

Appendix 1

Evidencing the value of housing related support in **substance misuse**

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. In some cases the Coalition 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 with substance misuse problems.

Drugs

The Coalition Government published their drugs strategy '*Reducing demand, restricting supply, building recovery: supporting people to live a drug-free life*' in December 2010. The strategy reflects the localism agenda aiming to put more power in the hands of local areas to design services that meet the needs of the community and deliver the Home Office vision. This vision is to reduce demand, restrict supply and support recovery. The new Directors of Public Health in Local Authorities will have a pivotal role to play and providers will be interested in the 6 payment by results pilots that are being designed in early 2011. The strategy also encompasses dependency on alcohol, young people and substance misuse and criminal justice.

The [National Treatment Agency](#) for substance misuse the NHS special health authority established to improve the effectiveness capacity and availability of drug treatment in England will become part of Public Health England and most of the central funding for drug treatment will come under the responsibility of the Department of Health. The Government are also revising the formula for distributing central funds to Local Authority which includes a component based on the numbers that are successful in recovering from dependency.

Alcohol

The Coalition Government outlined its plans for alcohol policy in '[The coalition: our programme for government](#)'. It stated the Government intends to:

- Ban the sale of alcohol below cost price.
- Review alcohol taxation and pricing to ensure it tackles binge drinking without unfairly penalising responsible drinkers, pubs and important local industries.
- Overhaul the Licensing Act to give local authorities and the police much stronger powers to remove licences from, or refuse to grant licences to, any premises that are causing problems.
- Allow councils and the police to shut down permanently any shop or bar found to be persistently selling alcohol to children.
- Double the maximum fine for under-age alcohol sales to £20,000.
- Permit local councils to charge more for late-night licences to pay for additional policing.

The previous Government's alcohol strategy, **Safe. Sensible. Social**, committed all government departments to work together to tackle alcohol problems. In 2008, the Department of Health established the **Alcohol Improvement Programme**. This intends to reduce the number of alcohol related hospital admissions; as well as reducing health harms, antisocial behaviour and violence associated with alcohol.

In addition, the Department of Health has also devised **Models of Care for Alcohol Misusers**. This guidance provides best practice guidance for local health organisations and partners in delivering local and integrated treatment for those with alcohol misuse issues. The previous Government also launched the **Identification and Brief Advice** strategy, which aimed to encourage the delivery of health advice to identified offenders for alcohol reduction.

In May 2009, the All Party Parliamentary Group on Alcohol Misuse published its first report on '*The Future of Alcohol Treatment Services*'. This report explored whether recent policy initiatives have made an impact on treatment delivery and explores what needs to be addressed in order to increase longer term access and provision of alcohol treatment.

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 substance misuse problems.

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 11th 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 outcomes indicators proposed include emergency admissions related to alcohol and drug dependency and emergency beds days associated with repeat acute admissions and readmissions. 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 9th 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 substance misuse problems, for example, emergency readmissions to hospital, delayed transfers of care, delivering efficient services that prevent dependency i.e. the proportion of council spend on residential care, improving access to information on care and support and number of those who are repeat referrals to adult safeguarding services. 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 31st March 2011) which sets out proposed public health indicators including the numbers leaving drug treatment free of drug(s) dependency, rate of hospital admission per 100,000 for alcohol related harm, rate of hospital admissions as a result of self-harm, work sickness absence rate, mortality rate from chronic liver disease 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.

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

The Coalition Government has indicated that Joint Strategic Needs Assessments (JSNA) will not only have an on-going 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.

Further information about these initiatives is available below:

Drugs Strategy:

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/drugs/drug-strategy/drug-strategy-2010?view=Binary>

Alcohol Improvement Programme

<http://www.alcohollearningcentre.org.uk/About/AIP/>

Safe. Sensible. Social

<http://www.alcohollearningcentre.org.uk/About/AIP/?parent=4431&child=4582>.

Models of Care for Alcohol Misusers

<http://www.alcohollearningcentre.org.uk/Topics/Browse/Policy/?parent=4441&child=4590>

The Future of Alcohol Treatment Services

<http://www.alcohollearningcentre.org.uk/Topics/Browse/Policy/?parent=4441&child=5140>

Identification and Brief Advice:

<http://www.alcohollearningcentre.org.uk/Topics/Browse/OffenderHealth/>

Equality and excellence: Liberating the NHS July 2010

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

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

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_12194

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

Sitra's response to consultations can be found at http://www.sitra.org/consultations_and_responses/

National Indicators

Under the previous Government Local Authorities had to report performance on 189 indicators, although the Coalition Government have dispensed with this requirement, these indicators have informed the local priorities set and some of these indicators are included in the proposed health and adult social care outcomes framework (see earlier). There are a number of national indicators that substance misuse services can contribute to. **NI 39** aims to reduce the number of alcohol related hospital admissions. Currently, alcohol related admissions account for nearly one million hospital admissions per year. Alcohol abuse results in premature death, liver disease, increased crime rates, absences from school and work, teenage pregnancies and road traffic accidents. **NI 40** records the number of drug users in effective treatment. While, **NI 115** records the progress in reducing the level of frequent substance misuse in young people. This is a key target because substance misuse is linked to crime, anti-social behaviour, risk of failing at school and mental and physical wellbeing.

NI	Definition	Substantial contribution	Partial contribution
20	Assault with injury crime rate		✓
30	Re-offending rate of prolific and priority offenders		✓
33	Arson incidents		✓
38	Drug-related (Class A) offending rate		✓
39	Rate of Hospital Admissions per 100,000 for Alcohol Related Harm	✓	
40	Number of drug users recorded as being in effective treatment	✓	
42	Perceptions of drug use or drug dealing as a problem		✓
44	Ethnic composition of offenders on Youth Justice System disposals		✓
115	Substance misuse by young people	✓	
130	Social Care clients receiving Self Directed Support per 100,000 population	✓	

Resources evidencing the value of substance misuse 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 alcohol and drug problems is **£249.8 million**. The tool can be found at:
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/housing/financialbenefitsguide?view=Standard>

- The **Office of the Third Sector** has developed a **Social Return on Investment (SROI)** programme that enables commissioners and providers to calculate the social return that investing in services providers.
- **Impact Arts runs a Fab Pad programme** in North Ayresshire. Fab Pad offers art, design and skills training to vulnerable people who lead chaotic lifestyles in order to help them turn their house into a home, as well as helping them gain opportunities in education, training and employment. The SROI revealed that for every £1 invested, £8.38 was realised: the social added value of Fab Pad was £711,788 in 2006/07. Information on the programme and tool can be found at: 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. The **Endeavour Housing Association** (and partners) developed their Hestia service: a service that provides housing and flexible, high quality and intensive support for women with chaotic lifestyles, including the use of alcohol and drugs. This demonstrated an annual financial saving of £120,000. Case studies like this are available from:
<http://www.dhcarenetworks.org.uk/csed/Solutions/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.

Vital Signs Indicators

Vital Signs indicators are the outcomes indicators currently used by the NHS: they are akin to the National Indicators used in local government. Similarly to NI 39, **Vital Signs Indicator 26** will measure the number of alcohol related hospital admissions. This Indicator helps the NHS identify those people who may be drinking too much and get them help sooner.

General resources

- The full list of national Indicators and their
<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?pagelid=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>