with memory and cognition: Percentage of eligible population issued by stratum, setting and year (2015-19)**

Strata	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	% issued	Base	% issued	Base	% issued	Base	% issued	Base
<b>Stratum 2 (18-64 not learning disability)</b>	34.5%	133,231	34.4%	130,001	34.9%	130,341	38.2%	123,934
<b>Stratum 2 residential</b>	20.7%	639	30.7%	573	17.9%	755	21.7%	801
<b>Stratum 2 nursing</b>	23.9%	326	26.7%	318	19.5%	380	22.9%	358
<b>Stratum 3 (65+ residential and nursing)</b>	29.1%	144,833	28.2%	150,979	29.5%	141,732	32.9%	139,052
<b>Stratum 3 residential</b>	24.8%	22,511	26.4%	22,782	27.6%	21,136	28.9%	21,657
<b>Stratum 3 nursing</b>	22.1%	8,718	22.2%	9,786	20.5%	10,278	25.1%	9,381

**Table 3.6 Response rate to the survey by setting and primary support (2018-19) [Figure 2.4]**

Primary Support Reason	Community		Residential		Nursing		All settings	
	% responding	Base	% responding	Base	% responding	Base	% responding	Base
<b>Physical Support</b>	33.1%	89,047	28.7%	21,609	25.0%	11,024	31.6%	121,680
<b>Sensory Support</b>	32.4%	2,547	29.1%	556	19.8%	182	31.2%	3,285
<b>Support with Memory and Cognition</b>	24.9%	6,351	19.2%	6,438	14.5%	2,434	20.8%	15,223
<b>Learning Disability Support</b>	39.8%	38,197	41.9%	7,297	29.0%	359	40.1%	45,853
<b>Mental Health Support</b>	23.9%	17,025	28.6%	6,078	20.2%	1,864	24.8%	24,967
<b>Social Support</b>	30.6%	4,348	22.7%	618	20.3%	187	29.2%	5,153
<b>All support reasons</b>	33.3%	157,515	29.4%	42,596	22.8%	16,050	31.8%	216,161



**Table 3.7 Response rate to the survey by primary support reason and year (2015-19) [Figure 2.5]**

Primary support reason	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2015-19 combined	
	% responding	Base	% responding	Base	% responding	Base	% responding	Base	% responding	Base
<b>1 Physical Support</b>	36.9%	114,569	36.4%	113,107	32.0%	112,599	31.6%	121,680	34.2%	461,955
<b>2 Sensory Support</b>	36.4%	3,546	36.7%	3,400	32.5%	3,161	31.2%	3,285	34.3%	13,392
<b>3 Support with Memory and Cognition</b>	24.6%	13,611	25.0%	14,169	21.8%	13,809	20.8%	15,223	23.0%	56,812
<b>4 Learning Disability Support</b>	42.4%	40,764	43.1%	41,908	41.9%	42,557	40.1%	45,853	41.8%	171,082
<b>5 Mental Health Support</b>	26.9%	27,087	26.6%	25,366	22.9%	24,214	24.8%	24,967	25.4%	101,634
<b>6 Social Support</b>	35.0%	4,867	35.0%	5,125	28.5%	5,603	29.2%	5,153	31.8%	20,748
<b>All support reasons</b>	35.8%	204,444	35.7%	203,075	32.2%	201,943	31.8%	216,161	33.8%	825,623

**Table 3.8 ASCS: Response rate to the survey by sex and age (2018-19) [Figure 2.6]**

Age groups	Male		Female		Overall	
	% responding	Base	% responding	Base	% responding	Base
<b>18-24</b>	27.6%	24,683	30.2%	14,498	28.6%	39,181
<b>25-34</b>	31.6%	35,762	33.8%	25,328	32.6%	61,090
<b>35-44</b>	34.5%	30,711	34.6%	27,068	34.6%	57,779
<b>45-54</b>	36.9%	43,858	36.5%	42,549	36.7%	86,407
<b>55-64</b>	38.0%	45,887	38.1%	45,754	38.1%	91,641
<b>65-74</b>	35.2%	48,704	36.2%	55,899	35.7%	104,603
<b>75-84</b>	32.1%	59,692	32.2%	105,150	32.2%	164,842
<b>85-94</b>	31.7%	46,992	32.4%	136,149	32.2%	183,141
<b>95+</b>	33.3%	5,812	33.1%	31,127	33.1%	36,939
<b>All ages</b>	33.8%	342,101	33.9%	483,522	33.8%	825,623

**Table 3.9: ASCS: Response rate to the survey by age and year (2015-19) [Figure 2.7]**

Age group	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2015-19 combined	
	% responding	Base	% responding	Base	% responding	Base	% responding	Base	% responding	Base
18-24	29.0%	9,539	30.2%	9,627	27.8%	9,530	27.4%	10,485	28.6%	39,181
25-34	32.9%	14,394	34.6%	14,885	31.6%	15,341	31.3%	16,470	32.6%	61,090
35-44	35.5%	14,711	36.0%	14,287	34.1%	14,204	32.8%	14,577	34.6%	57,779
45-54	38.2%	21,933	38.0%	21,354	35.2%	21,355	35.4%	21,765	36.7%	86,407
55-64	41.4%	21,730	40.3%	21,893	35.6%	22,981	35.6%	25,037	38.1%	91,641
65-74	38.1%	25,271	37.7%	26,229	33.9%	25,434	33.4%	27,669	35.7%	104,603
75-84	34.4%	41,148	34.4%	40,744	30.4%	39,879	29.6%	43,071	32.2%	164,842
85-94	34.6%	46,869	34.0%	44,910	30.4%	44,112	30.0%	47,250	32.2%	183,141
95+	34.5%	8,849	35.4%	9,146	30.9%	9,107	31.8%	9,837	33.1%	36,939
All Ages	35.8%	204,444	35.7%	203,075	32.2%	201,943	31.8%	216,161	33.8%	825,623

**Table 3.10 ASCS: Response rate to the survey by ethnicity (2018-19) [Figure 2.8]**

Ethnic group	% responding	Base
White	32.7%	176,733
Mixed	28.9%	2,934
Indian	29.7%	5,130
Pakistani	23.3%	3,309
Bangladeshi	24.0%	1,769
Other Asian	28.3%	3,650
Black African	30.7%	3,205
Black Caribbean	26.9%	5,428
Black other	25.1%	2,420
Other ethnic groups	29.1%	2,474
Missing ethnicity	27.3%	9,109
All ethnic groups	31.8%	216,161

**Table 3.11 ASCS: Response rate to the survey by ethnicity and year (2015-19)**

	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2015-19 combined	
	% responding	Base	% responding	Base	% responding	Base	% responding	Base	% responding	Base
White	36.8%	170,171	36.8%	168,858	33.2%	164,550	32.7%	176,733	34.9%	680,312
Mixed	33.1%	2,551	36.6%	2,779	28.2%	2,805	28.9%	2,934	31.6%	11,069
Indian	32.4%	4,681	29.9%	4,422	30.1%	4,816	29.7%	5,130	30.5%	19,049
Pakistani	26.7%	2,650	27.1%	2,946	22.9%	3,276	23.3%	3,309	24.8%	12,181
Bangladeshi	25.1%	1,666	25.8%	1,619	23.4%	1,557	24.0%	1,769	24.5%	6,611
Other Asian	31.6%	3,161	30.4%	3,093	27.3%	3,310	28.3%	3,650	29.3%	13,214
Black African	32.0%	3,178	32.7%	3,249	30.2%	3,186	30.7%	3,205	31.4%	12,818
Black Caribbean	28.4%	5,428	29.9%	5,619	27.2%	5,293	26.9%	5,428	28.1%	21,768
Black other	31.1%	2,034	29.0%	2,014	26.8%	2,025	25.1%	2,420	27.9%	8,493
Other ethnic groups	31.3%	2,175	31.0%	2,492	27.7%	2,419	29.1%	2,474	29.8%	9,560
Missing ethnicity	31.8%	6,749	31.7%	5,984	29.3%	8,706	27.3%	9,109	29.7%	30,548
All ethnic groups	35.8%	204,444	35.7%	203,075	32.2%	201,943	31.8%	216,161	33.8%	825,623

**Table 3.12 ASCS: Percentage reporting they are extremely or very satisfied with care and support services, weighted and unweighted by year [Figure 2.9]**

Year	Unweighted	Weighted	Difference	Unweighted base
2015-16	64.2%	64.0%	0.2%	71,337
2016-17	64.4%	64.6%	-0.2%	70,851
2017-18	64.8%	64.7%	0.1%	63,495
2018-19	64.0%	64.0%	0.0%	67,103
ALL	64.3%	64.3%	0.0%	272,786

**Table 3.13 ASCS: Percentage reporting quality of life is so could it could not be better or very good, weighted and unweighted by year [Figure 2.9]**

Year	Unweighted	Weighted	Difference	Unweighted base
2015-16	62.6%	61.8%	0.8%	71,377
2016-17	62.5%	61.7%	0.8%	70,747
2017-18	63.6%	62.4%	1.2%	63,364
2018-19	62.8%	61.9%	0.8%	66,858
ALL	62.9%	61.9%	0.9%	272,346

**Table 3.14 SACE: Percentage of eligible population issued by sex and age (2018-19) [Figure 2.10]**

Age group	Male		Female		Overall	
	% issued	Base	% issued	Base	% issued	Base
18-24	38.7%	1,471	41.0%	2,429	40.2%	3,900
25-34	46.2%	2,986	47.3%	6,026	46.9%	9,012
35-44	45.6%	5,146	48.1%	12,815	47.4%	17,961
45-54	47.1%	12,446	49.3%	34,295	48.7%	46,741
55-64	46.8%	17,005	48.9%	44,424	48.3%	61,429
65-74	44.7%	16,746	46.3%	36,169	45.8%	52,915
75-84	43.5%	16,677	43.9%	27,200	43.7%	43,877
85+	39.5%	9,624	31.7%	10,648	35.4%	20,272
All Ages	44.6%	82,101	46.4%	174,006	45.8%	256,107

**Table 3.15 SACE: Percentage of eligible population issued by age and year (2016-19) [Figure 2.11]**

Age group	2016-17		2018-19		All years	
	% issued	Base	% issued	Base	% issued	Base
18-24	32.2%	5,722	40.2%	3900	35.4%	9,622
25-34	42.4%	10,362	46.9%	9012	44.5%	19,374
35-44	42.8%	20,708	47.4%	17961	45.0%	38,669
45-54	44.8%	54,337	48.7%	46741	46.6%	101,078
55-64	43.1%	69,023	48.3%	61429	45.6%	130,452
65-74	41.3%	61,524	45.8%	52915	43.4%	114,439
75-84	37.3%	52,725	43.7%	43877	40.2%	96,602
85+	30.5%	26,644	35.4%	20272	32.6%	46,916
<b>All Ages</b>	<b>40.7%</b>	<b>301,045</b>	<b>45.8%</b>	<b>256107</b>	<b>43.0%</b>	<b>557,152</b>

**Table 3.16 SACE: Response rate by primary support reason of person cared for and the age of the carer (2016-19) [Figure 2.12]**

Support reason	18-44		45-64		65+		All ages	
	% responding	Base	% responding	Base	% responding	Base	% responding	Base
<b>1 Physical Support</b>	22.2%	12,124	40.8%	43,811	52.7%	47,565	44.1%	103,500
<b>2 Sensory Support</b>	23.5%	413	42.9%	1,702	52.3%	1,823	45.3%	3,938
<b>3 Support with Memory and Cognition</b>	23.4%	1,047	40.4%	6,059	52.2%	8,171	45.6%	15,277
<b>4 Learning Disability Support</b>	21.8%	2,749	40.5%	17,881	50.6%	9,488	41.9%	30,118
<b>5 Mental Health Support</b>	19.3%	2,522	37.7%	6,844	51.1%	5,580	39.6%	14,946
<b>6 Social Support</b>	21.6%	1,206	41.3%	3,941	52.4%	3,700	43.2%	8,847
<b>Unknown reason</b>	20.8%	9,400	38.5%	26,485	50.6%	27,630	41.1%	63,515
<b>All support reasons</b>	<b>21.5%</b>	<b>29,461</b>	<b>40.0%</b>	<b>106,723</b>	<b>51.8%</b>	<b>103,957</b>	<b>42.8%</b>	<b>240,141</b>

**Table 3.17 SACE: Response rate to the survey by sex and age (2018-19) [Figure 2.13]**

2018-19	Male		Female		Overall	
	% responding	Base	% responding	Base	% responding	Base
18-24	13.3%	573	17.1%	998	15.7%	1,571
25-34	16.1%	1,382	17.7%	2,855	17.2%	4,237
35-44	21.8%	2,352	23.3%	6,178	22.9%	8,530
45-54	29.6%	5,874	33.9%	16,956	32.8%	22,830
55-64	41.1%	8,000	43.2%	21,773	42.6%	29,773
65-74	52.2%	7,524	51.4%	16,818	51.7%	24,342
75-84	54.2%	7,286	51.3%	11,971	52.4%	19,257
85-94	49.0%	3,642	39.7%	3,218	44.6%	6,860
95+	35.9%	167	20.6%	170	28.2%	337
All ages	42.3%	36,800	41.2%	80,937	41.5%	117,737

**Table 3.18 SACE: Response rate to the survey by age and year (2016-19) [Figure 2.14]**

Age group	2016-17		2018-19		All years	
	% responding	Base	% responding	Base	% responding	Base
18-24	0.174919268	1,858	0.157224698	1,571	0.166812482	3,429
25-34	0.187983614	4,394	0.171819684	4,237	0.180048662	8,631
35-44	0.254424529	8,871	0.22919109	8,530	0.242055054	17,401
45-54	0.352149103	24,359	0.327639071	22,830	0.34029117	47,189
55-64	0.468297436	29,761	0.426191516	29,773	0.447240232	59,534
65-74	0.539591869	25,384	0.516761154	24,342	0.528415718	49,726
75-84	0.548063712	19,651	0.523653736	19,257	0.535982317	38,908
85-94	0.44546057	7,545	0.446355685	6,860	0.445886845	14,405
95+	0.363166954	581	0.28189911	337	0.333333333	918
All ages	0.440851606	122,404	0.415493855	117,737	0.428419137	240,141

**Table 3.19 SACE: Response rate to the survey by age and ethnicity (2016-19) [Figure 2.15]**

Ethnicity	18-44		45-64		65+		All ages	
	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n
White	24.1%	16,695	45.1%	73,735	56.3%	81,625	48.3%	172,055
Mixed	24.2%	720	38.2%	1,192	51.7%	489	36.7%	2,401
Indian	29.8%	759	37.7%	2,942	43.4%	2,273	38.9%	5,974
Pakistani	24.7%	1,232	32.5%	1,896	33.6%	706	30.2%	3,834
Bangladeshi	23.5%	863	31.6%	797	26.4%	250	27.3%	1,910
Other Asian	21.6%	892	32.2%	2,209	38.0%	1,280	31.8%	4,381
Black African	22.4%	807	35.2%	1,729	43.6%	500	33.2%	3,036
Black Caribbean	20.0%	545	33.2%	2,396	42.1%	1,560	34.7%	4,501
Black other	15.1%	485	27.7%	1,211	38.7%	393	26.9%	2,089
Other ethnic groups	24.2%	887	34.6%	1,652	40.0%	813	33.2%	3,352
Missing ethnicity	11.3%	5,546	23.4%	16,852	32.3%	13,990	25.0%	36,388
All ethnic groups	21.5%	29,431	40.0%	106,611	51.8%	103,879	42.8%	239,921

**Table 3.20 SACE: Percentage reporting they are extremely or very satisfied with support or services (received by them or person they care for), weighted and unweighted by year [Figure 2.16]**

Year	Unweighted	Weighted	Difference	Unweighted base
2016-17	38.6%	38.8%	-0.1%	40,745
2018-19	38.6%	38.4%	0.1%	36,011
ALL	38.6%	38.6%	0.0%	76,756

**Table 3.21 ASCS: Percentage reporting they have as much control as they want over their daily life [Figure 2.16]**

Year	Unweighted	Weighted	Difference	Unweighted base
2016-17	24.3%	24.4%	-0.1%	52,616
2018-19	22.0%	22.5%	-0.5%	47,893
ALL	23.1%	23.4%	-0.3%	100,509

## Regression analysis

Tables 3.22, 3.23, 3.24, 3.25 present the results from the linear regression models for the percentage of the eligible population issued and response rates to ASCS and SACE. For each characteristic in the model there is a 'reference group' which always has a coefficient of zero and is indicated by (ref) in the P>value column. If another group (such as people aged 55-59) has a coefficient lower than zero, this means that people in this group have lower response rates than those in the reference group. If another group has a coefficient of greater than 0, the group has a higher response rate than the reference group, after controlling for all other factors in the model.

The factors that are significant have a p-value lower than 0.05. A statistically significant factor means the outcome of the model varies according to that factor. If the p-value for a category is less than 0.05 then the category is significantly different from the reference category.

**Table 3.22 ASCS: Linear regression model of percentage of eligible population issued to the sample**

Factor	Category	Coefficient	P>value	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower	Upper
<b>Strata</b>	1: Learning disability	0.000	(ref)		
	2: Aged 18-64 (not LD)	-0.009	0.000	-0.014	-0.005
	3: Aged 65+ residential or nursing (not LD)	-0.050	0.000	-0.054	-0.046
	4: Aged 65+ Community (not LD)	-0.053	0.000	-0.055	-0.050
<b>Age</b>	16-64	0.000	(ref)		
	65+	-0.001	0.692	-0.005	0.003
<b>Primary support reason</b>	Physical Support	0.000	(ref)		
	Sensory Support	-0.012	0.000	-0.017	-0.008
	Support with Memory and Cognition	-0.046	0.000	-0.049	-0.044
	Learning Disability Support	(omitted**)			
	Mental Health Support	0.005	0.000	0.003	0.007
	Social Support	-0.039	0.000	-0.042	-0.035
<b>Setting</b>	Community	0.000	(ref)		
	Residential	-0.047	0.000	-0.050	-0.045
	Nursing	-0.094	0.000	-0.097	-0.091
<b>Sex</b>	Male	0.000	(ref)		
	Female	-0.003	0.000	-0.004	-0.002
<b>Year</b>	2015-16	0.000	(ref)		
	2016-17	0.000	0.639	-0.001	0.002
	2017-18	0.002	0.005	0.001	0.004
	2018-19	0.031	0.000	0.030	0.033
<b>Constant</b>		0.367	0.000	0.362	0.372
<b>Base</b>	2,589,537				

\*\* learning disability support was excluded from the model as it is the same as stratum 1



**Table 3.23 ASCS: Linear regression model of response rates**

Factor	Category	Coefficient	P>value	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower	Upper
<b>Setting</b>	Community	0.000	(ref)		
	Residential	-0.035	0.000	-0.037	-0.032
	Nursing	-0.100	0.000	-0.104	-0.096
<b>Primary support reason</b>	Physical Support	0.000	(ref)		
	Sensory Support	0.003	0.457	-0.005	0.011
	Support with Memory and Cognition	-0.102	0.000	-0.106	-0.098
	Learning Disability Support	0.116	0.000	0.112	0.119
	Mental Health Support	-0.073	0.000	-0.077	-0.070
	Social Support	-0.018	0.000	-0.024	-0.011
<b>Ethnicity</b>	White	0.000	(ref)		
	Mixed	-0.028	0.000	-0.036	-0.019
	Indian	-0.052	0.000	-0.059	-0.046
	Pakistani	-0.104	0.000	-0.112	-0.095
	Bangladeshi	-0.112	0.000	-0.124	-0.101
	Other Asian	-0.054	0.000	-0.062	-0.046
	Black African	-0.024	0.000	-0.032	-0.016
	Black Caribbean	-0.064	0.000	-0.070	-0.058
	Black other	-0.060	0.000	-0.070	-0.050
	Other ethnic groups	-0.042	0.000	-0.051	-0.032
	Missing ethnicity	-0.030	0.000	-0.035	-0.024
<b>Age</b>	18-24	0.000	(ref)		
	25-34	0.057	0.000	0.051	0.063
	35-44	0.102	0.000	0.096	0.108
	45-54	0.132	0.000	0.127	0.138
	55-64	0.160	0.000	0.154	0.166
	65-74	0.159	0.000	0.153	0.164
	75-84	0.139	0.000	0.133	0.145
	85-94	0.137	0.000	0.131	0.143
	95+	0.145	0.000	0.137	0.152
<b>Sex</b>	Male	0.000	(ref)		
	Female	0.007	0.000	0.005	0.009
<b>Year</b>	2015-16	0.000	(ref)		
	2016-17	-0.001	0.490	-0.004	0.002
	2017-18	-0.037	0.000	-0.040	-0.034
	2018-19	-0.041	0.000	-0.044	-0.038
<b>Constant</b>		0.242	0.000	0.237	0.248
<b>Base</b>		<b>825,623</b>			

**Table 3.24 SACE: Linear regression model of percentage of eligible population issued to the sample**

Factor	Category	Coefficient	P>value	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower	Upper
<b>Age</b>	18-24	0.00	(ref)		
	25-34	0.088	0.000	0.081	0.095
	35-44	0.092	0.000	0.085	0.098
	45-54	0.109	0.000	0.103	0.115
	55-64	0.098	0.000	0.092	0.104
	65-74	0.076	0.000	0.070	0.082
	75-84	0.046	0.000	0.039	0.052
	85+	-0.029	0.000	-0.035	-0.022
<b>Sex</b>	Male	0.00	(ref)		
	Female	0.006	0.000	0.004	0.007
<b>Year</b>	2016-17	0.00	(ref)		
	2018-19	0.050	0.000	0.049	0.052
<b>Constant</b>		0.330	0.000	0.324	0.336
<b>Base</b>	<b>557,152</b>				

**Table 3.24 SACE: Linear regression model of response rates**

Factor	Category	Coefficient	P>value	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower	Upper
<b>Primary support reason</b>	Physical Support	0.000	(ref)		
	Sensory Support	0.023	0.000	0.018	0.028
	Support with Memory and Cognition	0.028	0.000	0.013	0.044
	Learning Disability Support	0.016	0.000	0.007	0.024
	Mental Health Support	0.016	0.000	0.009	0.022
	Social Support	0.001	0.827	-0.008	0.009
	Unknown reason	0.016	0.004	0.005	0.026
<b>Ethnicity</b>	White	0.000	(ref)		
	Mixed	-0.044	0.000	-0.064	-0.025
	Indian	-0.083	0.000	-0.095	-0.070
	Pakistani	-0.109	0.000	-0.124	-0.094
	Bangladeshi	-0.111	0.000	-0.133	-0.090
	Other Asian	-0.129	0.000	-0.143	-0.115
	Black African	-0.082	0.000	-0.100	-0.065
	Black Caribbean	-0.117	0.000	-0.131	-0.103
	Black other	-0.156	0.000	-0.177	-0.135
	Other ethnic groups	-0.093	0.000	-0.109	-0.076
	Missing ethnicity	-0.212	0.000	-0.217	-0.207
<b>Age</b>	18-24	0.000	(ref)		
	25-34	0.016	0.089	-0.002	0.035
	35-44	0.077	0.000	0.059	0.094
	45-54	0.163	0.000	0.146	0.179
	55-64	0.262	0.000	0.245	0.278
	65-74	0.336	0.000	0.319	0.352
	75-84	0.340	0.000	0.323	0.357
	85-94	0.247	0.000	0.230	0.265
	95+	0.152	0.000	0.117	0.187
<b>Sex</b>	Male	0.000	(ref)		
	Female	0.000	0.992	-0.004	0.004
<b>Year</b>	2016-17	0.000	(ref)		
	2018-19	-0.023	0.000	-0.027	-0.020
<b>Constant</b>		0.229	0.000	0.212	0.245
<b>Base</b>	<b>239,921</b>				

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