

## **Guidance note on using socially excluded adults PSA (PSA 16) data**

### **Purpose**

This note sets out the background to the socially excluded adults Public Service Agreement (PSA 16), provides guidance on using the PSA hotspots data for informing Local Area Agreements, supports the Housing Corporation's National Affordable Housing Programme (NAHP) 2008-11 Prospectus and Regular Market Engagement Guidance and outlines the departments and agencies with responsibility for delivering the PSA.

### **Background on the socially excluded adults PSA**

The socially excluded adults PSA aims to ensure that the most socially excluded adults are offered the chance to get back on a path to a more successful life, by increasing the proportion of at-risk individuals in:

- settled accommodation; and
- employment, education or training.

A home and a job are the core foundations of normal, everyday life which the majority of people take for granted. The Government wants to extend this expectation and aspiration to the most excluded, for whom a settled home and the opportunity to work can often seem out of reach.

The PSA focuses on four client groups who are particularly vulnerable to multiple forms of disadvantage, and who may be negotiating a difficult transition such as leaving prison or long-term care. These two factors make them particularly at-risk of falling into persistent exclusion, but also means that they are in contact with the services that could and should make a difference. The four groups are:

- Care leavers at age 19
- Offenders under probation supervision
- Adults receiving secondary mental health services
- Adults with moderate to severe learning disabilities.

A total of eight indicators underpin the PSA and will be used to measure progress for each at-risk group towards increasing the proportions in settled accommodation and in employment, education or training. These indicators are included in the single set of national indicators for English local authorities and local authority partnerships. The technical definitions of the indicators can be found in the handbook of definitions on the Communities and Local Government website: [www.communities.gov.uk/publications/localgovernment/finalnationalindicators](http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/localgovernment/finalnationalindicators) as well as the Social Exclusion Task Force's website:

[http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/social\\_exclusion\\_task\\_force/psa.aspx](http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/social_exclusion_task_force/psa.aspx)

Of the PSA indicators, four are existing indicators (those for the care leaver and offender client groups) and four are new (those for the mentally ill and learning disabled groups). Data collection on the new indicators will begin in 2008/09. Proxy data does, however, exist for three of the four new indicators. There is no proxy data for the settled accommodation outcome for the mentally ill group (see attached table).

## **Guidance on using PSA hotspots data**

Attached to this note is a table showing the latest national level performance data on each of the PSA indicators (where data is available), plus tables rating the latest percentage performance of local authorities on the settled accommodation indicators according to a traffic light rating system (green, amber-green, red-amber and red).

The traffic light ratings identify local authority performance and will be a focus for improvement over the period 2008/09 to 2010/11. Of the local authorities ranked in the bottom half of performance (i.e. those rated as red or red-amber), 20 have been identified as priority hotspot areas due to their combination of poor performance with large client numbers. This information has been supplied to Government Offices to inform negotiations on Local Area Agreements. As at the week ending 11 April, 22 local authorities were considering including one or more of the four settled accommodation indicators in their LAAs (see attached table). This position may change as LAAs negotiations continue.

The PSA data is relevant to all areas, whether or not they have prioritised the PSA settled accommodation indicators in their LAA. The traffic light ratings and priority hotspots for the settled accommodation indicators should be part of the evidence base used to inform the bidding and assessment process for the next round of NAHP allocations.

### **Housing Corporation National Affordable Housing Programme**

The Housing Corporation's prospectus, published in September 2007 is the main bidding guidance for the 2008/11 NAHP. It explains the policy aims underlying the Corporation's assessment of bids at national regional and local levels and describes the process used to assess bids and the criteria that will apply to ensure a transparent and fair process. Successful schemes need to offer good value for public funding, meet Corporation quality standards, be deliverable and fit with strategic priorities. There are additional criteria for supported housing schemes, such as the need for support from the relevant revenue provider and a strategic approach to move-on.

The main prospectus has been supplemented with Regular Market Engagement guidance to summarise particular key priorities, picking up on any changes since the main prospectus was published, and set the timetable and process for the RME.

Both the Prospectus and the RME guidance can be accessed on the Housing Corporations website at [www.housingcorp.gov.uk](http://www.housingcorp.gov.uk)

#### *Use of PSA 16 data*

Those bidding for NAHP allocations may wish to use the PSA data to help identify unmet housing need for the four PSA groups in their area. Where need is indicated by the PSA data, further investigation will be required locally to determine the extent to which housing via the NAHP could meet the need.

When regions assess that NAHP funding could help to meet the housing needs of one or more of the PSA groups in their area, the PSA data can be used to support their bid.

*In turn*, The Housing Corporation will refer to the PSA data as part of their assessment of bids in particular as evidence of strategic priority fit. Other assessment criteria in relation to the value for money assessment, quality and deliverability will be applied in the normal way.

## **Responsibility for delivery**

The PSA will be delivered in partnership, with responsibility for the achievement of outcomes spread across a range of different departments and delivery agencies.

### *Central government*

Within central government, the Cabinet Office is the lead department for the PSA but shares accountability for delivery with: Communities and Local Government (CLG); Department for Work and Pensions (DWP); Ministry of Justice (MoJ); Department of Health (DH); Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF); and the Department for Innovation, Universities and Skills (DIUS).

As mentioned above, all 8 indicators that underpin the PSA are included in the single set of national indicators for local government and its partners. These indicators are also included in the Departmental Strategic Objectives (DSOs) of relevant Central Government departments. The indicators are therefore included in the DSOs of the following:

- CLG (DSO 2 includes the 4 settled accommodation indicators)
- DWP (all 4 employment, education or training indicators)
- MoJ (the 2 indicators for the offenders under probation group)
- DH (the 4 indicators for the mentally ill and learning disabled groups)
- DCSF (the 2 indicators for the care leavers group)

### *Local government*

Delivery at local level will be led by Local Authorities (LAs), who have direct housing management responsibilities (where they are landlords), provide advice and assistance directly to those seeking accommodation, and have an important strategic housing role across the social and private sectors. In their capacity as a strategic housing lead, LAs exert an important influence on accommodation outcomes for excluded groups through managing policies on the allocation of social housing, facilitating new housing supply, ensuring that accommodation meets required standards, and working directly with the most excluded adults through adult social services, third sector providers and other lead professionals working with the at-risk groups.

If you require any further information or clarification about this briefing note please contact the Social Exclusion Task Force at [SETaskForce@cabinet-office@gsi.gov.uk](mailto:SETaskForce@cabinet-office@gsi.gov.uk).

## Headline indicator definitions for the socially excluded adults PSA and latest national performance data

Outcome	Client group	Headline indicator definition	Existing or new indicator	Size of group	% of group achieving outcome
Settled accommodation	Offenders	Proportion of offenders under probation supervision living in settled and suitable accommodation at the end of their order or licence	Existing	55,408 (2006/07)	77
	Former care leavers	Proportion of former care leavers aged 19, who had left care aged 16 or over, who are in suitable accommodation	Existing	5,800 (2006/07)	87
	Learning disabled	Proportion of adults with learning disabilities in settled accommodation	New (proxy available)	122,155 (2005/06)	73
	Mentally ill	Proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services in settled accommodation	New	280,000 (2004/05)	N/A
Employment, education or training	Offenders	Proportion of offenders under probation supervision in employment at the end of their order or licence	Existing	55,408 (2006/07)	36
	Former care leavers	The proportion of former care leavers aged 19, who had left care aged 16 or over, who are in employment, education or training	Existing	5,800 (2006/07)	63
	Learning disabled	The proportion of adults with learning disabilities in employment	New (proxy available)	122,155 (2005/06)	10
	Mentally ill	The proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services in employment	New (proxy available)	280,000 (2004/05) <sup>1</sup>	20 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Approximate number from the Mental Health Minimum Dataset

<sup>2</sup> Percentage from the survey of users of community mental health services

**Local authorities who are considering including one or more of the four settled accommodation indicators in their LAAs – week ending 11 April 2008**

A = proposed by GO

B = proposed by locality

C = agreed by GO and locality for inclusion

L = local indicator

<b>Offenders</b>	Southwark	C
	Reading	C
	West Sussex	A
	Oldham	L
	Leicester	L
	Greenwich	L
	Hammersmith and Fulham	L
	Cornwall	L
<b>Learning Disabilities</b>	Northamptonshire	C
	Sutton	C
	Wokingham	C
	East Riding of Yorkshire	C
	Leicestershire	C
	Shropshire	C
	Suffolk	C
	Surrey	C
	Cornwall	C
	South Gloucestershire	C
	Bristol	A
	Oldham	L
	Windsor and Maidenhead	L
	Dorset	L
<b>Care Leavers</b>	West Sussex	C1
	Wokingham	C1
	Barking and Dagenham	A
	Northumberland	L
	Oldham	L
	Southwark	L
	Cornwall	L
	Somerset	L
<b>Mental Health</b>	North East Lincolnshire	C1
	Thurrock	C1
	Barnet	C1
	Bromley	C1
	Hackney	C1
	Haringey	C1
	Harrow	C1
	Havering	C1
	Bath and North East Somerset	C1
	Oldham	L
	East Riding of Yorkshire	L
	Southwark	L
	Bournemouth	L