

New PSA data items for inclusion in the KS1 (or it's equivalent) from 2008/09

Background

A Public Service Agreement on socially excluded adults was announced as part of the Comprehensive Spending Review on 9 October 2007 (PSA 16). The aim of the PSA is to increase the proportion of socially excluded adults in settled accommodation and in employment. It focuses on four client groups:

- **Those with learning disabilities known to Councils with Adult Social Services Responsibilities;**
- Those in contact with secondary mental health services;
- Former care leavers at age 19; and
- Ex-offenders

The Cabinet Office is the lead department for the PSA but it will be delivered in partnership, with responsibility for achieving its outcomes shared between a range of different departments and delivery agencies. The Information Centre for health and social care will collect the data required for the indicators.

There are currently no existing indicators returned centrally by Councils with Adult Social Services Responsibilities (CASSRs) on employment and settled accommodation status for those with learning disabilities (there is an indicator within the Self Assessment Survey (SAS) on the numbers helped into work but this does not report on actual employment outcomes). This collection is for the purpose that these indicators will be collected by CASSRs for the purpose of monitoring performance on the socially excluded adults PSA¹.

The sampling frame for the indicators will be those with learning disabilities who are known to CASSRs (i.e., those who are assessed or reviewed in the financial year and who have received a service, as well as those who are assessed and/or reviewed but who have not received a service).

The definitions of the employment and settled accommodation status indicators are at Annex A and B respectively. These incorporate work undertaken by both SIGASC² and ARG³, and from the consultation on the national indicator set for local government, and have been agreed through the SIGASC process.

Process for collecting these data

The new data items will be included in the Key Statistics (KS1) return (or its successor) from 2008/09. CASSRs will start collecting the data described below from 1st October 2008 for reporting 6 months of data in the first year of collection. The data in the first year will be grossed up centrally by the Information Centre to provide an annual total; in subsequent years CASSRs will provide a full year of data.

¹ Note that the indicators for care leavers and ex-offenders are currently collected, while new indicators for those in contact with secondary mental health services will be collected via Mental Health Trusts

² Strategic Information Group on Adult Social Care: <http://www.ic.nhs.uk/our-services/improving-social-care-information/review-approval-and-development/sigasc>

³ Adult Review Group: <http://www.ic.nhs.uk/our-services/improving-social-care-information/review-approval-and-development/adult-review-group>

Annex A

Employment status indicator

The employment indicator will measure the number and proportion of working age learning disabled clients known to Councils with Adult Social Services Responsibilities (CASSRs) who are in paid employment at the time of their latest assessment or review. The following categories are to be used:

1. Working as a paid employee or self-employed (30 or more hours per week)
2. Working as a paid employee or self-employed (16 to less than 30 hours per week)
3. Working as a paid employee or self-employed (more than 4 to less than 16 hours per week)
4. Working as a paid employee or self employed (more than 0 to 4 hours per week)
5. Working regularly as a paid employee or self-employed but less than weekly (e.g., fortnightly, monthly or on some other regular basis)

Guidance notes

Definition of terms

- **Learning disabled clients known to Councils with Adult Social Services Responsibilities:** Those clients who are assessed or reviewed in the financial year and who have received a service, as well as those who are assessed and/or reviewed but who have not received a service.

For example;

(i) Richard was assessed in December and following a formal community care assessment he was provided with a direct payment as part of an agreed care plan. At the time of the assessment Richard was working 20 hours as a paid employee. This client should be recorded in column 3, row 2 of table 1.

(ii) Fiona was receiving home care and received a review in January. Following the review it was decided she no longer required the home care. At the time of the review Fiona was working 7 hours as a paid employee. This client should be recorded in column 6, row 3 of table 1.

- **Employee:** Those who work for a company and have their National Insurance paid for directly from their wages and are earning at or above the National Minimum Wage. This also includes those who are working in supported employment (i.e., those who are receiving support and assistance from a specialist agency to maintain their job) who are earning at or above the National Minimum Wage.

- **Self employed:** Those who work for themselves and generally pay their National Insurance themselves. This should also include those who are unpaid family workers (i.e., those who do unpaid work for a business they own or for a business a relative owns).
- **Unpaid voluntary work:** Work of a voluntary nature that is unpaid, including unpaid work experience.
- **Working age:** Those aged 18-64 years old.

Period for data collection

Data for the indicator is to be collected at the time of latest assessment or review in a financial year.

Period for reporting

Data for the indicator is to be reported for each financial year. In 2008/09 the data will relate to the period 1st October 2008 to 31st March 2009.

Coding those in employment and in unpaid voluntary work

Those who are undertaking both paid employment and unpaid voluntary work should be coded as working as a paid employee or self employed according to the number of hours they work per week, and also recorded in row 6.

Coding clients with learning disabilities aged 18 years and over who are in children's services

Clients with learning disabilities aged 18 years and older who are still on the books of the CASSR but who are in children's services (i.e., not in adults' services) should also be included in the numerator and the denominator of the indicator.

Construction of indicator

The numerator and denominator for this indicator are defined as follows:

- Numerator = Number of working age learning disabled clients known to CASSRs within rows 1 to 5 in table 1 combined, at the time of their latest assessment or review.
- Denominator = Number of working age learning disabled clients known to CASSRs (i.e., those who are assessed or reviewed in the financial year and who have received a service, as well as those who are assessed and/or reviewed but who have not received a service). In addition include learning disabled clients who should be reviewed by the CASSR in a financial year but are not in the denominator.

Notes for the numerator:

- In 2008/09 the data will relate to the period 1st October 2008 to 31st March 2009. The numerator will be grossed to provide data on the full 12 month financial year period for 2008/09. The grossing will be performed centrally by the Information Centre for Health and Social Care.

Notes for the denominator:

- Learning disabled clients who should be reviewed by the CASSR in a financial year but are not should also be counted in the denominator.
- Those who are detained under the Mental Health Act should be excluded from the denominator.

Data for this indicator is to be reported by gender and type of service that the client is receiving, that is, community based service, residential care service or no services.

- Community based services are services provided to support clients living in the community.
- Residential care services include the following:
 - LA residential care (excludes short-term residential). Residential care provided by the CASSR.
 - Independent sector residential care (excludes short-term residential). Includes residential care provided by another CASSR. Also includes adult fostering.
 - Nursing care (excludes short-term residential).

Please note that those clients who may be receiving short-term residential or respite care should be recorded as receiving community based services, not as receiving residential care services.

Some clients living in residential care homes may additionally receive community-based services (e.g. attendance at day centres). For the purposes of recording, these clients should be counted in residential care services and not included in community based services; there should be no double counting.

A client may be receiving community-based services for part of the year and then move into residential care. In this scenario the client should be included in residential care services. The clients who appear in the community based services column should **only** be receiving community-based services at some point during the year.

Below is an example of what the new data item will look like in the return.

Table 1: Employment status at time of latest assessment or review
1st October 2008 to 31st March 2009

Employment status	Adults with Learning Disabilities Aged 18 to 64 years								Overall total
	Residential care services		Community based services		No services		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1. Working as a paid employee or self-employed (30 or more hours per week)									
2. Working as a paid employee or self-employed (16 to less than 30 hours per week)									
3. Working as a paid employee or self-employed (more than 4 to less than 16 hours per week)									
4. Working as a paid employee or self-employed (more than 0 to 4 hours per week)									
5. Working regularly as a paid employee or self-employed but less than weekly									
Total rows 1-5									
6. Working as a paid employee or self-employed <u>and</u> in unpaid voluntary work [†]									
7. In unpaid voluntary work only									
Total number of adults of working age (18-64) known to the council									

[†] This row has been included to determine how many learning disabled clients are in both paid work and in unpaid voluntary work. Note that clients counted in this row should also be counted in rows 1-5 above, according to the number of hours they work per week.

Annex B

Settled accommodation indicator

The settled accommodation indicator will measure the number and proportion of adult learning disabled clients known to Councils with Social Services Responsibilities (CASSRs) who are in settled accommodation at the time of their latest assessment or review.

Guidance notes

Definition of terms

- **Learning disabled clients known to Councils with Social Services Responsibilities:** Those clients who are assessed or reviewed in the financial year and who have received a service, as well as those who are assessed and/or reviewed but who have not received a service.

For example;

(i) Sally was reviewed in October and at that time was living in a Registered Care Home. This client should be recorded in column 2, row number 7 of table 2.

(ii) John was assessed in March but it was decided that he did not require a service. At the time of the assessment, John was living as a tenant in accommodation let by a private landlord. This client should be recorded in column 1, row number 14 of table 2.

- **Settled accommodation:** accommodation arrangements where the occupier has security of tenure/residence in their usual accommodation in the medium- to long-term, or is part of a household whose head holds such security of tenure/residence. Table 2 lists the accommodation types that represent settled accommodation for the purposes of this indicator.
- **Non-settled accommodation:** accommodation arrangements that are precarious, or where the person has no or low security of tenure/residence in their usual accommodation and so may be required to leave at very short notice. Table 2 lists the accommodation types that represent non-settled accommodation for the purposes of this indicator.
- **Adults:** Those aged 18-64 years old.

Period for data collection

Data for the indicator is to be collected at the time of latest assessment or review in a financial year.

Period for reporting

Data for the indicator is to be reported for each financial year. In 2008/09 the data will relate to the period 1st October 2008 to 31st March 2009.

Responsibility for determining settled accommodation status

Decisions about the settled accommodation status of a client must be made on the basis of a collective decision between the client (and their family and/or carer where appropriate) and the care manager.

Interpretation of settled accommodation

The settled accommodation indicator is consistent with the direction of travel set out in the *Valuing People Now*⁴ policy statement regarding the housing situation for people with learning disabilities. In particular, *Valuing People Now* sets out that local authorities should concentrate on promoting access to and increasing the numbers of people who live in their own homes or have assured tenancies in rented accommodation. The indicator therefore treats such forms of accommodation as representing settled accommodation, while it treats other forms of accommodation that are more institutional, such as registered care homes, nursing homes and health facilities, as representing non-settled accommodation. Other forms of accommodation where a person does not have any housing rights and may be asked to leave at short notice (such as adult placement schemes), are also treated as non-settled.

Coding clients with learning disabilities aged 18 years and over who are in children's services

Clients with learning disabilities aged 18 years and older who are still on the books of the CASSR but who are in children's services (i.e., not in adults' services) should also be included in the numerator and the denominator of the indicator.

Coding learning disabled clients living with older or disabled family carers

For the purposes of this indicator, learning disabled clients living with older or disabled family carers are regarded as being in settled accommodation. However, it will be important for care managers to consider with the client and their relative or carer, whether they feel the current accommodation arrangements are appropriate to support the needs of the person with

⁴ *Valuing People Now* sets out the government's priorities for the provision of services for people with learning disabilities over the years 2008-2011.

learning disabilities and to plan locally for future arrangements where there is a risk of deterioration in support.

Construction of indicator

The numerator and denominator for this indicator are defined as follows:

- Numerator = Number of adult learning disabled clients known to CASSRs in settled accommodation in their usual accommodation at the time of their latest assessment or review.
- Denominator = Number of adult learning disabled clients known to CASSRs (i.e., those who are assessed or reviewed in the financial year and who have received a service, as well as those who are assessed and/or reviewed but who have not received a service and learning disabled clients who are known to the CASSR and who should be reviewed in a financial year but are not).

Notes for the numerator:

- In 2008/09 the data will relate to the period 1st October 2008 to 31st March 2009. The numerator will be grossed to provide data on the full 12 month financial year period for 2008/09. The grossing will be performed centrally by the Information Centre for Health and Social Care.

Notes for the denominator:

- Learning disabled clients who are known to the CASSR and who should be reviewed in a financial year but are not should also be counted in the denominator.
- Those who are detained under the Mental Health Act should be excluded from the denominator.

Below is an example of what the new data item will look like in the return.

Table 2: Settled accommodation status at time of latest assessment or review
1st October 2008 to 31st March 2009

Settled accommodation status	Adults with Learning Disabilities Aged 18-64 years old over		
	Male	Female	Overall total
Non-settled accommodation			
1. Rough sleeper / Squatting			
2. Night shelter / emergency hostel / direct access hostel (temporary accommodation accepting self referrals)			
3. Refuge			
4. Placed in temporary accommodation by Local Authority (including Homelessness resettlement) – e.g., Bed and Breakfast			
5. Staying with family / friends as a short term guest			
6. Acute / long stay healthcare residential facility or hospital (e.g., NHS or Independent general hospitals/clinics, Long stay hospitals, specialist rehabilitation/recovery hospitals)			
7. Registered Care Home			
8. Registered Nursing Home			
9. Adult placement scheme			
10. Prison / Young Offenders Institution / Detention Centre			
11. Other temporary accommodation			
Total rows 1-11			
Settled accommodation			
12. Owner Occupier / Shared ownership scheme (where tenant purchases percentage of home value from landlord)			
13. Tenant – Local Authority / Arms Length Management Organisation / Registered Social Landlord / Housing Association			
14. Tenant – Private Landlord			
15. Settled mainstream housing with family/friends (including flat-sharing)			
16. Supported accommodation / Supported lodgings / Supported group home (accommodation supported by staff or resident caretaker)			
17. Approved premises for offenders released from prison or under probation supervision (e.g., Probation Hostel)			
18. Sheltered Housing / Extra care sheltered housing / Other sheltered housing			
19. Mobile accommodation for Gypsy/Roma and Traveller community			
Total rows 12-19			
Total number of adults aged 18-64 years known to the council			