

Appendix 7

Evidencing the value of housing related support in **services for young people**

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 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 young people.

There is a range of legislative and policy initiatives that impact on the services that young people can expect. The main piece of legislation for those under 18 is the **Children Act 1989** which places a duty on the local authority to safeguard and promote the welfare of children in their area who are in need. In a recent case G V Southwark it was determined that Children's Services departments must accommodate and support young people if they have been assessed as a child in need and require accommodation as they are not able to live with their family. For those young people who have been in Local Authority care and entitled to a leaving care service the **Children (Leaving Care) Act 2000** sets out what they can expect from their local authority as corporate parent. For young people under 18 who are not entitled to be looked after by the Local Authority would have a priority need for accommodation under homelessness legislation **Homelessness (Priority Need for Accommodation) (England) order 2002**. This order also confers priority need status to (dependent on their age) care leavers. The more recent **Children Act 2004** aims to encourage integrated planning, commissioning and delivery of services including multi agency working. The DCSF is reviewing the statutory guidance that accompanies the legislation and it is anticipated that there will more emphasis on suitable accommodation for young people in and from care, consultation on the draft guidance is expected in early Winter 2009-10.

In 2007, Communities and Local Government launched a **youth homelessness strategy** to reduce the numbers of young people becoming homeless with a target of illuminating bed and breakfast use by young people by 2010. As part of the initiative the CLG have developed a website and in conjunction with the Department of Children Schools and Families have produced guidance on **Joint working between Housing and Children's Services: Preventing homelessness and tackling its effects on children and young people**.

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 young people.

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 preventing people from dying prematurely, 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 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 young people, for example, improving access to information on care and support, proportion of council spend on residential care 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 children in poverty, rates of young people who are not in education training or employment at 16 and 18 years, truancy rates, first time entrants to the youth justice system, hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries to 5-18 year olds, under 18 conception rate and chlamydia diagnosis rate per 100,000 adults aged 15-24

The DH is working to improve the outcomes of vulnerable groups through the Inclusion Health Programme, a National Inclusion Health Board is being established, and 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:

Children Act 1989 http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts1989/ukpga_19890041_en_1
<http://education.gov.uk/publications/standard/publicationDetail/Page1/DFE-00554-2010>

Children (Leaving Care) Act 2000 http://www.leavingcare.org/?page_ID=94
<http://www.education.gov.uk/childrenandyoungpeople/families/childrenincare/a0065727/children-leaving-care>

Children Act 2004 <http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/childrenactreport/>

G v Southwark <http://www.leavingcare.org/data/tmp/5618-11519.pdf>

Youth Homelessness Web page <http://www.communities.gov.uk/youthhomelessness/>

Joint working between Housing and Children's Services guidance
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/housing/goodpracticeguide>

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_121941

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/

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.

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 services for young people contribute to not least because one of the original blocks for Local Area Agreements was Children and Young People. The NIs specifically for young people tend to concentrate on certain groups of young people for example NI 45 and NI 46 young offenders access to suitable accommodation and education, employment and training and similar indicators for care leavers in NI 147 and NI 148.

NI	Description	Significant contribution	Partial contribution
NI 19	Rate of proven re-offending by young offenders	✓	
NI 22	Perception of parents taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children in the area		✓
NI 43	Young people within the Youth Justice System receiving a conviction in court who are sentenced to custody	✓	

NI 45	Young offenders engagement in suitable education, employment or training	✓	
NI 46	Young offenders access to suitable accommodation	✓	
NI 50	Emotional health of children	✓	
NI 51	Effectiveness of child and adolescent mental health services	✓	
NI 54	Services for disabled children		✓
NI 58	Emotional and behavioural health of children in care		✓
NI 79 - 82	Achievements of different levels of qualifications at age 19		✓
NI 90	Take up of 14-19 learning diplomas		✓
NI 91	Participation of 17 year olds in education or training	✓	
NI 110	Young peoples participation in positive activities	✓	
NI 111	First time entrants to the Youth Justice system aged 10 – 17		✓
NI 112	Under 18 conception rate		✓
NI 113	Prevalence of Chlamydia in under 20 year olds		✓
NI 114	Rate of permanent exclusion from school		✓
NI 115	Substance misuse by young people	✓	
NI 117	16 to 18 year olds who are not in education, training or employment (NEET)	✓	
NI 141	Number of vulnerable people achieving independent living	✓	
NI 142	Number of vulnerable people who are supported to maintain independent living	✓	
NI 147	Care leavers in suitable accommodation	✓	
NI 148	Care leavers in employment, education and training.	✓	

The full list of national Indicators and guidance as to their rationale and 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>

Resources evidencing the value of **young people 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 young people services including young parents, young people at risk and care leavers is £2.4 million. The tool can be found at: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/housing/financialbenefitsguide?view=Standard>

- The **Social Return on Investment** (SROI) programme enables commissioners and providers to calculate the social return that investing in services providers. Parth YMCA's Get Ready for Work programme which provides support to enable young people into training, education and employment demonstrated that every £1 invested in the project realised a social value of £4.35.

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. One Housing Group has demonstrated that its modernisation of floating support has resulted in 6% lower cost than the national average hourly unit cost for floating support.

Case studies 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.