

Appendix 1

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

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 substance misuse problems.

Drugs

Last year, the Government launched a cross-departmental major policy initiative - the ten year Drug Strategy (2008-2018) **Drugs: protecting families and communities (2008-2018)**. This strategy aims to restrict the supply of illegal drugs and reduce the demand for them. It intends to achieve this by:

- Protecting communities through tackling drug supply, drug-related crime and anti-social behaviour
- Preventing harm to children, young people and families affected by drug misuse
- Delivering new approaches to drug treatment and social re-integration
- Launching public information campaigns, communications and community engagement.

The strategy also pledges to provide more personalised treatment plans, which will be delivered through the National Treatment Agency.

Alcohol

The Government's alcohol strategy, **Safe. Sensible. Social**, commits 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 Government has also launched the **Identification and Brief Advice** strategy, which aims 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.

Further information about these initiatives is available below:

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/>

Drugs Strategy:
<http://drugs.homeoffice.gov.uk/drug-strategy/psa-targets/>

National Indicators

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 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 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.

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 25: reduce the harm caused by alcohol and drugs

Public Service Agreement (PSA) 25 is the first ever PSA to target the harm produced by alcohol and drugs. It came into effect in April 2008 and sets reducing alcohol and drug harm as a key government priority owing to the significant impact on society, particularly on deprived communities and vulnerable people.

The PSA aims to:

- Reduce the harms caused to the development, achievement and well being of young people and families
- Reduce the harms caused to the health and well being of drug users and those using alcohol in harmful ways
- Reduce the harms caused to the community as a result of associated crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour.

This PSA is also linked to **PSA 12**, which aims to improve the health and wellbeing of young people. Integral to this PSA is the objective to take action on young people and drugs.

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 18	Promote better health and wellbeing for all		✓
PSA 19	Ensure better care for all		✓
PSA 21	Build more cohesive, empowered and active communities		✓
PSA 23	Make communities safer		✓
PSA 25	Reduce the harm caused by alcohol and drugs	✓	

Vital Signs Indicators

Vital Signs indicators are the outcomes indicators 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>
- 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>