

Appendix 2

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

Further information about these initiatives is available below:

- Disability Discrimination Act: http://www.direct.gov.uk/en/DisabledPeople/RightsAndObligations/DisabilityRights/DG_4001068
- *Independent Living Review*. <http://www.officefordisability.gov.uk/working/independent-living/strategy.php>

National Indicators

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.’¹ This Indicator also highlights the significance of providing ‘cost effective, evidence based, innovative approaches’ to supporting people to live independently.²

| 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 social services (all adults) | ✓ | |

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/

- 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/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.

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

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

Public Service Agreements

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 in total; **PSA 15** and **PSA 16** are most relevant to the delivery of services to people with physical and sensory disabilities.

PSA 15 aims to address the disadvantage that individuals experience because their gender, race, disability, age, sexual orientation or belief.

PSA16 intends to increase the proportion of socially excluded adults in settled accommodation and employment, education and training.

These public service agreements and the others that are relevant to housing related support are recorded in the table below.

| 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 12 | Improve the health and wellbeing of children and young people | | ✓ |
| 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 18 | Promote better health and wellbeing for all | | ✓ |
| PSA 19 | Ensure better care for all | | ✓ |
| PSA 21 | Build more cohesive, empowered and active communities | | ✓ |

General Resources

- The full list of national Indicators and their 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>