

## **Appendix 2**

### **Evidencing the value of housing related support in physical and sensory disability services**

#### **National Policy Initiatives**

The Coalition Government is in the process of developing their strategies in a number of key policy areas. There are a number of national strategies the government developed that housing related support services contribute to delivering. The devolution of power to local areas from national government involves an expectation that localities will commission and deliver services that contribute toward attaining these targets. In some cases central government will pass legislation or issue statutory guidance to compel local authorities and Health Authorities/Trusts to perform certain functions. Housing related support providers perform an important function in supporting the local authority and primary and secondary statutory health services in meeting the health, social care and support needs of people physical and sensory disabilities.

The two key legislations for people with disabilities are the **Equality Bill (2009)** and the **Disability Discrimination Act (1995)**. The Bill outlines provisions protecting disabled people from discrimination arising from their disability. The Disability Discrimination Act aims to end the discrimination that many disabled people face. The Act outlines the rights people with disabilities have in relation to employment, education, access to goods/facilities/services, and buying/renting/letting property.

The Office for Disability Issues has responsibility for promoting equality for disabled people.

In 2006, the Government also launched a five year strategy for independent living – **Independent Living Review**. This strategy aims to allow disabled people who need support to go about their daily lives, have greater control and choice over how support is provided. In addition, it intends to give disabled people greater access to housing, education, employment, leisure and transport opportunities and participation in family and community life.

The Coalition Government have produced the following White Papers which set out their proposals for Health and Adult Social Care which also impact on the delivery of services for people with a learning disability.

*Equality and excellence: Liberating the NHS* July 2010

*A vision for Adult Social Care: Capable and Active Citizens* November 2010

*Healthy lives, Health People: Our strategy for public health in England* November 2010

The Government has also consulted on

*Transparency in Outcomes: a framework for the NHS* July 2010 (consultancy closed on the 11<sup>th</sup> October 2010) this set out 5 domains which included enhancing the quality of life for people with long- term conditions, helping people recover from episodes of ill health and treating and caring for people in a safe environment and protecting them from avoidable harm. The proposed indicators include percentage of people with long –term conditions where day to day activity is affected, and those with long term conditions feeling supported to manage their condition and their health. The Government's response to the consultation was published in December 2010.

*Transparency in outcomes: a framework for adult social care* November 2010 (consultancy closed on the 9<sup>th</sup> February 2011) which includes promoting personalisation and enhancing quality of life for people with care and support needs, preventing deterioration, delaying dependency and supporting recovery, ensuring a positive experience of care and support and protecting from avoidable harm and caring in a safe environment. The outcomes measures suggested for 2011-12 include measures drawn from the NHS and other non-council data sources. These include a number of measures that are applicable to services for people with a physical and sensory impairment for example number of people with long term conditions feeling supported to live independently and manage their condition, improving recovery from falls and falls injury and delivering efficient services that prevent dependency i.e. the proportion of council spend on residential care and improving access to information on care and support. The Government will be developing new measures for the future it is anticipated these will be non-compulsory but their function will be to support localities in measuring the effectiveness of the services they commission and provide.

The Government is currently consulting on:

*Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Transparency In Outcomes Framework* December 2010 (closing date 31<sup>st</sup> March 2011) which sets out proposed public health indicators including the proportion of people with mental illness and or disability in settled accommodation, proportion of people with mental illness and or disability in employment, and proportion of council spend on residential care and hospital readmissions. .

The DH is working to improve the outcomes of vulnerable groups through the *Inclusion Health Programme*, a National Inclusion Health Board is being established, whose key role is to champion the needs of the most vulnerable and to address health inequalities among the most disadvantaged.

**Further information about these initiatives is available below:**

Disability Discrimination Act:

[http://www.direct.gov.uk/en/DisabledPeople/RightsAndObligations/DisabilityRights/DG\\_4001068](http://www.direct.gov.uk/en/DisabledPeople/RightsAndObligations/DisabilityRights/DG_4001068)

*Independent Living Review.* <http://www.officefordisability.gov.uk/working/independent-living/strategy.php>

Equality and excellence: Liberating the NHS July 2010

[http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH\\_117353](http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_117353)

Transparency in Outcomes: a framework for the NHS July 2010

[http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Consultations/Liveconsultations/DH\\_117583](http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Consultations/Liveconsultations/DH_117583)

A vision for Adult Social Care: Capable and Active Citizens November 2010

[http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH\\_121508](http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_121508)

Healthy lives, Healthy People: Our strategy for public health in England November 2010

[http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH\\_121941](http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_121941)

Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Transparency In Outcomes Framework December 2010

[http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Consultations/Liveconsultations/DH\\_122962](http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Consultations/Liveconsultations/DH_122962)

Transparency in outcomes - a framework for the NHS: Government response to the consultation December 2010 [http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Consultations/Responsestoconsultations/DH\\_122947](http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Consultations/Responsestoconsultations/DH_122947)

Sitra's response to consultations can be found at [http://www.sitra.org/consultations\\_and\\_responses/](http://www.sitra.org/consultations_and_responses/)

## Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

The Coalition Government has indicated that Joint Strategic Needs Assessments (JSNA) will not only have an ongoing role but will be central to local commissioning decisions. Local authorities' and Primary Care Trusts have been under a statutory duty to produce a wide ranging and comprehensive JSNA since April 2008. In the Coalition Government's Health and Social Care Bill it is proposed that the JSNA will become the responsibility of the local authority convened Health and Wellbeing Boards which are being placed on a statutory footing. It's role is to become very significant with a statutory obligation that all commissioning Local Authority and NHS will be driven by the JSNA.

The JSNA is defined by the Department of Health (DH) guidance as "a process that identifies current and future health and wellbeing needs in light of existing services, and informs future service planning taking into account evidence of effectiveness".

The purpose of the JSNA is to provide an evidence base that covers all aspects of the local population including health, mental health, housing, education, deprivation, economy etc., which will allow decision makers to see the current areas of highest need, and how these are likely to change in the future. By identifying these diverse needs in a single resource the JSNA enables local partners to work together and coordinate their planning so that their services are better placed to meet these current and future needs. The Health and Wellbeing Boards responsibility for the JSNA signifies a 'step change' the Boards will include GP consortia and in order to achieve better health and wellbeing and reduce inequality it is anticipated that it will require a broader range of contributors than some localities have previously involved.

## National Indicators

Under the previous Government Local Authorities had to report performance on 189 indicators, although the Coalition Government has dispensed with this requirement, these indicators have informed the local priorities set and some of these indicators are included in the proposed health and social care outcomes frameworks (see earlier). **NI 54** is specifically targeted at improving the quality of services for disabled children. **NI 136** measures the number of adults receiving any amount of care and support to live independently: both through care packages provided by local authorities and by grant funded organisations. It includes all levels of support: ranging from community and low level to intensive support. Overall, this Indicator offers a 'proxy for quality of life, and to some extent choice and control in that it indicates the proportion of adults supported to live as independently as possible.'<sup>1</sup> This Indicator also highlights the significance of providing 'cost effective, evidence based, innovative approaches' to supporting people to live independently.<sup>2</sup>

NI	Definition	Significant contribution	Partial contribution
NI 54	Services for disabled children	✓	
NI 124	People with a long term condition supported to be independent and in control of their condition		✓
NI 128	User reported measure of respect and dignity in their treatment		✓
NI 130	Social Care clients receiving Self Directed Support per 100,000 population		✓
NI 131	Delayed transfers of care		✓
NI 135	Carers receiving needs assessment or review and a specific carer's service, or advice and information		✓
NI 136	People supported to live independently through	✓	

<sup>1</sup> CLG, updated handbook of definitions <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/localgovernment/pdf/11471951.pdf> P. 154

<sup>2</sup> CLG, updated handbook of definitions <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/localgovernment/pdf/11471951.pdf> P. 154

### Resources evidencing the value of **physical and sensory disability services**

- The **CLG** have commissioned a tool to enable local authorities to evidence the **financial benefits** of housing related support. National research has demonstrated considerable savings as the provision of housing related support services can prevent the use of most intensive costly public services. The national net financial benefit of the Supporting People Programme for people with mental health problems is **£73.3 million**. The tool can be found at: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/housing/financialbenefitsguide?view=Standard>
- The **Office of the Third Sector** have developed a **Social Return on Investment (SROI)** programme that enables commissioners and providers to calculate the social return that investing in services providers.

The **Salva Vita Foundation** in Hungary works with people with disabilities to help them gain training and employment. The Foundation also provides support to people once they are in employment. The SROI revealed that for *every HUF1 invested, HUF4.77 was realised in the following 5 years: the social added value of SVF was HUF124,390,07 (£40,524)* in 2006.

Information on the programme and tool can be found at: [http://www.sroi-uk.org/component/option,com\\_frontpage/Itemid,65/](http://www.sroi-uk.org/component/option,com_frontpage/Itemid,65/)

- The **Department of Health** in its **Care Services Efficiency Delivery** programme has produced case studies demonstrating savings made by investing in support related housing services.

Case studies are available from:

<http://www.dhcarenetworks.org.uk/csed/supportRelatedHousing/?parent=5322&child=5324>

**Any report utilising the above tools will be more compelling if real life case studies are included, where it has been demonstrated that individual's outcomes have been enhanced due to their personal receipt of housing related support services.**

### General Resources

- The full list of national Indicators and their definitions can be found at: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/localgovernment/finalnationalindicators>
- A comprehensive list of all Local Area Agreements (LAAs) by region, up to and including the 2010 refresh can be found at: <http://www.idea.gov.uk/idk/core/page.do?pageld=8399555>
- ROCC has an on line tool which is a guide to the NIs chosen by local areas in the South East. The tool enables providers to see which Nis specific client group services contribute to <http://www.rocc.org.uk/static/documents/Local%20Area%20Agreements%20Indicators%20Tool.xls>