

### **Appendix 3**

## **Evidencing the value of housing related support in mental health services**

### **National policy initiatives**

There are a number of national strategies that central government have 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 with mental ill health.

For mental health services the key pieces of legislation are the **Mental Health Act 1983** and the **Mental Health Act 2007**. These acts cover the care and treatment of people with mental ill health including detention in hospital and treatment against their wishes.

The current mental health strategy is the **National Services Framework** which laid down models of treatment and care which people would be entitled to expect. The standards include promoting mental health for all working with individual and communities. It recognises that mental ill health can be as a result of a range of adverse factors associated with social exclusion for example domestic violence, rough sleeping, incarceration, drug and alcohol misuse and physical illness. Standards 4 and 5 include providing effective services for people with severe mental illness and there has been an emphasis on the development of services in the community.

The Government has embarked on developing a new approach on how it should care for the mental health of the nation for the next 10 years. Government consulted on **New Horizons in Mental Health** in July to October 2009. The approach should address a number of issues including people with mental health problems and their families being able to get all the high quality support they need and other parts of the Government thinking about the needs of people with mental health problems when planning other services, for example, housing.

### **Further information can be found below:**

Mental Health Act 1983

[http://www.direct.gov.uk/en/DisabledPeople/HealthAndSupport/YourRightsInHealth/DG\\_4014771](http://www.direct.gov.uk/en/DisabledPeople/HealthAndSupport/YourRightsInHealth/DG_4014771)

Mental Health Act 2007

[http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Healthcare/Mentalhealth/DH\\_078743](http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Healthcare/Mentalhealth/DH_078743)

The National Services framework

[http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH\\_4009598](http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_4009598)

The New Horizons in Mental Health approach

<http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Healthcare/Mentalhealth/NewHorizons/index.htm>

## NI 149 and NI 150

Indicators that mental health services contribute to **NI 149** and **NI 150** are specifically looking at improving the employment and settled housing outcomes of adults with mental health problems as they are considered to be a key group at risk of social exclusion. This includes those aged 18 to 69 who are receiving secondary mental health services and who are on the Care Programme Approach. Settled accommodation includes supported accommodation and the employment Indicator identifies those in employment, looking for work and those seeking work as they are for example a student, long term sick or looking after family.

NI	Description	Significant contribution	Partial contribution
NI 51	Effectiveness of child and adolescent mental health (CAMHS) services	✓	
NI 119	Self-reported measure of people's overall health and wellbeing	✓	
NI 120	All-age all cause mortality rate		✓
NI 121	Mortality rate from all circulatory diseases at ages under 75		✓
NI 122	Mortality from all cancers at ages under 75		✓
NI 123	Stopping smoking		✓
NI 124	People with a long-term condition supported to be independent and in control of their condition	✓	
NI 136	People supported to live independently through social services (all adults)	✓	
NI 149	Adults in contact with secondary mental health services in settled accommodation	✓	
NI 150	Adults in contact with secondary mental health services in employment	✓	

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>

To find out the priority NIs agreed between each Local Authority and the Regional Government Office visit:

<http://www.localpriorities.communities.gov.uk/default.aspx> and <http://www.idea.gov.uk/idk/aio/10958567>

Homeless link have developed a toolkit to support providers in profiling their work against the NI prioritised in their locality with case studies of services for homeless people: <http://www.homeless.org.uk/policyandinfo/issues/laacurrent/laaform>

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>

The **joint strategic needs assessment** of the health and wellbeing needs of the community produced by the Local Authority and Primary Care Trust should include mental health needs. The National Mental Health Development Unit has produced a tool kit for commissioners, partnership

managers and third sector as a part of the Mental Health Commissioning Programme. The tool kit can be found at:

<http://www.nmhd.org.uk/silo/files/joint-strategic-needs-assessment-and-mental-health-commissioning-toolkit-2009.doc>

## Resources evidencing the value of offenders 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 £559.7 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. Forth sector Restart services which provides supportive employment opportunities for people with mental health problems demonstrated that every £1 invested in the project realised a social value of £1.57. 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. The Manchester Methodist Housing Association next step project is a resettlement project for men with enduring mental illness. The project demonstrated an annual saving of £445,000. 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.**

## Public service agreements (PSA)

These are central Government targets to improve the delivery of public services and the outcomes they achieve. Although each PSA is cross departmental responsibility it has a lead department and a single delivery plan. The central government departments work with the regional Government Offices to support local authorities in delivering the targets and monitor progress. There are 30 PSAs and PSA 16 is most relevant to the delivery of services to people with mental ill health.

**PSA 16** aims to increase the proportion of socially excluded people (people in contact with secondary mental health services being a specific group) in 'settled accommodation' and 'employment, education and training'. The Cabinet Office has the lead on this PSA but, as it is a cross-departmental delivery plan, amongst other departments, DoH and CLG are also responsible for delivery. Each PSA is underpinned by a number of the national indicators PSA16 is measured by NIs 143 -150.

The following table represents the PSAs to which housing related support services have a significant or partial contribution to make.

PSA	Description	Significant contribution	Partial Contribution
PSA 2	Improve the skills of the population on the way to ensuring a world-class skills base by		✓

	2020		
PSA 8	Maximise employment opportunity for all		✓
PSA 15	Address the disadvantage that individual experience because of their gender, race, disability, age, sexual orientation, religion or belief		✓
PSA 16	Increase the proportion of socially excluded adults in settled accommodation and employment, education or training	✓	
PSA 19	Ensure better care for all		✓
PSA 21	Build more cohesive, empowered and active communities		✓
PSA 23	Make communities safer		✓