



**CabinetOffice**  
Social Exclusion Task Force

## Improving life outcomes for socially excluded individuals

Housing, social exclusion and welfare reform

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**Making  
government  
work better**



## Social Exclusion Task Force: overview

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*SETF mission:*

*To extend the opportunities enjoyed by the vast majority of people in the UK today to those whose lives have been characterised by deprivation and exclusion*

- **Much has been achieved, for example through investment in public services, tax and benefit change, national minimum wage**
- **But the most vulnerable individuals and families still need intensive support to get their lives back on track**
- **Based in the Cabinet Office because reducing social exclusion cuts across many Departments and agencies**
- **Lead Ministers are Liam Byrne and Kevin Brennan**



## Current work programme

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- Vulnerable adults
  - New Public Service Agreement on socially excluded adults
  - Adults facing Chronic Exclusion (ACE) pilots
- New programme of short studies
- Research
  - Analysis of social exclusion over the life course



## Public Service Agreements – an overview

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- Public Service Agreements are the Government's top delivery priorities
- They are commitments to improve outcomes, eg
  - Raise the educational attainment of all children and young people
  - Make communities safer
  - Promote better health and wellbeing for all
- Based on indicators with regular public reporting and scrutiny
- Responsibility cuts across a number of government departments
- 30 new PSAs announced in the Comprehensive Spending Review in October 2007



## Socially Excluded Adults PSA – aim and vision

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### **PSA aim**

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 who are in settled accommodation and in employment, education or training.

### **PSA vision**

- Without a home and job, vulnerable adults risk a lifetime of exclusion and wasted potential. Through this PSA the Government wants to extend the aspirations of a home and a job, that most take for granted, to the most excluded.
- Sends a clear signal that tackling social exclusion and improving opportunities for vulnerable adults is a top Government priority
- Cross-government, cross-sector approach to effectively meeting the complex needs of vulnerable adults. Jointly owned by Cabinet Office, Communities and Local Government, Department for Work and Pensions, Ministry of Justice, Department of Health, Department for Children, Schools and Families and Department for Innovation, Universities and Skills



## Groups that the PSA focuses on

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- Four client groups:
- Care leavers (at 19)
  - Adult offenders under probation supervision
  - Adults in contact with secondary mental health services
  - Adults with moderate to severe learning disabilities

### **Rationale for focusing on the four groups:**

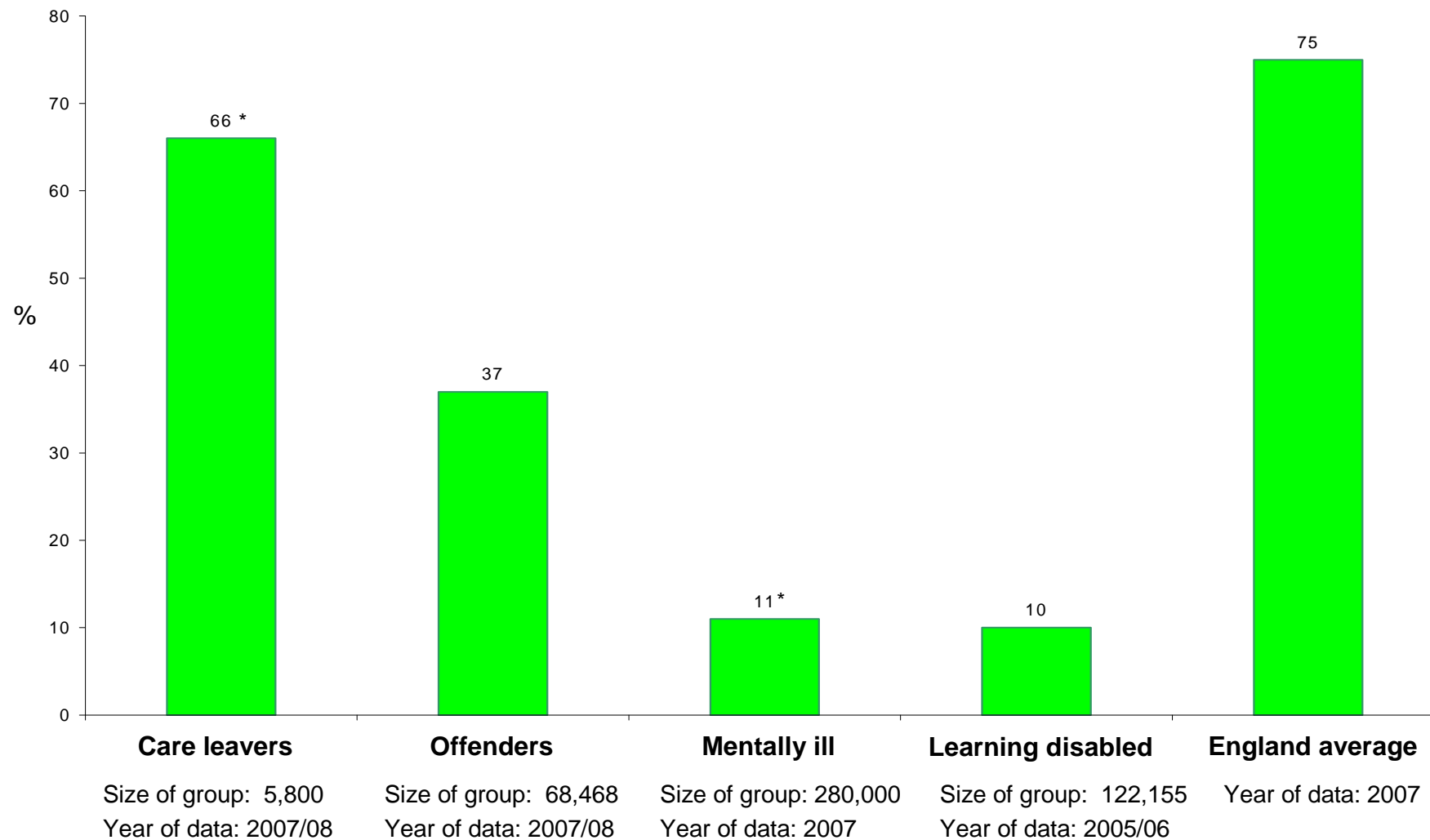
- Aspire to a home and a job like everyone else, but may need extra support
- Disproportionately likely to have poor employment and housing outcomes
- In contact with services who should help prevent exclusion (and can measure what is achieved)
- Many are at transition points where we know lives can go either way

### **And two outcomes of accommodation and education, employment, training:**

- Over 30% of care leavers are not in education, employment or training at age 19, compared to 13% of all young people.
- A third of prisoners about to leave prison said they had nowhere to stay.
- One in four tenants with mental health problems has serious rent arrears and is at risk of losing their home.
- 10% of people with learning disabilities in touch with services are doing any form of paid work, despite more than 60% saying that they want to work



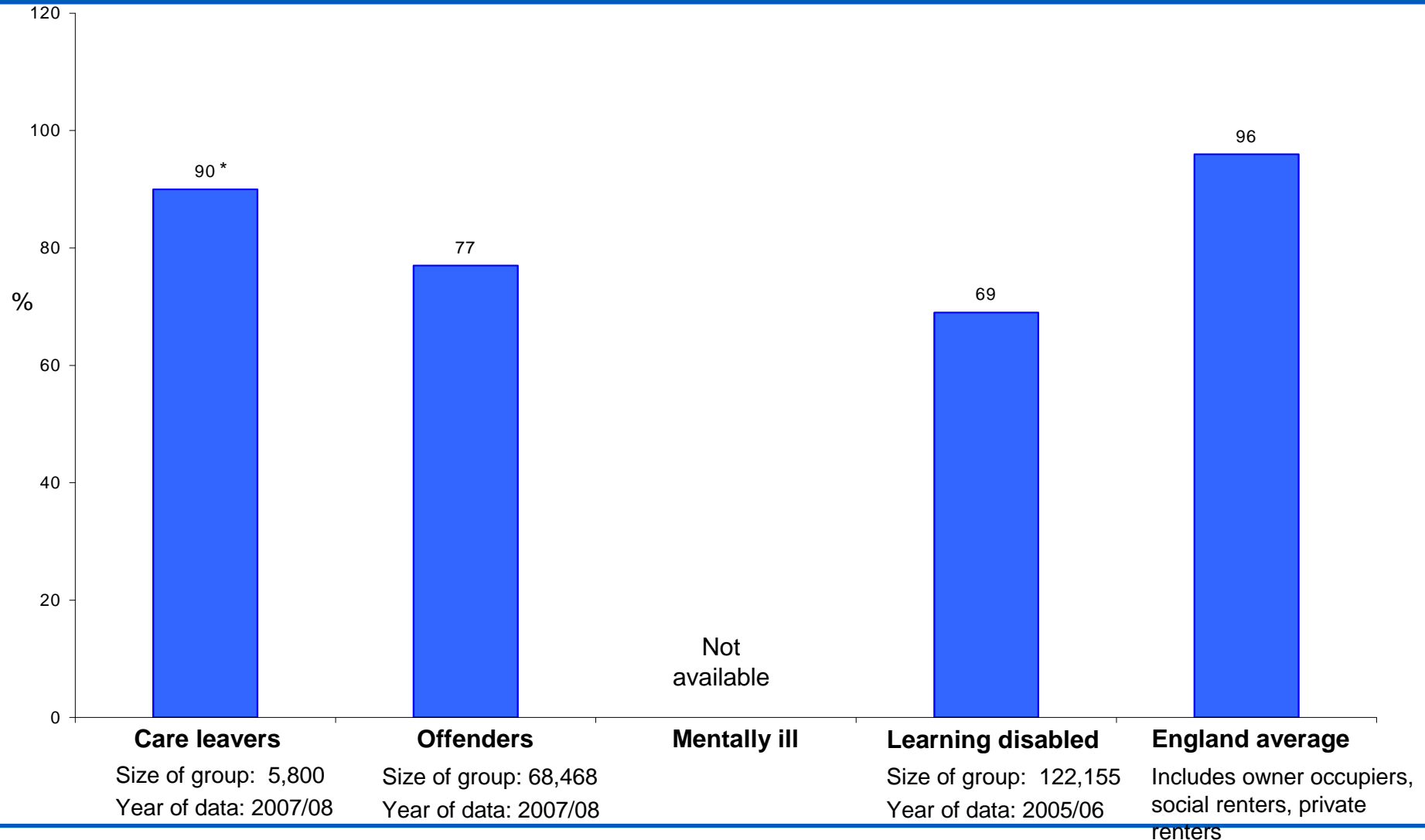
# PSA measurement (1): Indicators and baselines for the employment outcome (EET for care leavers)



\*Proxy percentage data from HCC survey.  
Size of group based on 2005/06 data from MHMDS.  
\* Care leavers data is subject to rounding



# PSA measurement (2): indicators and baselines for the settled accommodation outcome



\*Proxy data based on those living in the community and receiving services  
\* Care leavers data is subject to rounding



## How will this PSA help?

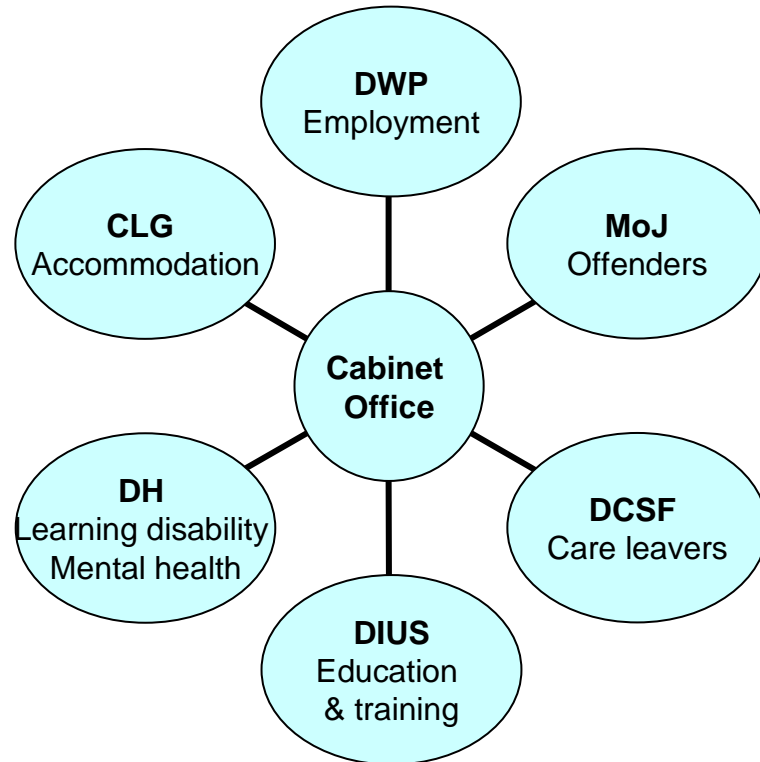
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- **Encourage prevention and early intervention**, by focusing on transition points when individuals can be helped to avoid long-term exclusion
- **Promote joint working**, by setting out a shared cross-Government commitment to tackling exclusion
- **Focus resources**, by sending a clear signal that helping these groups is a Government priority
- **Incentivise and drive delivery**, through a clear performance management framework for tackling social exclusion amongst adults and for monitoring and managing progress
- **Contribute to the achievement of wider outcomes**, for example community cohesion, worklessness, reoffending
- **Save money** as the future costs of exclusion are prevented

# Central government: success of this PSA depends on joint ownership and working across government and will contribute to the success of other PSAs

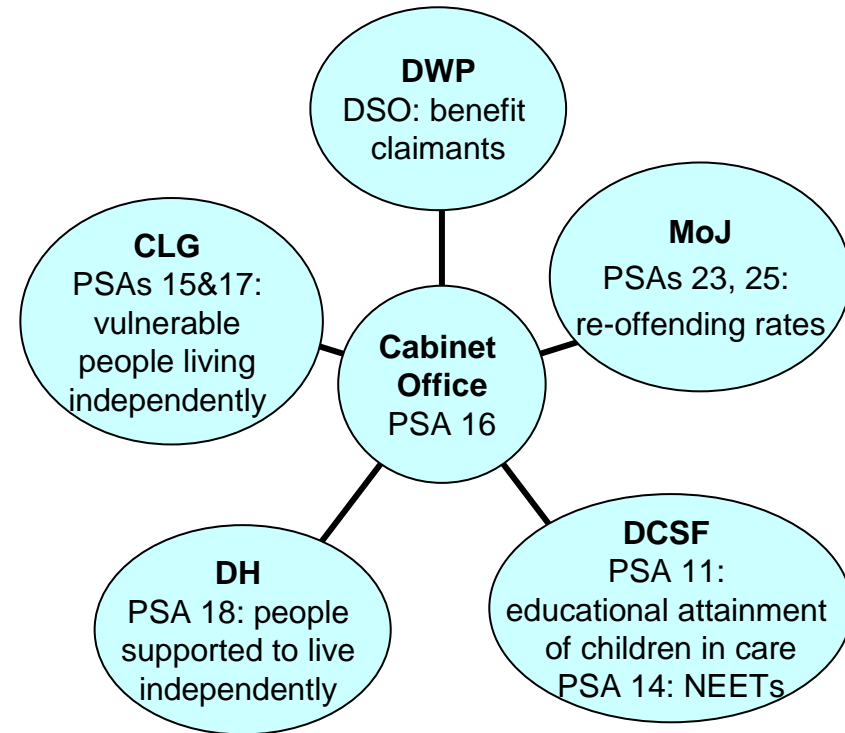


## Key central government partners for PSA 16



Partners need to prioritise the four target groups in funding allocations and policy development

## PSA 16 links to other government PSAs

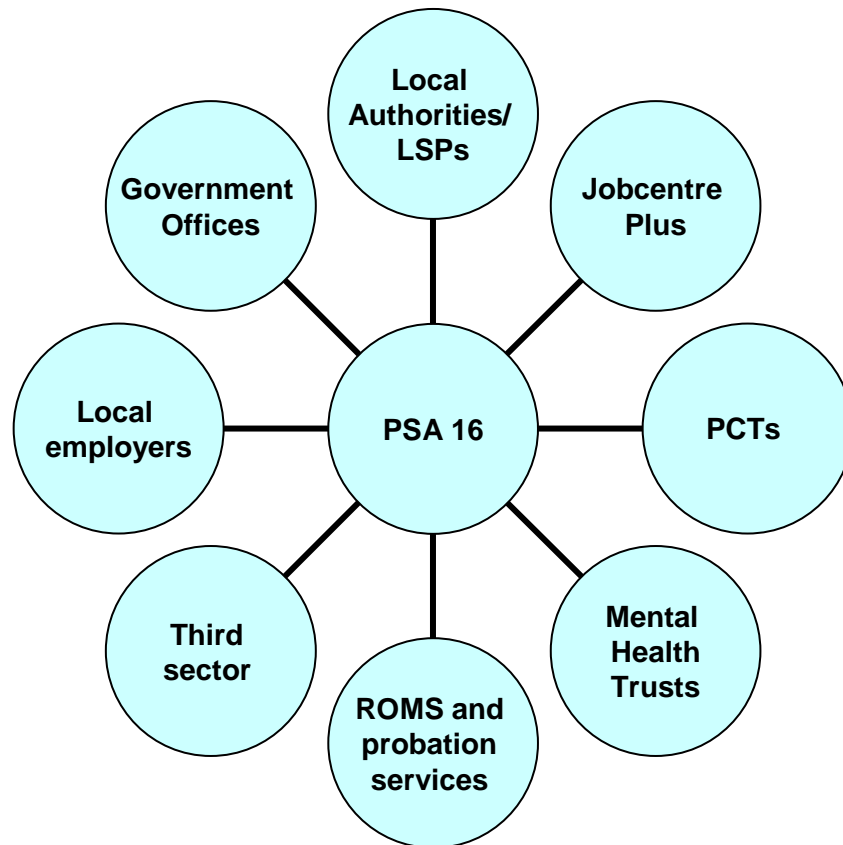


PSA 16 will contribute to achieving other government PSAs



# Local level delivery: success of this cross-cutting PSA depends on prioritisation and appropriate joint working in localities

## Key local level partners



## Input required from local level partners

### Prioritisation of PSA client groups and indicators in Local Area Agreements and delivery plans

- Set improvement targets and produce delivery plans
- Prioritise the four groups in service provision
- Support development of policy proposals
- Support collection of PSA data on client groups
- Help with analysis to underpin the PSA: client groups and delivery chains
- Facilitate access to client groups in order to get their input into the PSA and policy development process



## What needs to happen to bring about a step change?

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*Initial thinking – work in progress...*

- Culture change across the board about the value of employment to individuals, communities, society
- Pre- and in-work support: for employees and employers
- Disincentives (real or perceived) within benefits system
- Joint working between different services (statutory and third sector)
- Employment and housing support through life transitions
- Support to access private rented housing
- Boosting the role of lead professionals



## What we are doing to build our knowledge

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- **Talking to stakeholders**
- **Looking at local areas with strong and weak performance**
- **Best practice sharing events**
- **Community of Practice**
- **Quantitative analysis (regressions) to find out what works**
- **Visits to local projects and events**
- **Find out more about characteristics of groups**
- **Delivery chain analysis**
- **Customer journey mapping**



## Questions for you...

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What you can do to help

- **Push for progress locally**
- **Share best practice**
- **Tell us about policy problems**
- **Facilitate visits**
- **Take part in our Community of Practice**

See <http://www.communities.idea.gov.uk>

Questions for you

- **How can we get some quick wins?**
- **What policy problems should we be trying to fix?**
- **Should we be focussed on national policy change, or on improving local delivery?**