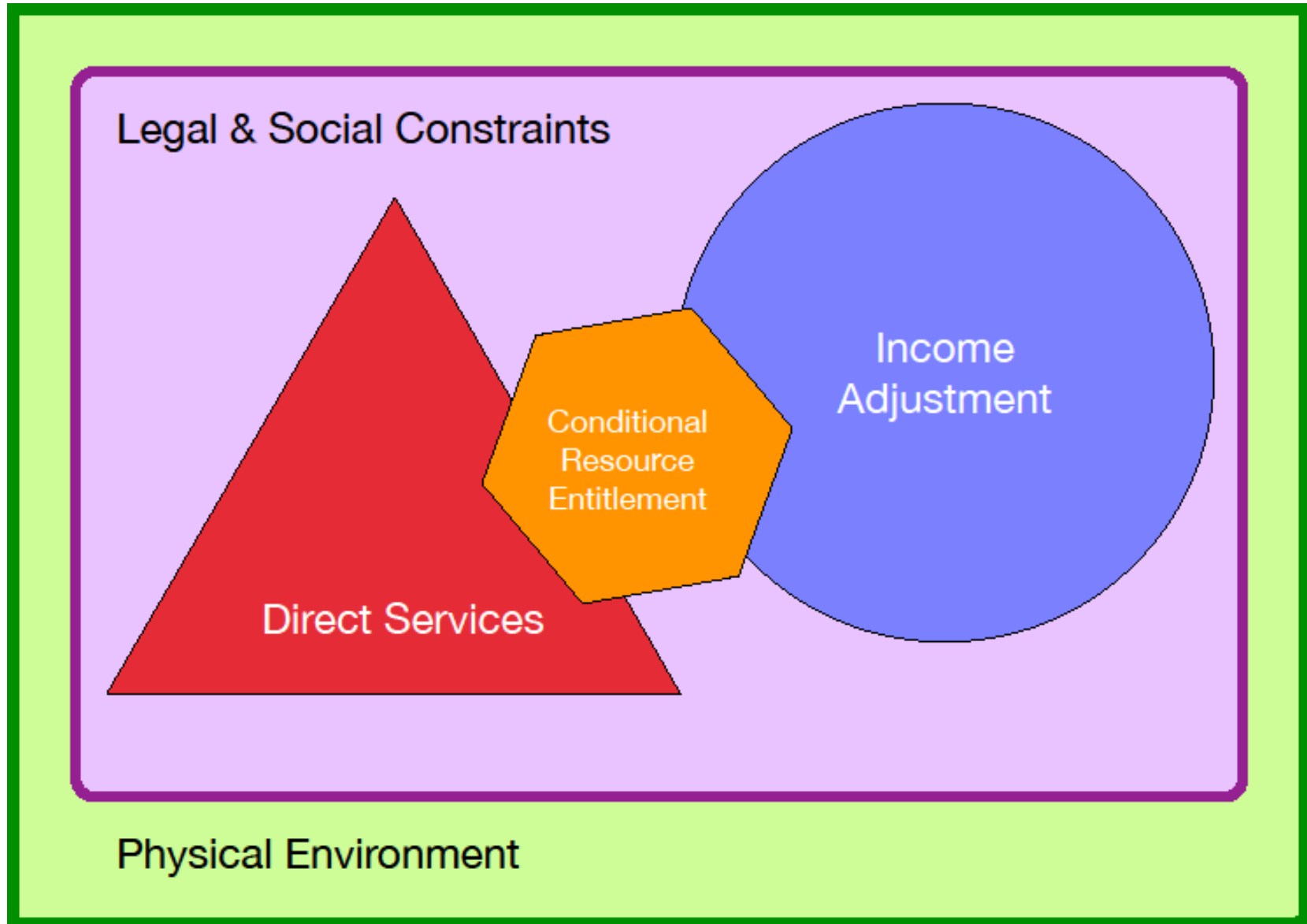


Self Directed Support

Personal Budgets a route to citizenship

- In Control
- An overview of the system in the England.
- Some of the problems we set out to solve
- How we have worked to solve them
- The RAS (a bit of detail)
- Outcomes for people

John Waters March 2011



1. Right to independent living

If someone has an impairment they should be able to get the support they need to live an independent life.

2. Right to a personal budget

If someone needs ongoing support they should be able to decide how the money that pays for that support is used.

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If someone needs help to make decisions then decision-making should involve that person as much as possible and reflect that person's own interests and preferences.

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6. Accountability principle

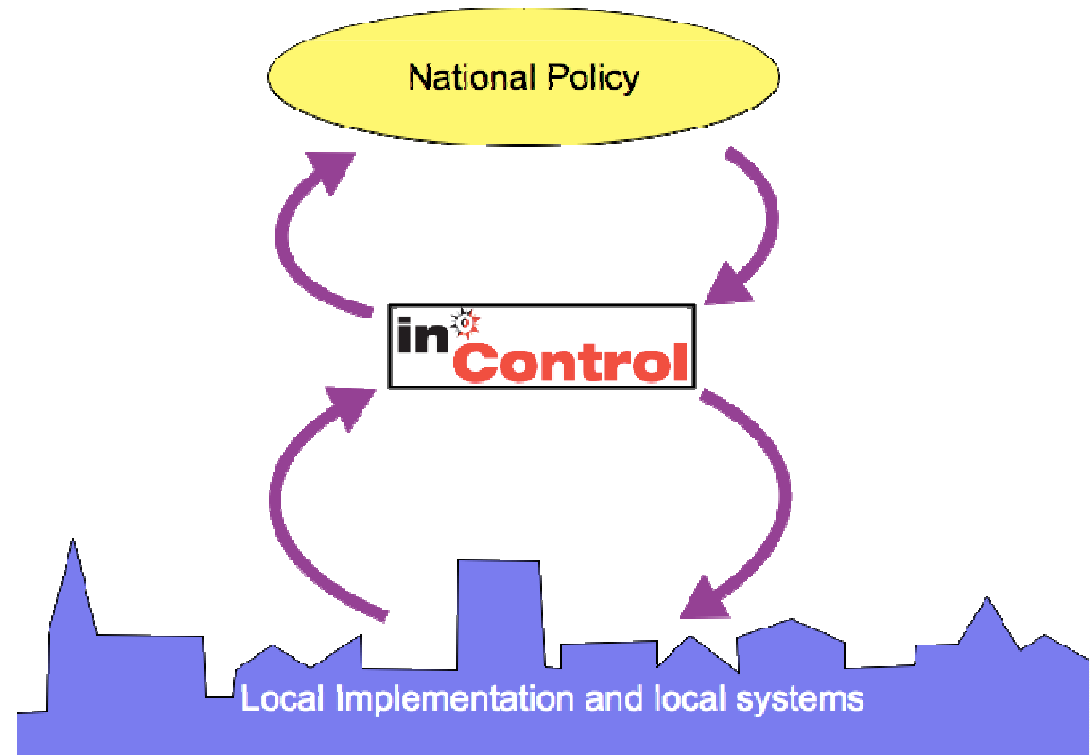
The person with support needs and the government both have a responsibility to each other to explain their decisions and to share what they have learnt.

7. Capacity principle

People with support needs, their families and their communities must not be assumed to be incapable of managing their support, learning new skills or making a contribution.

In Control

- Small influential charity
- Formed in 2003
- Ambitious Mission 'to create a fairer society where everyone needing additional support has the right, responsibility and freedom to control that support.'
- Build a community of learning
- Connecting Caroline's front room to the cabinet office.
- Iterative development model



The system in the England

(SSR Devolved across the UK)

- 1.5 million people use state funded adult social care services.
- £17 Billion PA spent on Adult social care. (£60 billion unpaid care)
- Over 150 LA's Administer (each with local flexibility)
- Sector employs 1.5 million people
- 25k Providers across public private and third sector
- Demographic pressures, raising expectations, Static or reducing funding.

A complex social political system

- ninety per cent of the public said it was important that they should be able to stay at home if they develop a long-term health condition or disability
- eighty-seven per cent believe it is important that they are given the choice where they live, other than just residential care
- two-thirds of respondents agree it is important that support from social care agencies should enable them to stay in work.

Ipsos MORI survey commissioned by DRC, Equal Opportunities Commission and Carers UK on public attitudes to care, July 2006.

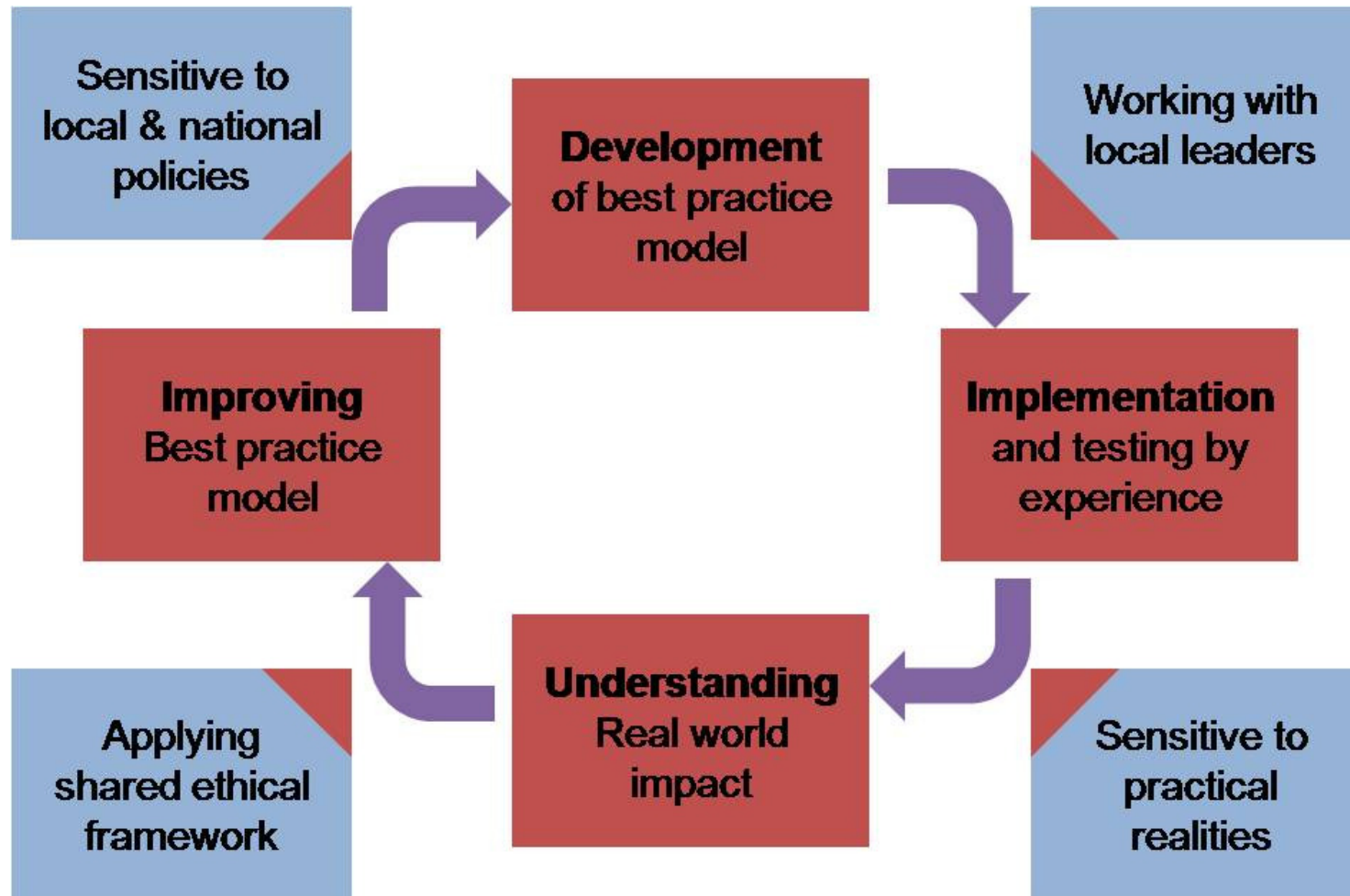
Adult Social Care Workforce



Residential care workers 635,000 (42%)

only half of disabled people of working age are in work, compared with 80% of non disabled people.

Development process not a fixed solution



Where are we now ?

- At the end of a three year transformation programme.
- Personalisation sits at the heart of govt policy for social care.
- Personal budgets , co-production appearing in other policy areas.
- 250,000 people in control of their own support.
- Commitment from the new administration to further faster harder.

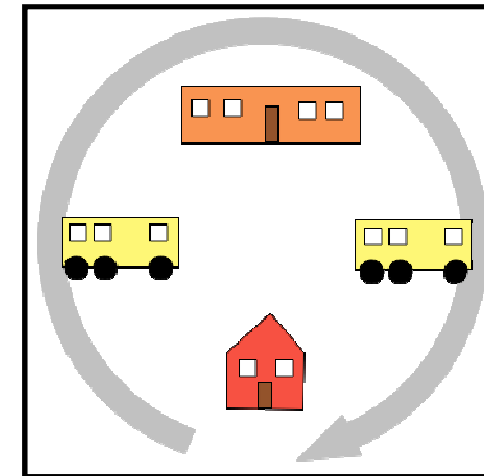
Top down reform had failed



Opening of Lennox Castle, 1936

Certified Institution for Mental Defectives

- Peak population of institutions: 1970s
- Developed out of eugenic fear
- Objective: to keep people away from ordinary communities and to stop them breeding
- Only very recently fully closed
- Still have private hospitals
(winterbourne view)

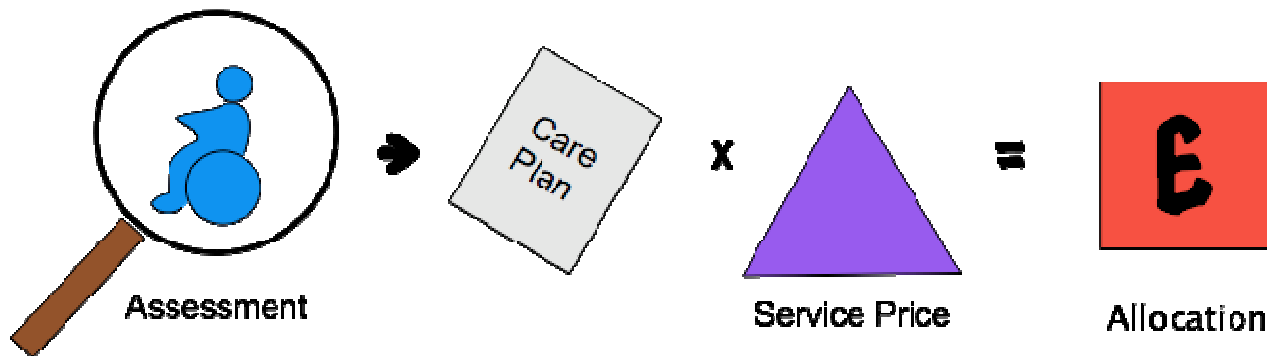


Community Care

- No master plan: our best guess about what to do next
- Dominated by enforced group living and congregated day services
- Objective: 'care' in community
- Costing more...
- We recreated Institutions within our communities

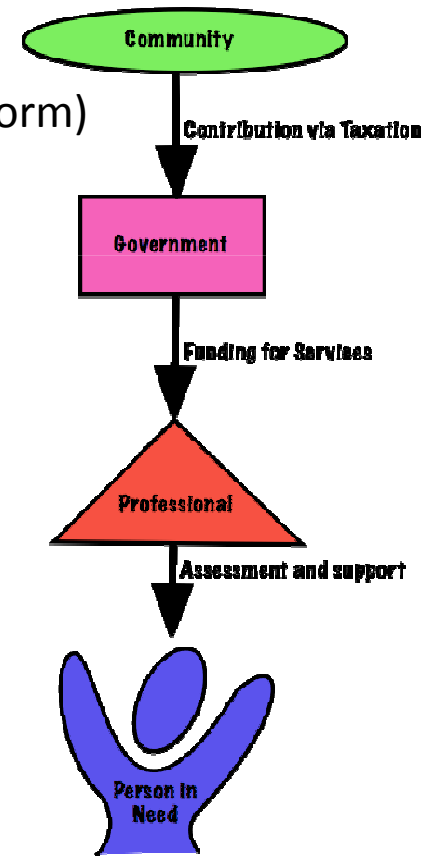
We had not rethought the power

in  **Control**TM



Some of the problems

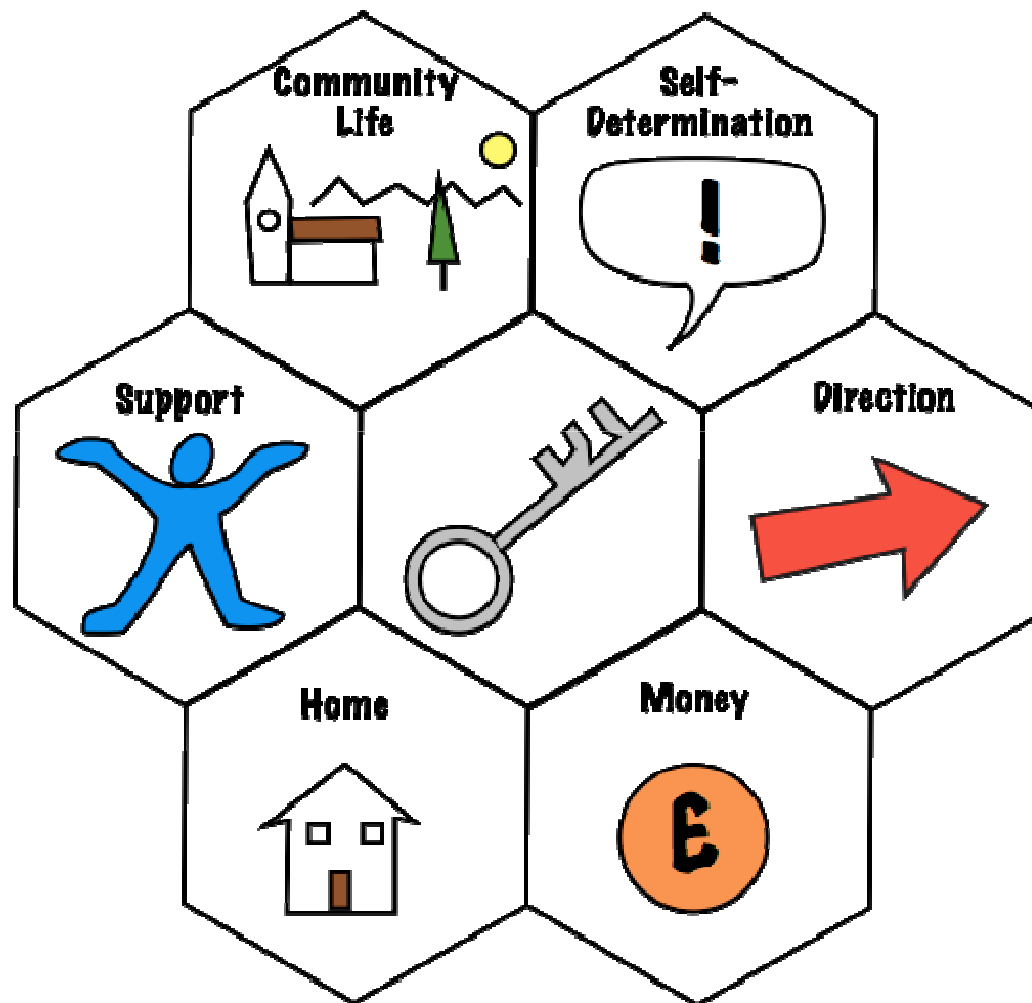
- Services rooted in institutions a legacy of eugenics (failed reform)
- Services granted as a gift to passive recipients
- Complex assessment leading to standard offer
- Expectations and entitlements unclear
- Correlation needs and costs low
- Low capacity for innovation flexibility
- High transaction costs (social work role confused)
- Enforced dependency (presenting needs)

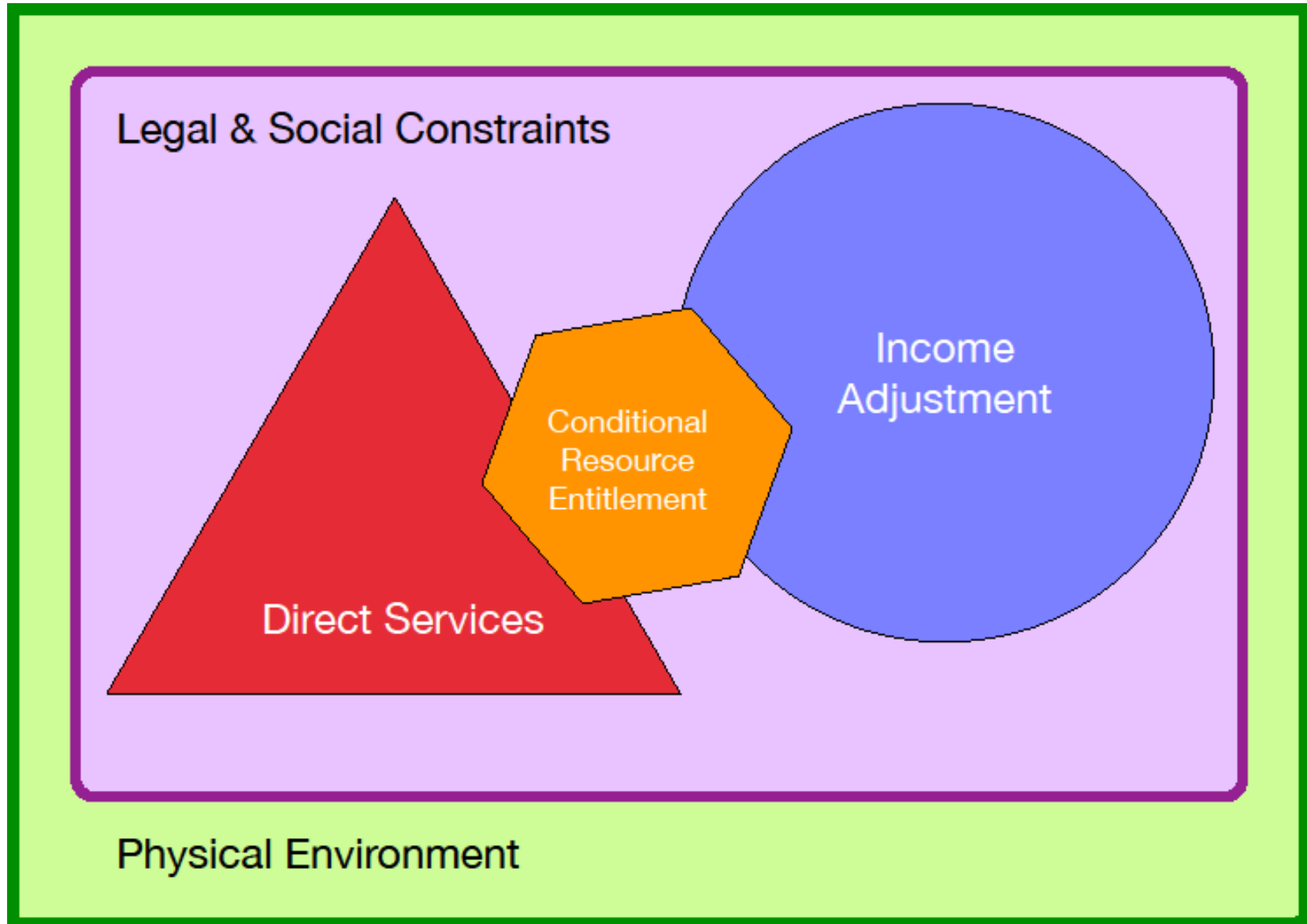


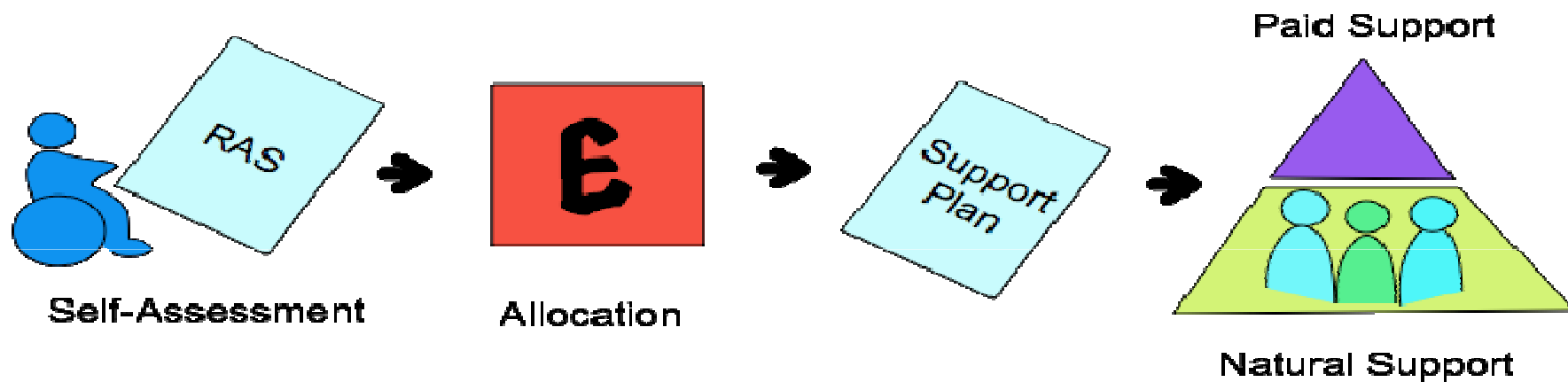
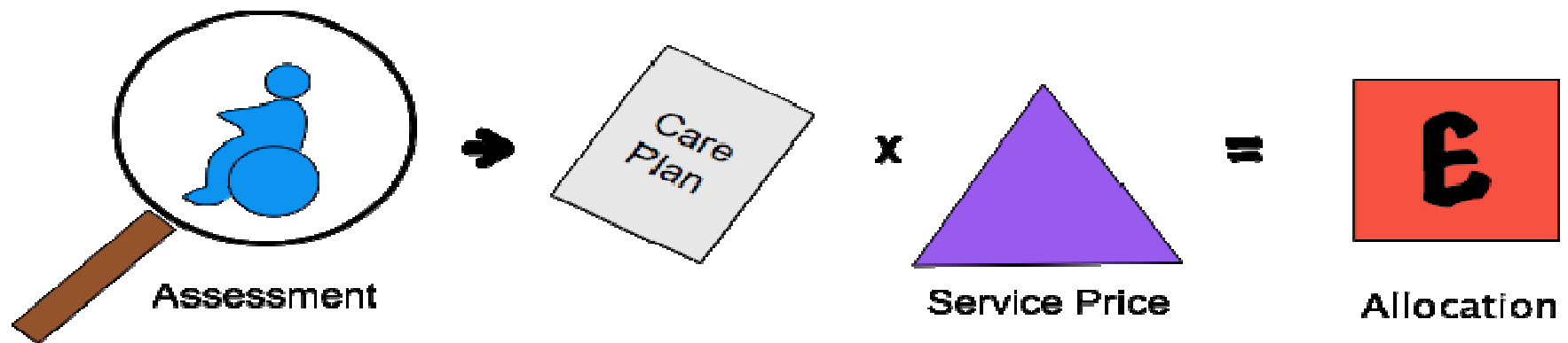
A reform that failed to deliver..

The challenge

Build a sustainable system based on entitlement that promotes active citizenship



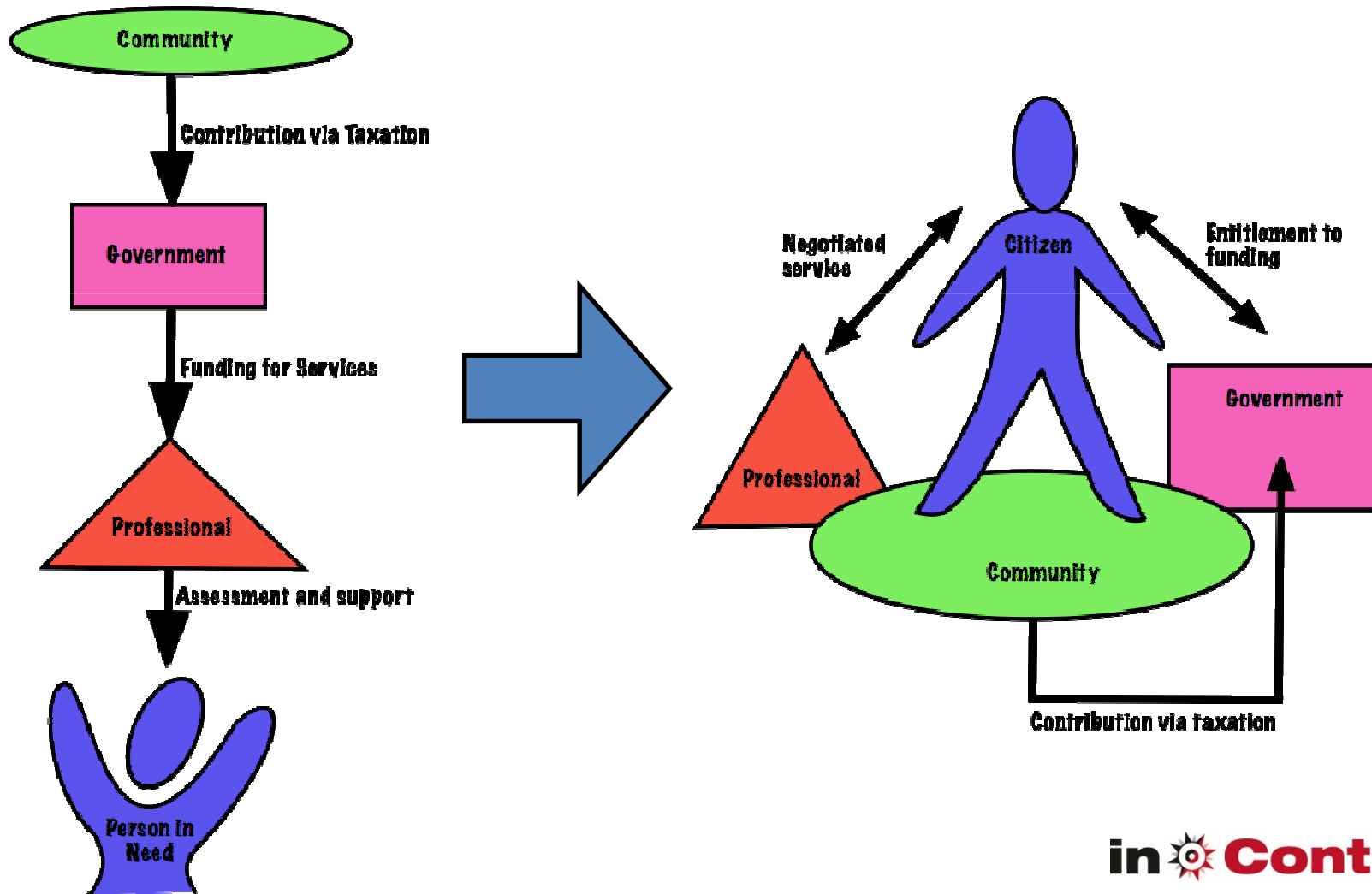




Personal budget elements

- know how much money they can have for their support
- Know the outcomes to be achieved
- be able to spend the money in ways and at times that make sense to them

Self-Directed Support



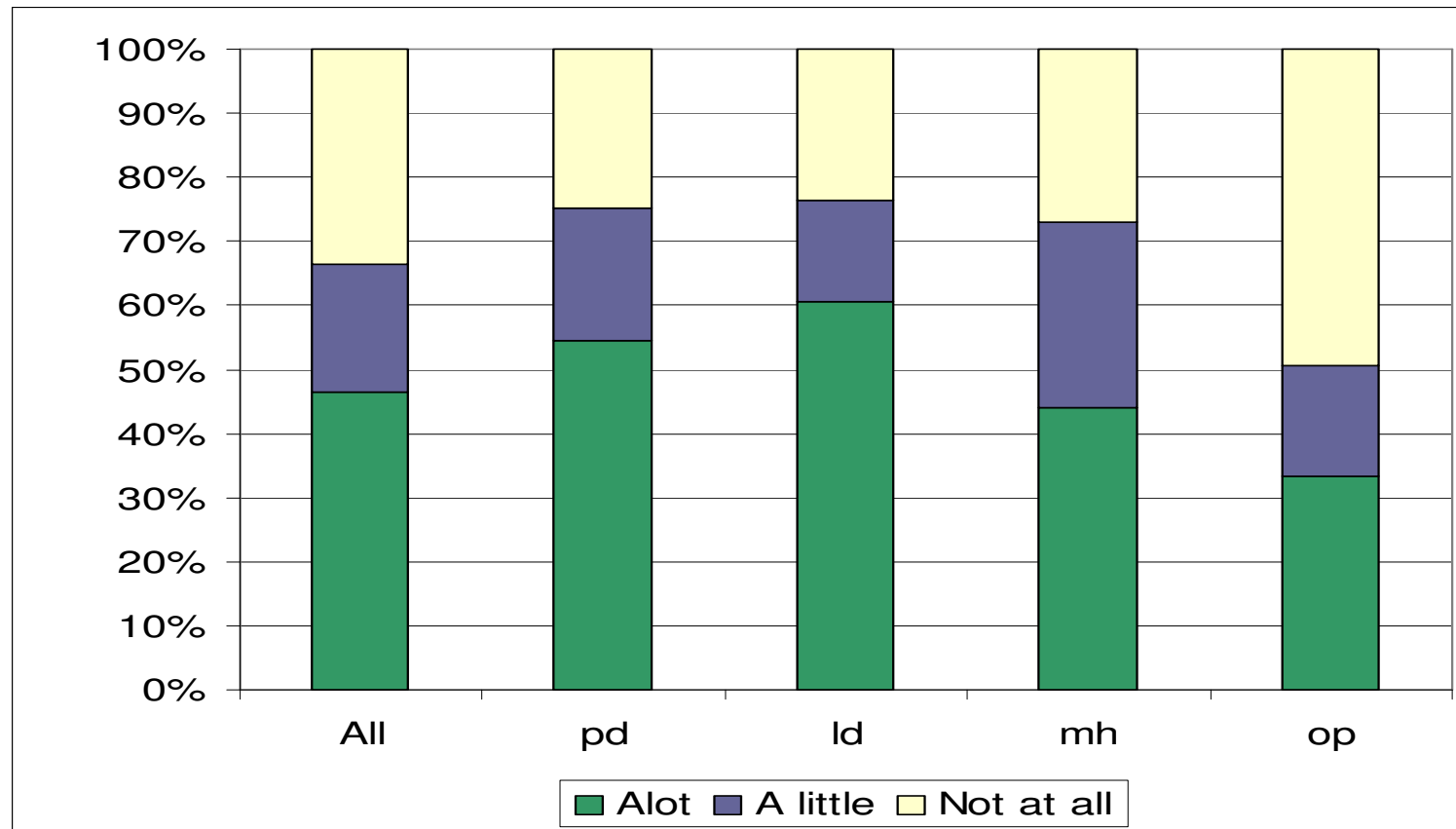
MailOnline

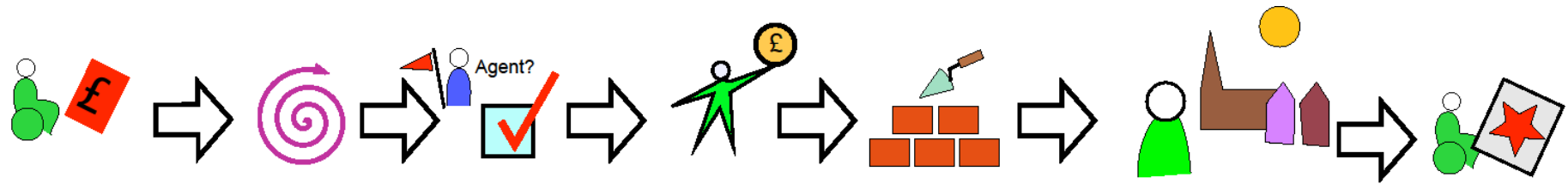
Councils pay for disabled to visit prostitutes and lap-dancing clubs from £520m taxpayer fund

Personal budgets can work in lots of places



Has the IB process changed your view of what can be achieved in your life ?





1. My Money: Finding Out How Much

2. Making My Plan

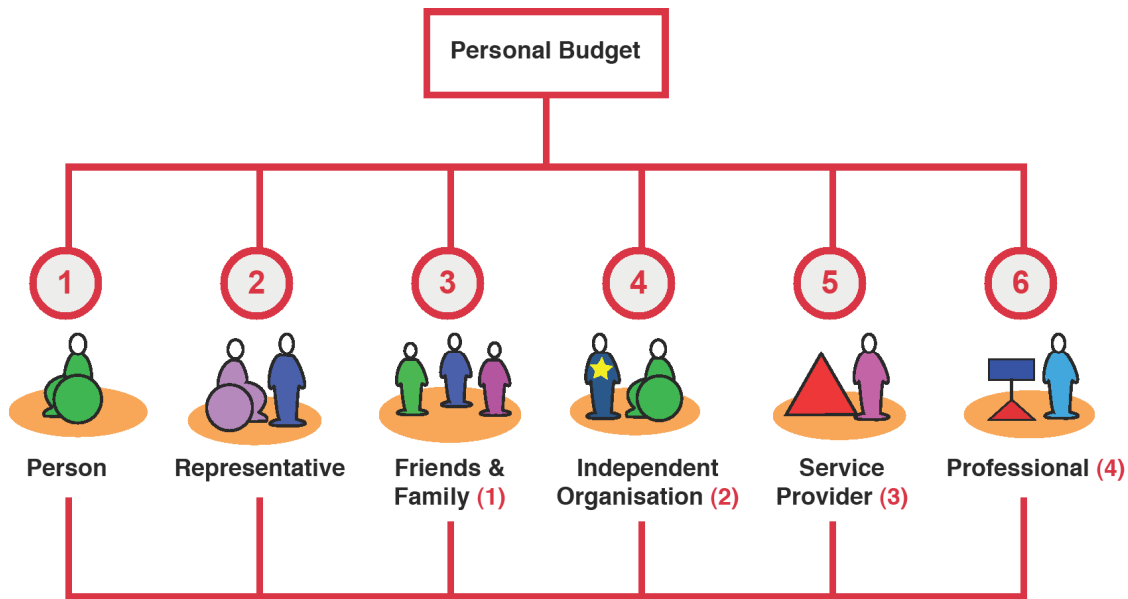
3. Getting My Plan Agreed

4. Organising My Money

5. Organising My Support

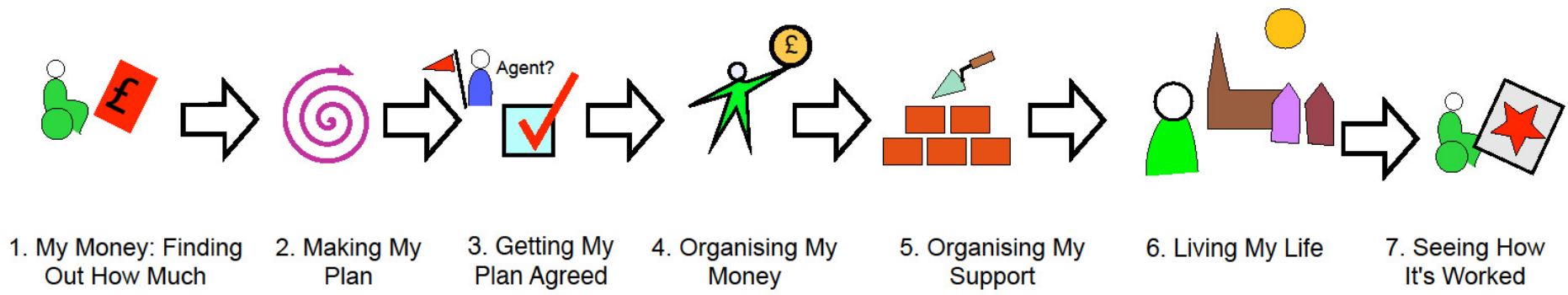
6. Living My Life

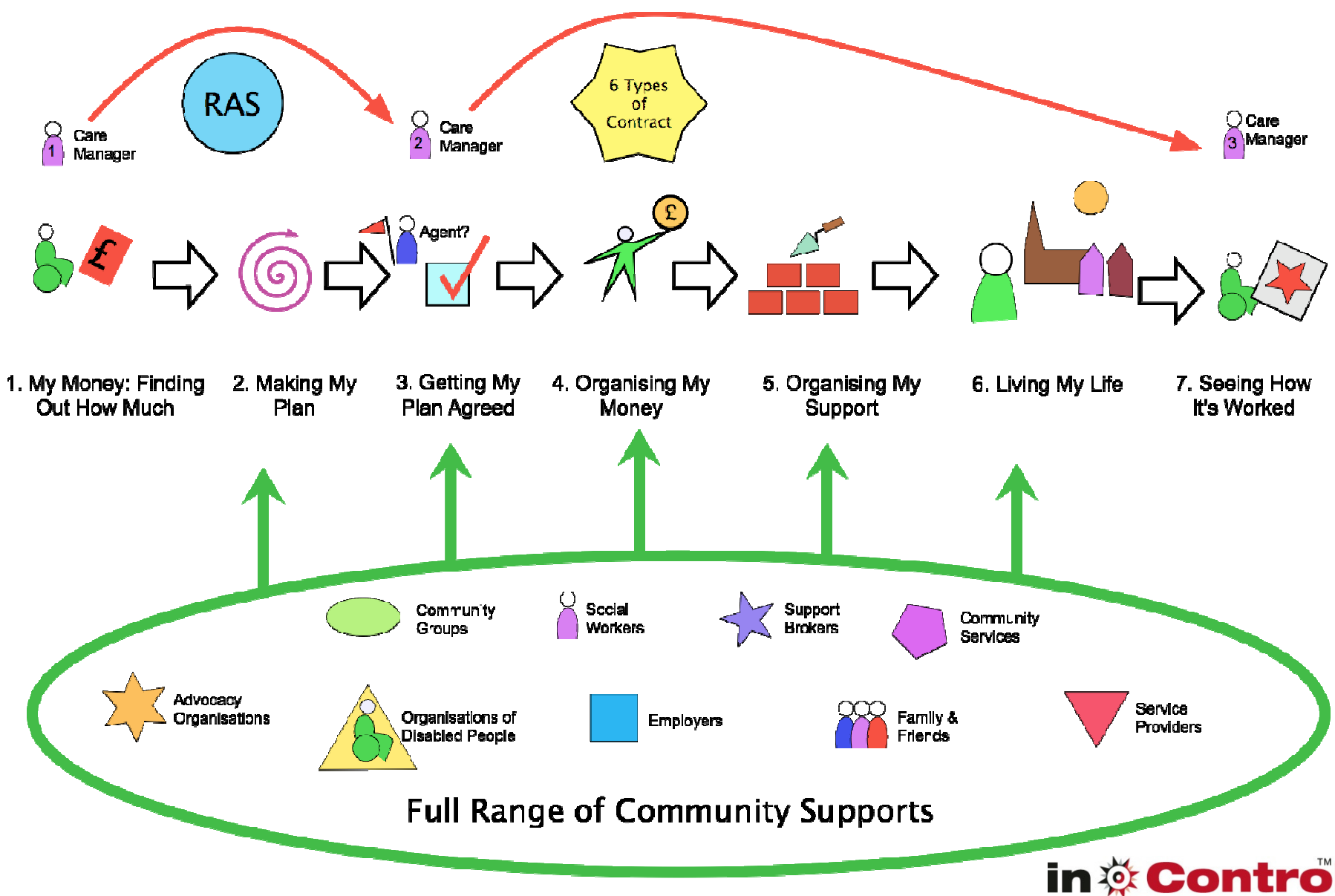
7. Seeing How It's Worked

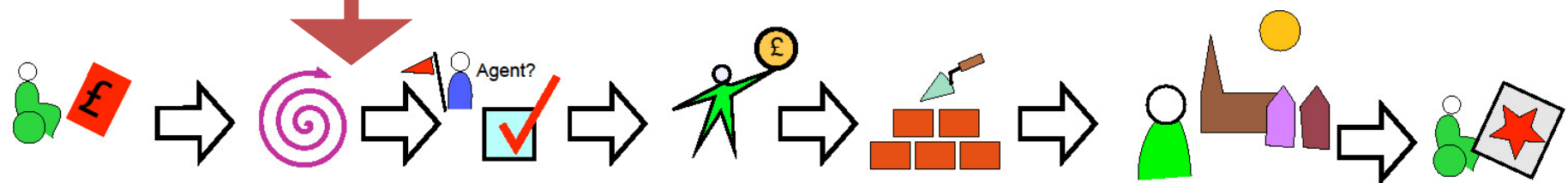
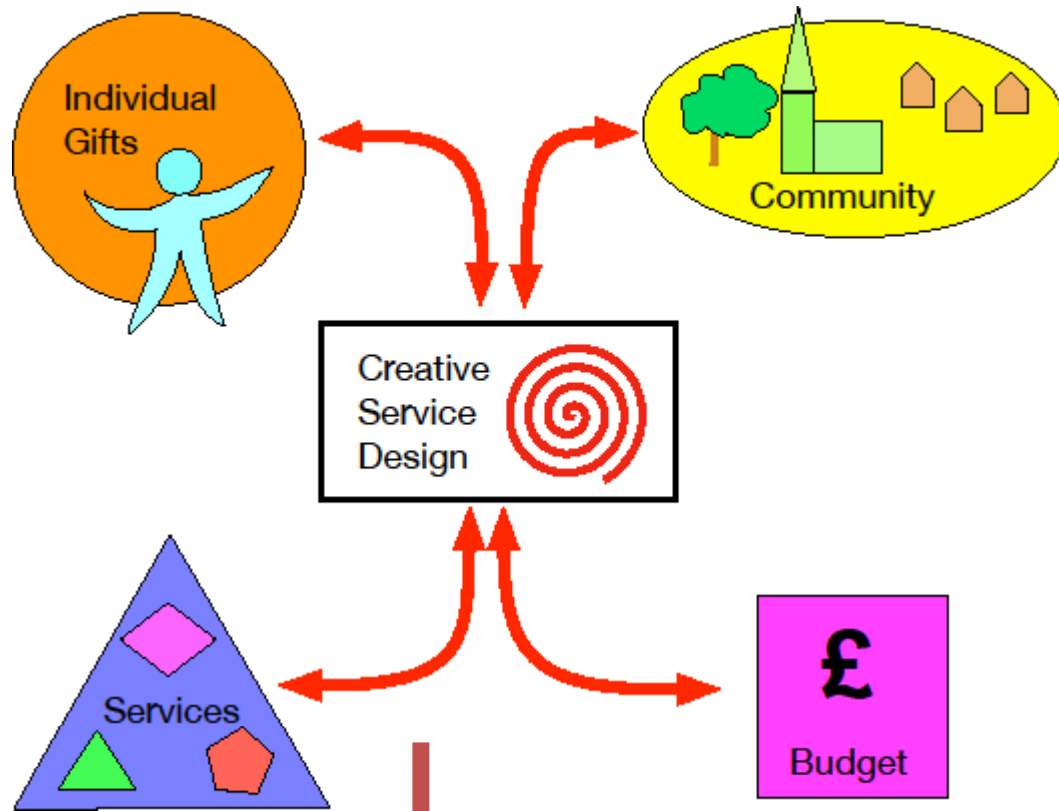


Notes

- 1. To manage funds as a group it may be necessary to set up a legal trust fund.
- 2. An independent organisation that manages a personal budget is sometimes called a 'broker'.
- 3. A personal budget managed by a service provider is sometimes called an Individual Service Fund.
- 4. In social care the lead professional is often a social worker but other professionals can also manage budgets.







1. My Money: Finding Out How Much

2. Making My Plan

3. Getting My Plan Agreed

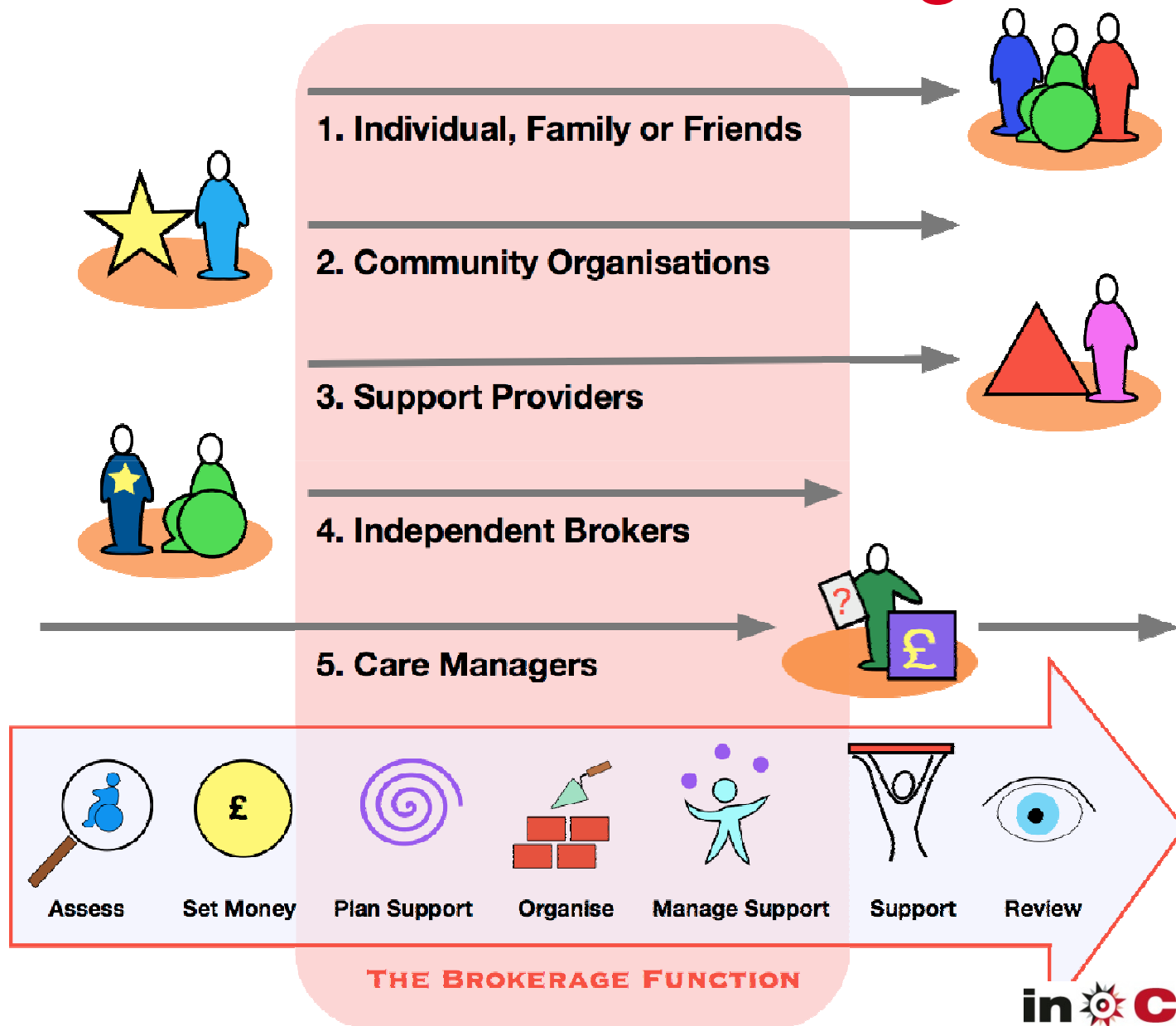
4. Organising My Money

5. Organising My Support

6. Living My Life

7. Seeing How It's Worked

Different forms of brokerage:



RAS Development aims in 2003

Develop a resource allocation system that would:

- Make a clear and open statement about what kind of needs would be matched by what specific levels of funding.
- Enable people to make their own initial determination of their needs - Self-Assessment
- Reduce the disincentive for family and friends to positively contribute to the person's support
- Work within existing funding and allow people to plan ahead for the future years within a coherent and rational framework

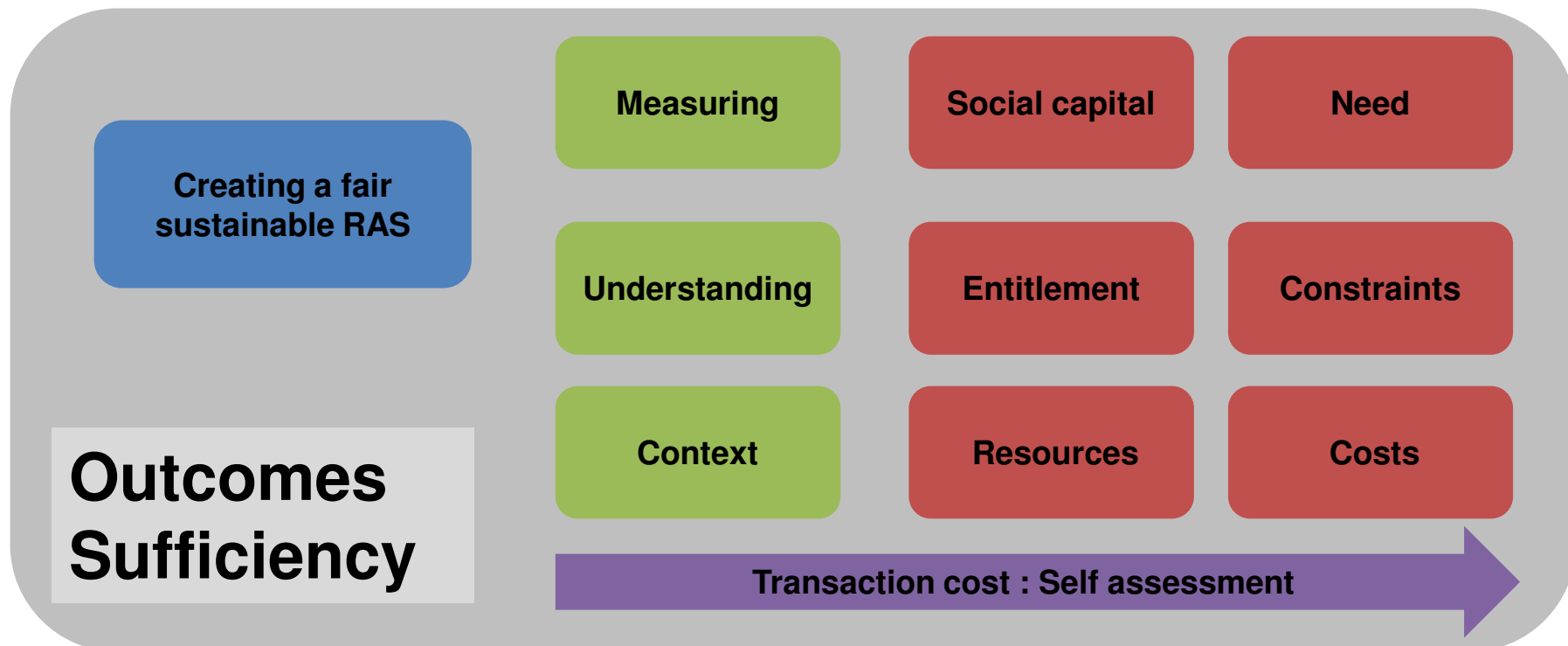
Parameters

- fit within existing statutory guidance and the existence of other systems
- create the lowest feasible transaction costs
- be economically and practically feasible for any local authority to deliver
- use definitions of need that are clear and make possible self-assessment of need
- reflect the values and philosophy underpinning self directed support.

The RAS is aiming to define the rules of 'the deal'.

People need to understand;

- How much money they can reasonably expect.
- Why they are getting it and what they must achieve.
- What they can and cannot do with it.



4. Mobility and movement

3. Meals and Nutrition

This section is to ensure I eat and drink what I should to enable me to stay healthy.

TICK THE BOX THAT FITS YOU BEST



	OUTCOME	
I do not need any help in this area.		<input type="checkbox"/>
I need some help with preparing meals.	To acquire increased independence and remain well nourished.	<input type="checkbox"/>
I need all of my meals provided or prepared for me by someone else.	To remain well nourished and free from harm.	<input type="checkbox"/>
I need total support from someone else to help me to prepare my meals and to help me to eat and drink.	To remain well nourished and free from harm.	<input type="checkbox"/>

1. Health
2. Meeting personal needs
3. Meals and nutrition
4. Mobility
5. Managing a home
6. Making important decisions
7. Being part of local community
8. Family and caring roles
9. Complex needs and risks

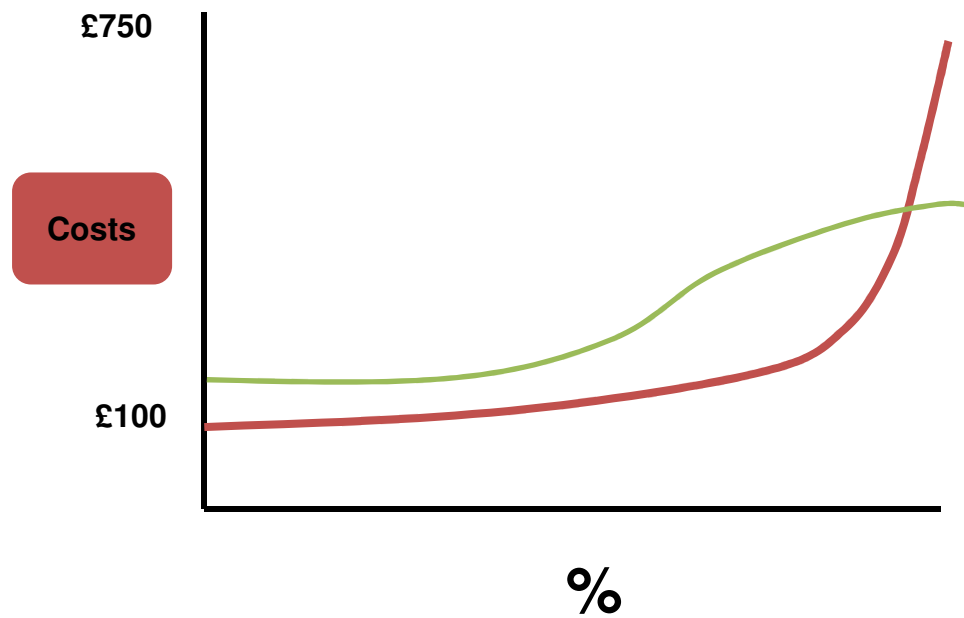
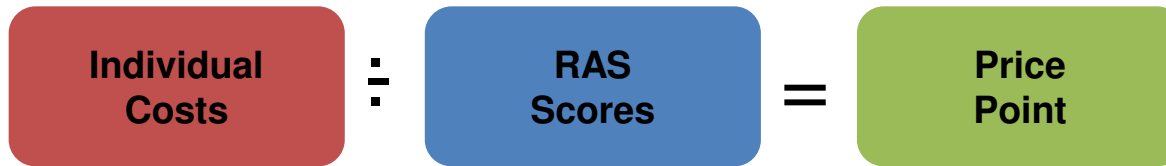
10. Available Social support

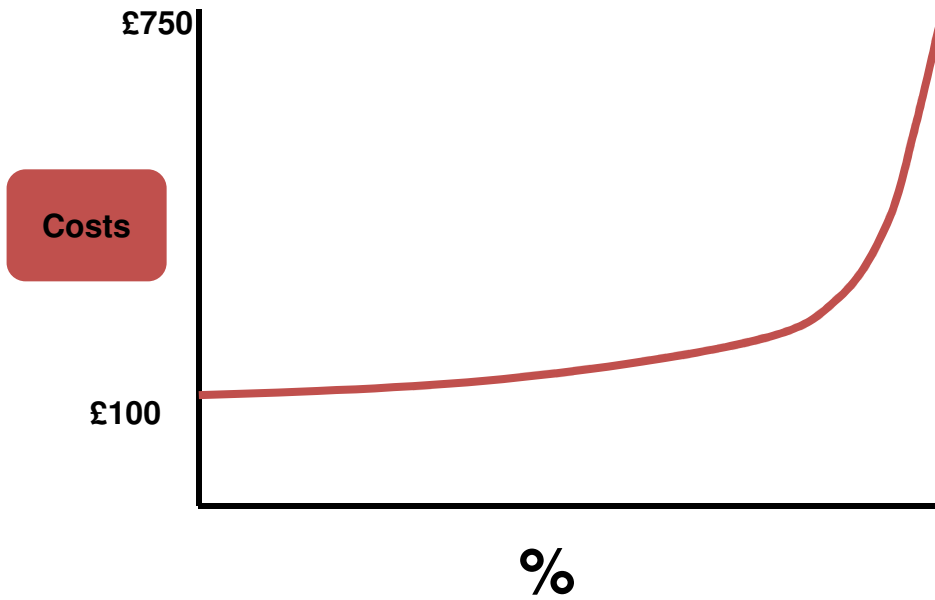
Need

Social capital

Outcomes

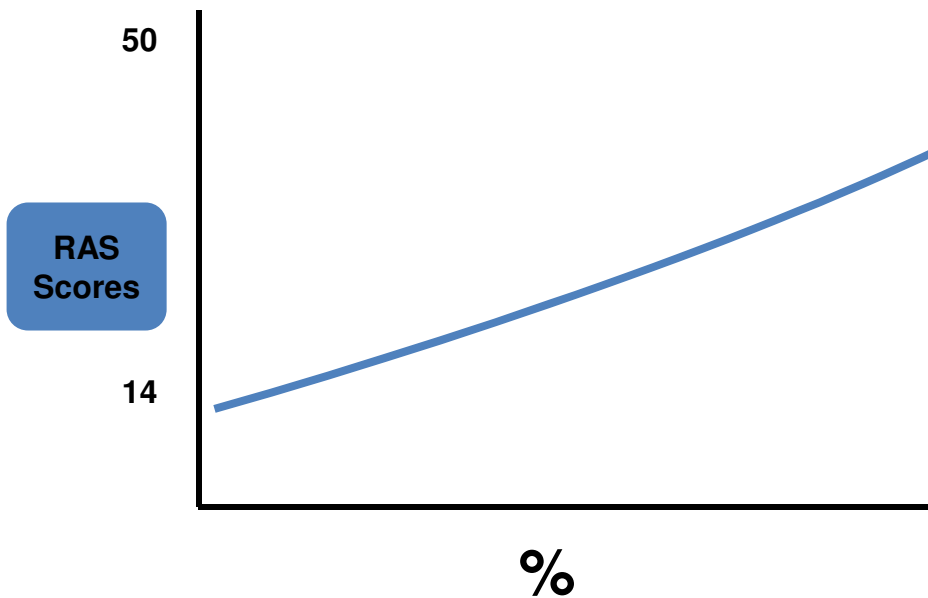
RAS
Score





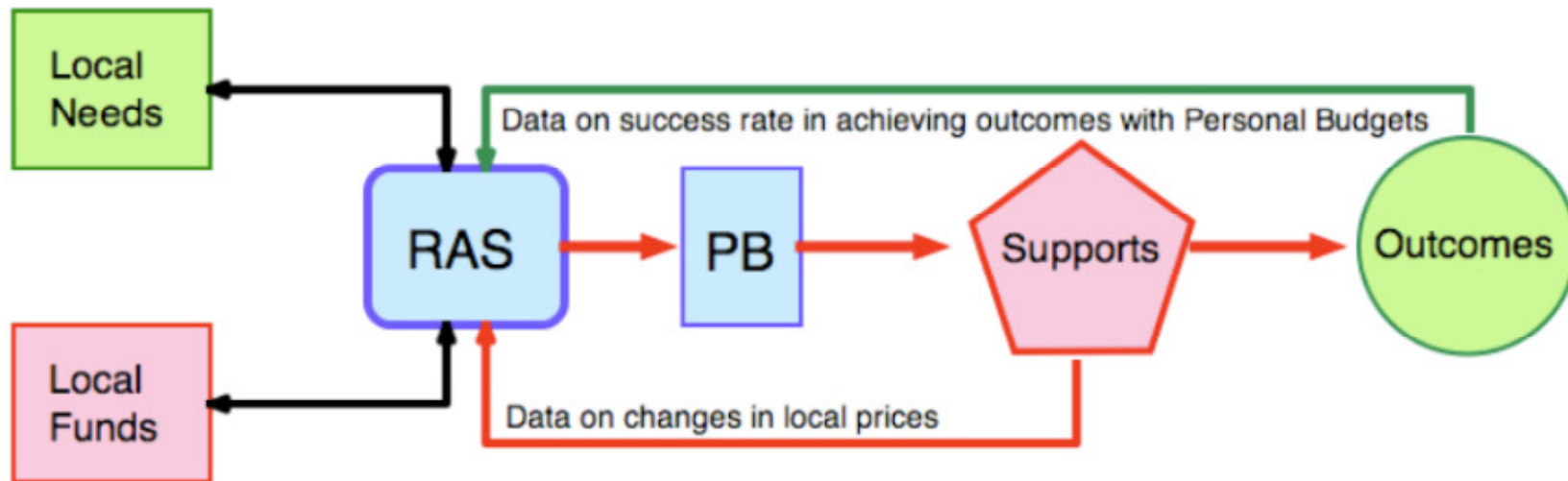
What amount of money is allocated to at least 10 %

Points	Allocation
14	£100
15	£102
16	£105
49	£700
50	£750



What score is reached by at least 10%

Calibration of the RAS



What factors are associated with positive outcomes for personal budget holders?

Process easier

People reported more positive outcomes across the board if they felt their council had made all aspects of the personal budget process easier

How personal budgets are managed

How personal budgets are managed is robustly linked to outcomes for personal budget holders. People with direct payments paid directly to them tended to report more positive outcomes across eight of the 14 outcome domains. Conversely, people with personal budgets managed by the council tended to report less positive outcomes across four of the 14 outcome domains.

Budgets for longer

People who had been using their personal budgets for longer reported increasingly positive outcomes

Size of budget

A greater weekly amount was associated with more positive outcomes across 11 of the 14 outcome domains.

no differences in outcomes according to gender, ethnicity or religion

What factors are associated with positive outcomes for personal budget holders?

variation across councils

There is pervasive variation across councils on 13 of the 14 outcome domains. This suggests that councils can have a major impact on outcomes by considering how they help people through all stages of the personal budgets process. This is reinforced by the findings that people reported more positive outcomes across the board if they felt their council had made all aspects of the personal budget process easier.

Basic information

People who did not know how their personal budget was managed or did not know the amount of their personal budget tended to report less positive outcomes across 12 and 13 of the 14 outcome domains respectively.

The support planning process for the personal budget is critical.

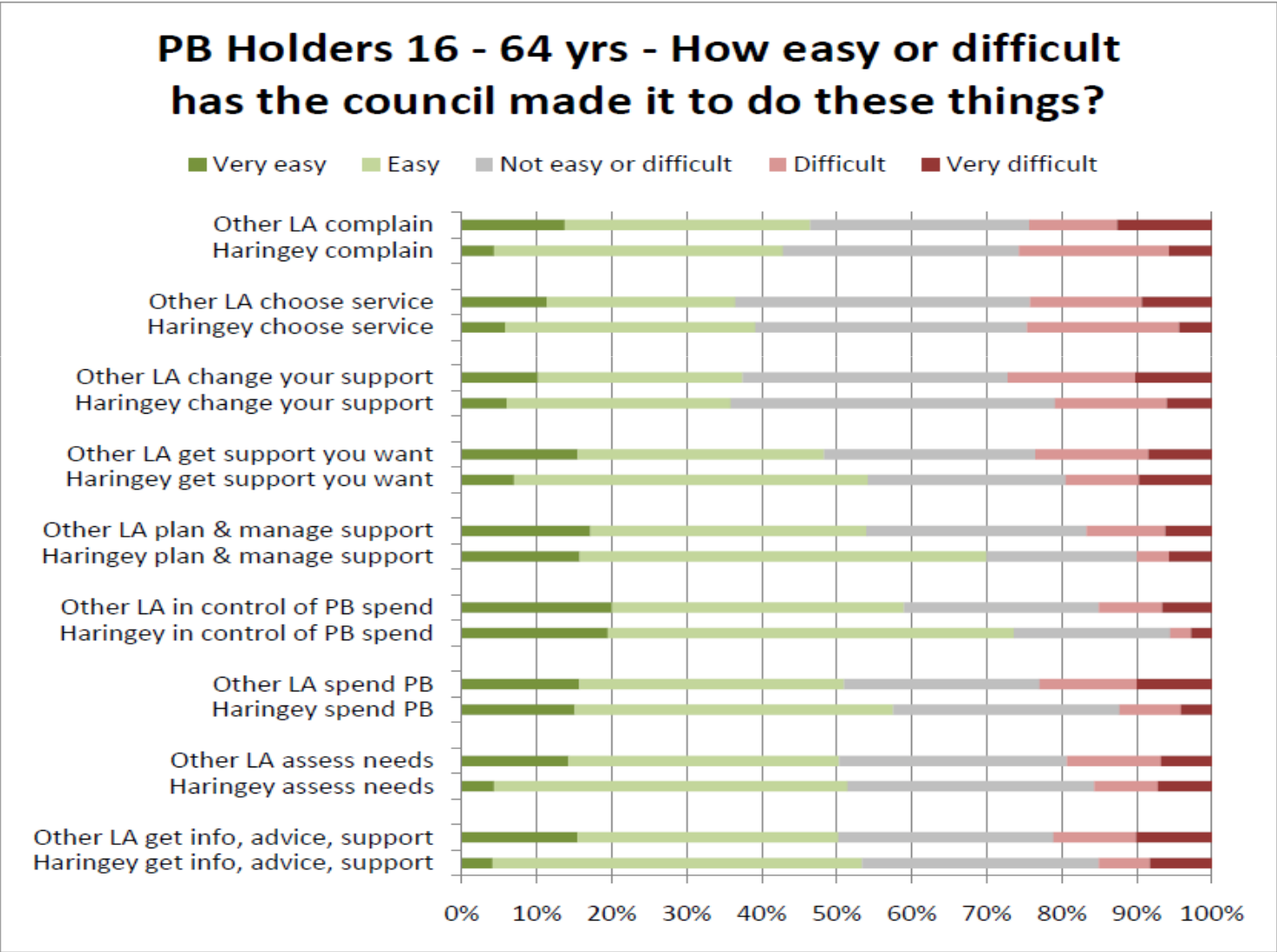
People who felt their views were more fully included in their support plan were more likely to report positive outcomes across all 14 outcome domains. The source of support for planning with the most positive impact appeared to be getting help from someone independent of the council or NHS – people getting help from this source reported more positive outcomes particularly relating to getting and controlling better paid support.

Older people

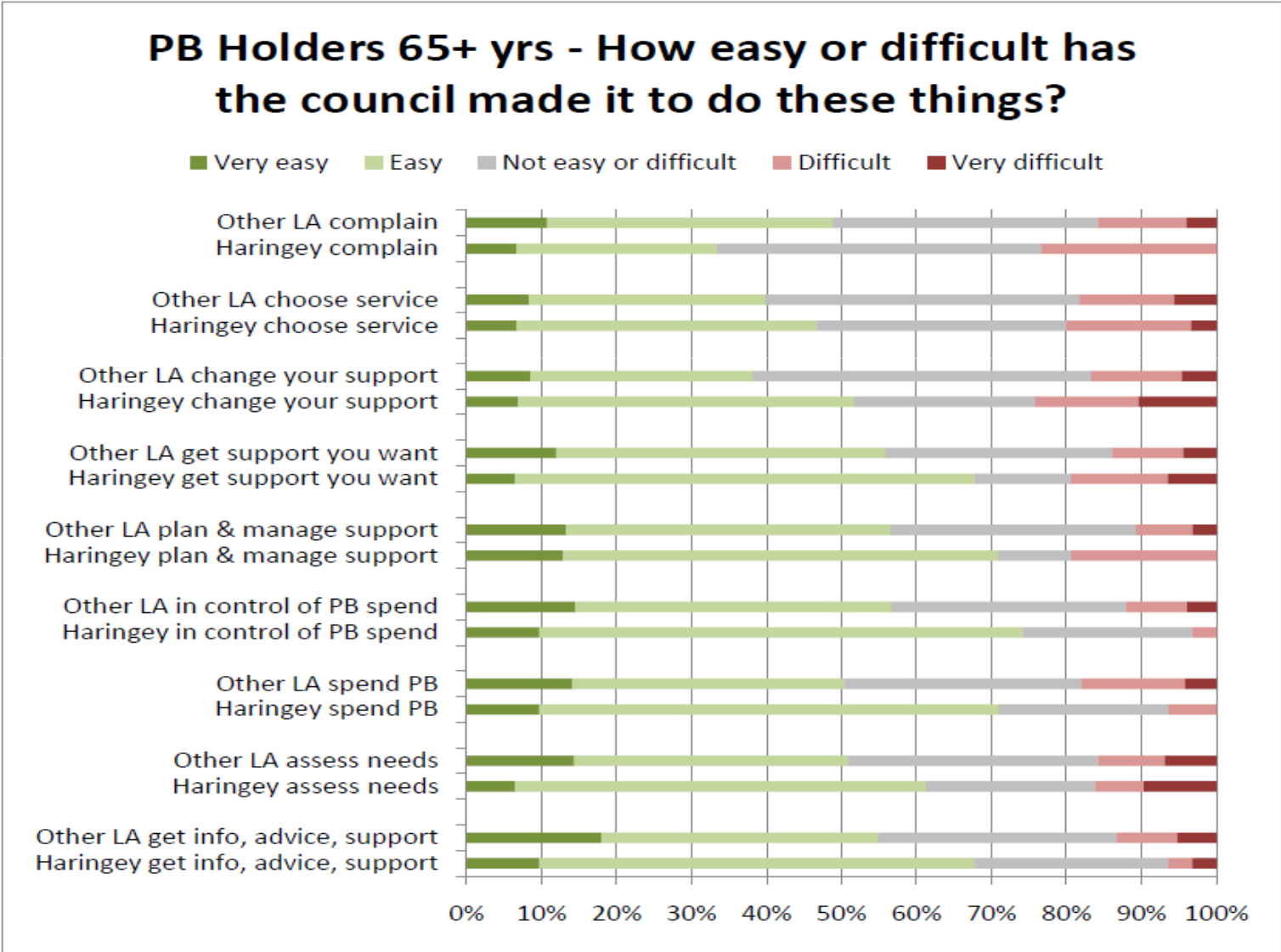
In terms of social care need groups, **older adults tend to report less positive outcomes** than other social care need groups in six out of the 14 outcome domains. However, these differences are ones of degree (older adults are more likely to record personal budgets as making no difference; they are not more likely to record personal budgets as making things worse).

It is also important to note that less positive outcomes for older adults may not be a function of age as such, but could reflect the fact that older adults are less likely to use personal budgets in ways that are associated with positive outcomes. For example, older adults are less likely to use direct payments, less likely to know how their personal budget was managed, and more likely to have a personal budget managed by the council – all these factors are associated with less positive outcomes (see below).

Experience of process



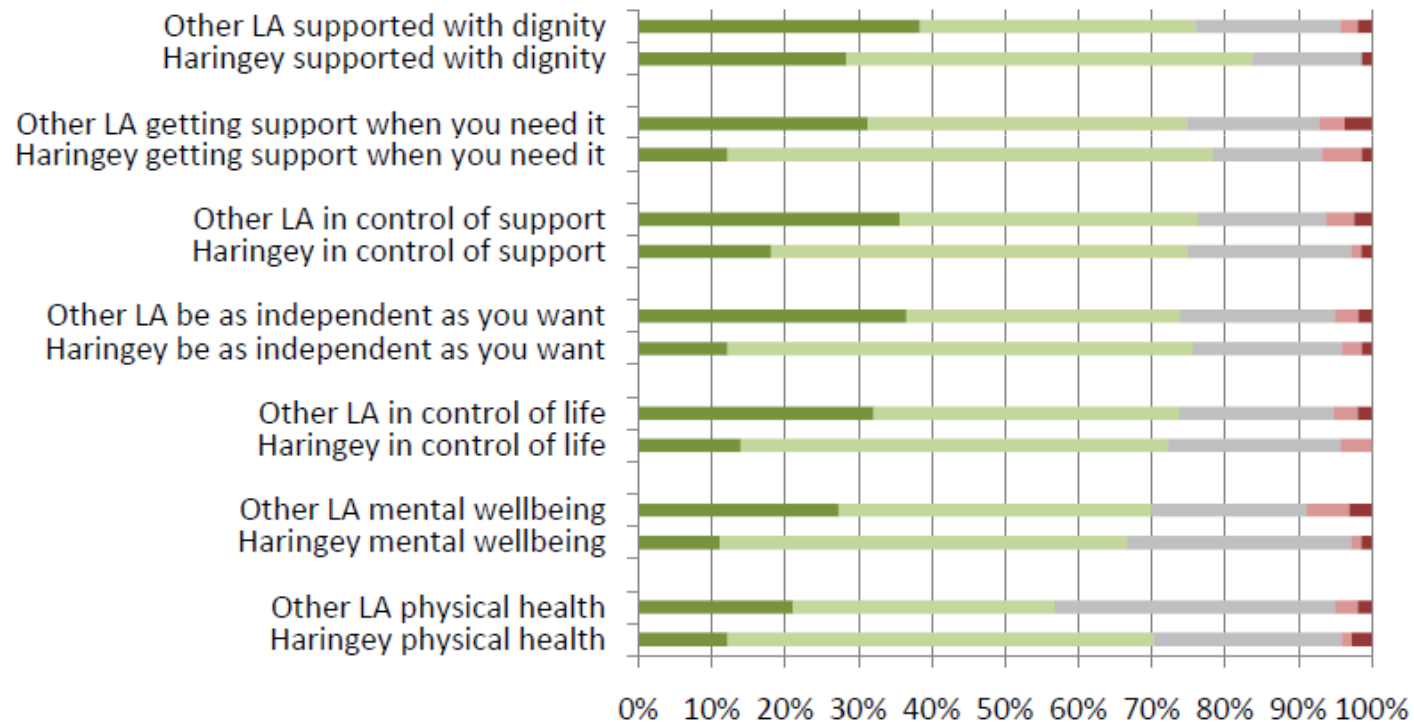
Process



Impact on life

PB Holders 16 - 64 yrs - Has your personal budget changed these things?

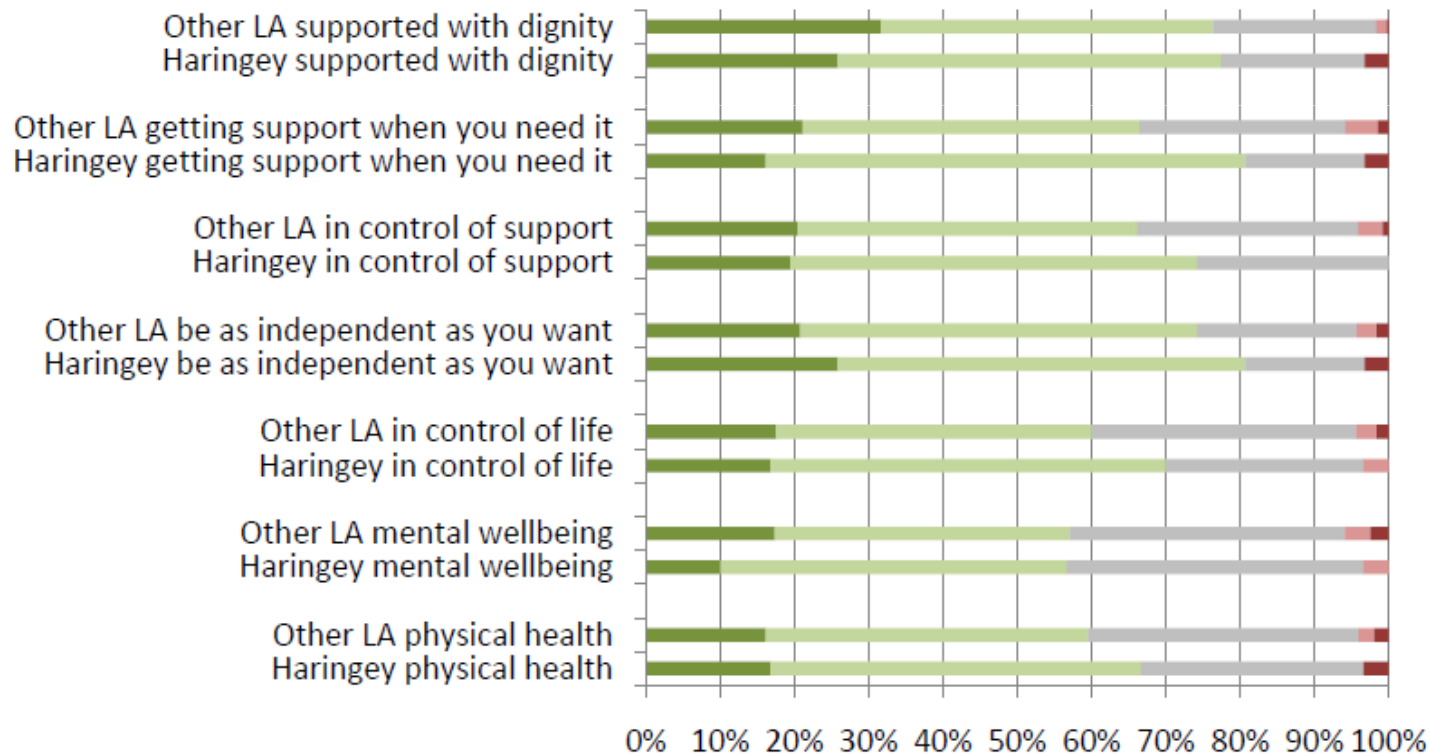
■ A lot better
 ■ Better
 ■ No difference
 ■ Worse
 ■ A lot worse



Impact on life

PB Holders 65+ yrs - Has your personal budget changed these things?

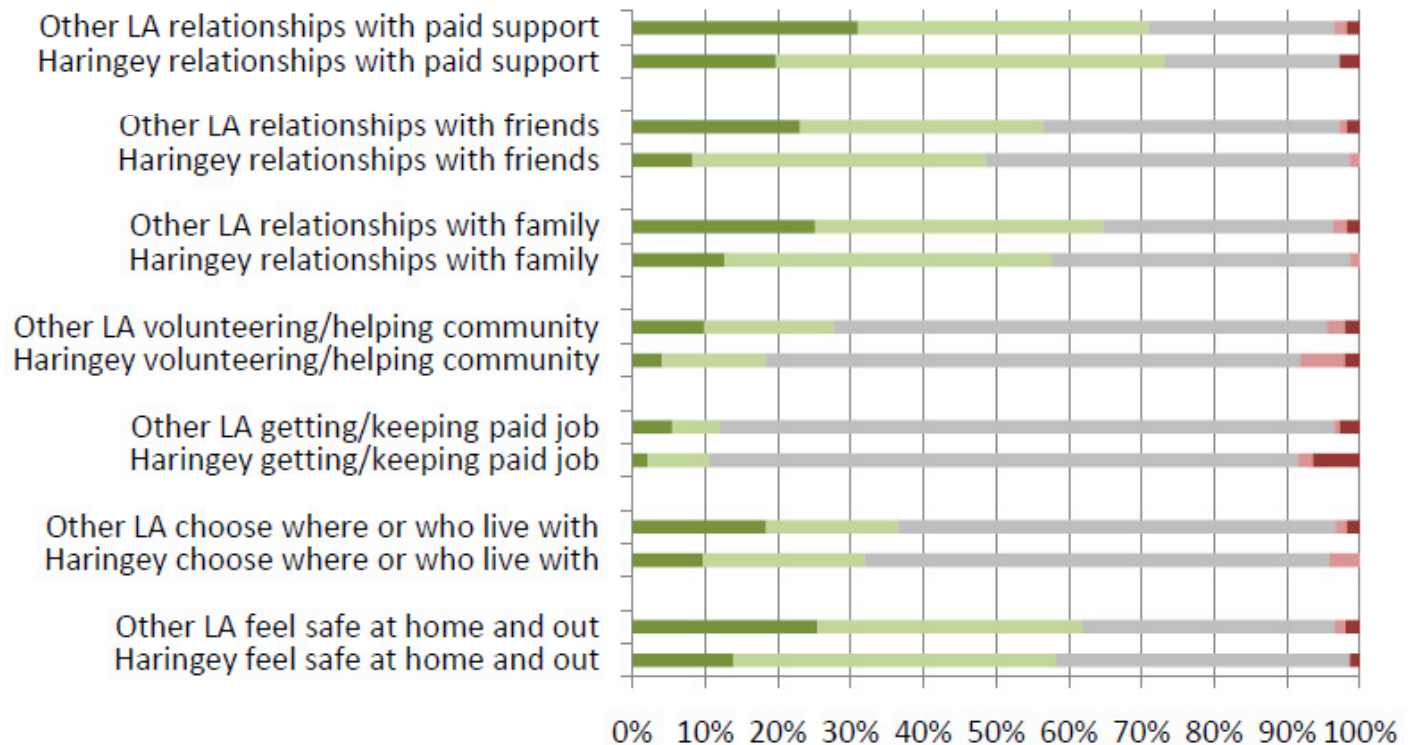
■ A lot better
 ■ Better
 ■ No difference
 ■ Worse
 ■ A lot worse



Impact on life

PB Holders 16 - 64 yrs - Has your personal budget changed these things?

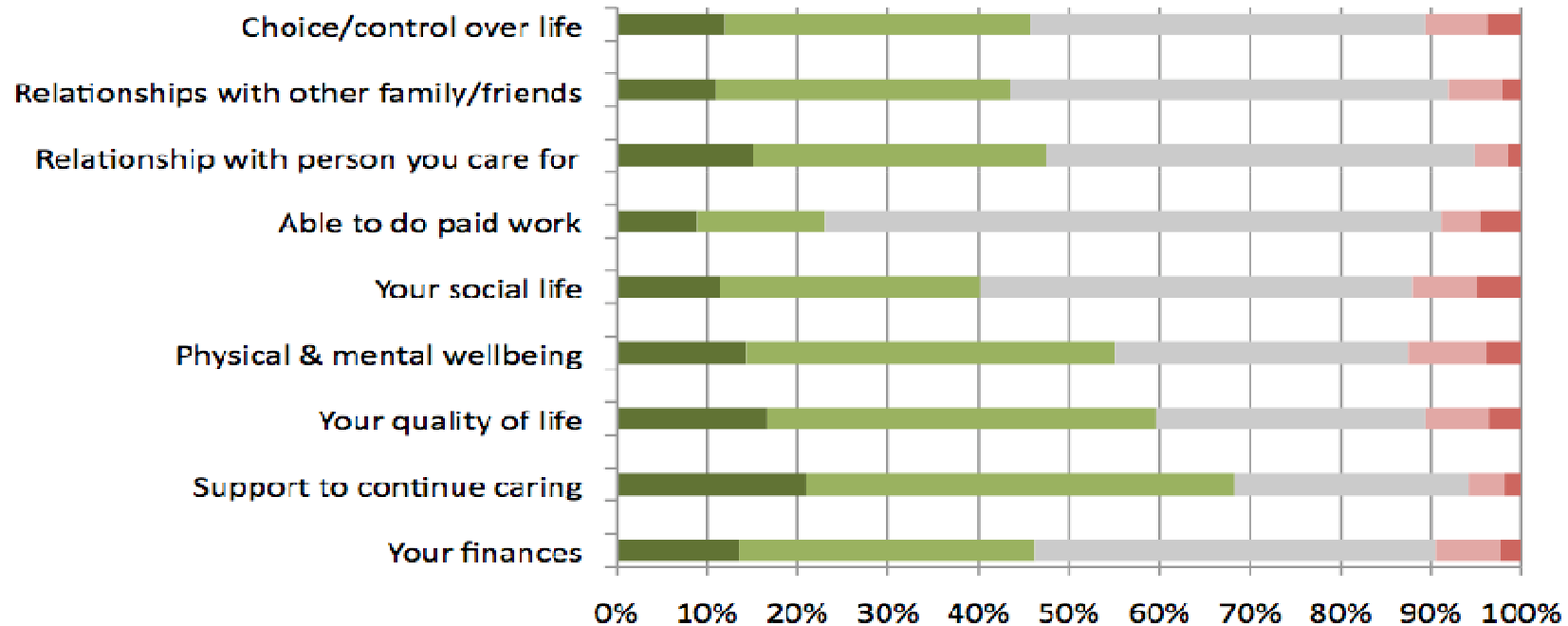
■ A lot better
 ■ Better
 ■ No difference
 ■ Worse
 ■ A lot worse



Impact on carers

Carers - Has a PB for the person you care for changed these things for you?

■ A lot better ■ Better ■ No difference ■ Worse ■ A lot worse



Has the IB process changed your view of what can be achieved in your life ?

Table 6.2 Aspirations of people accepting the offer of an IB

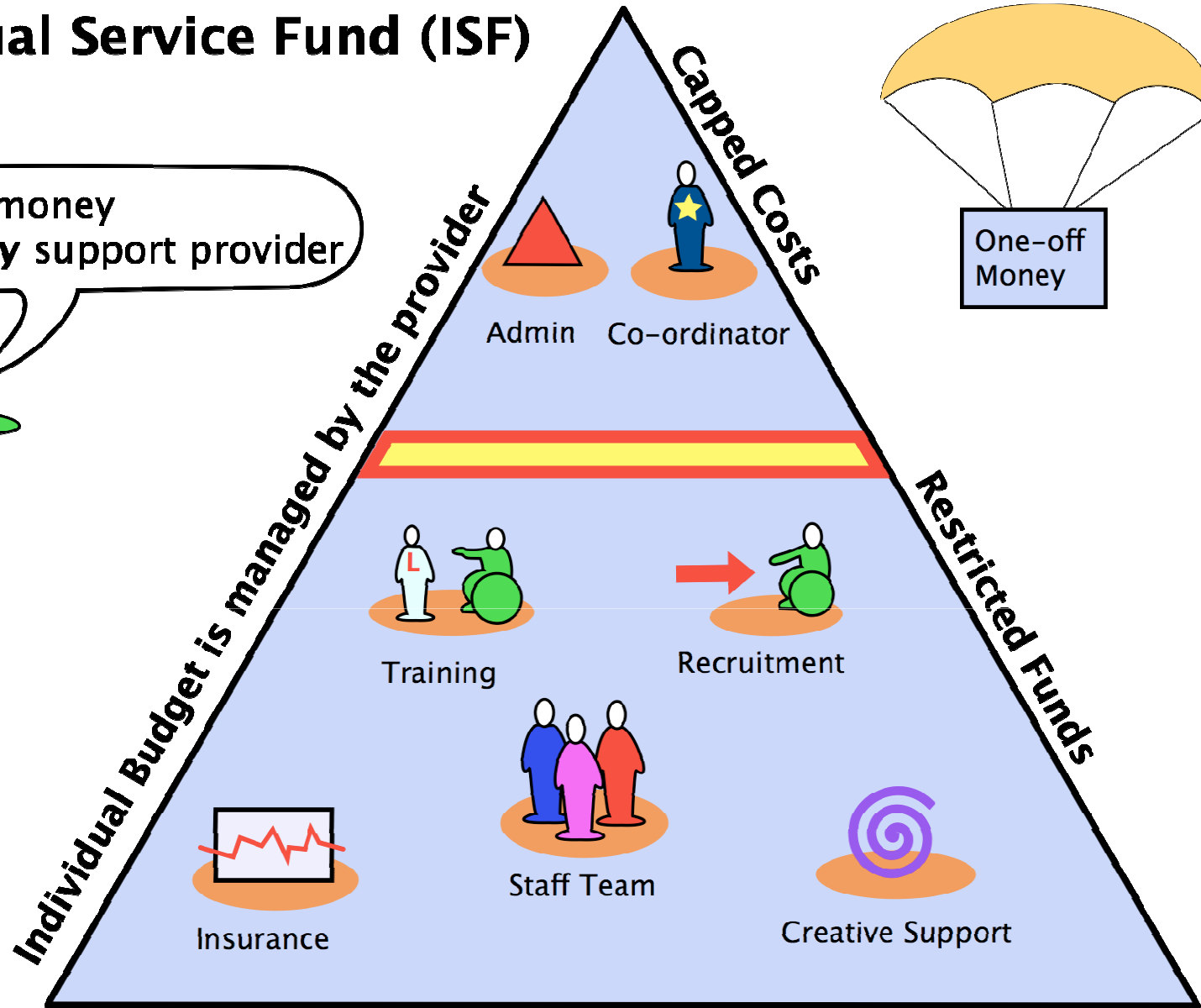
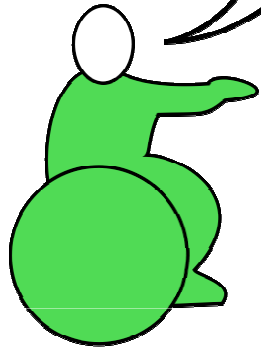
	<i>IB-accepted group (all user groups)</i> N=302 (%)	<i>PD</i> N=97 (%)	<i>LD</i> N=70 (%)	<i>MH</i> N=46 (%)	<i>OP</i> N=89 (%)
Has the IB process changed your view on what can be achieved in your life?***					
A lot	47	55	54	44	33
A little	20	21	14	29	17
Not at all	34	25	31	27	49

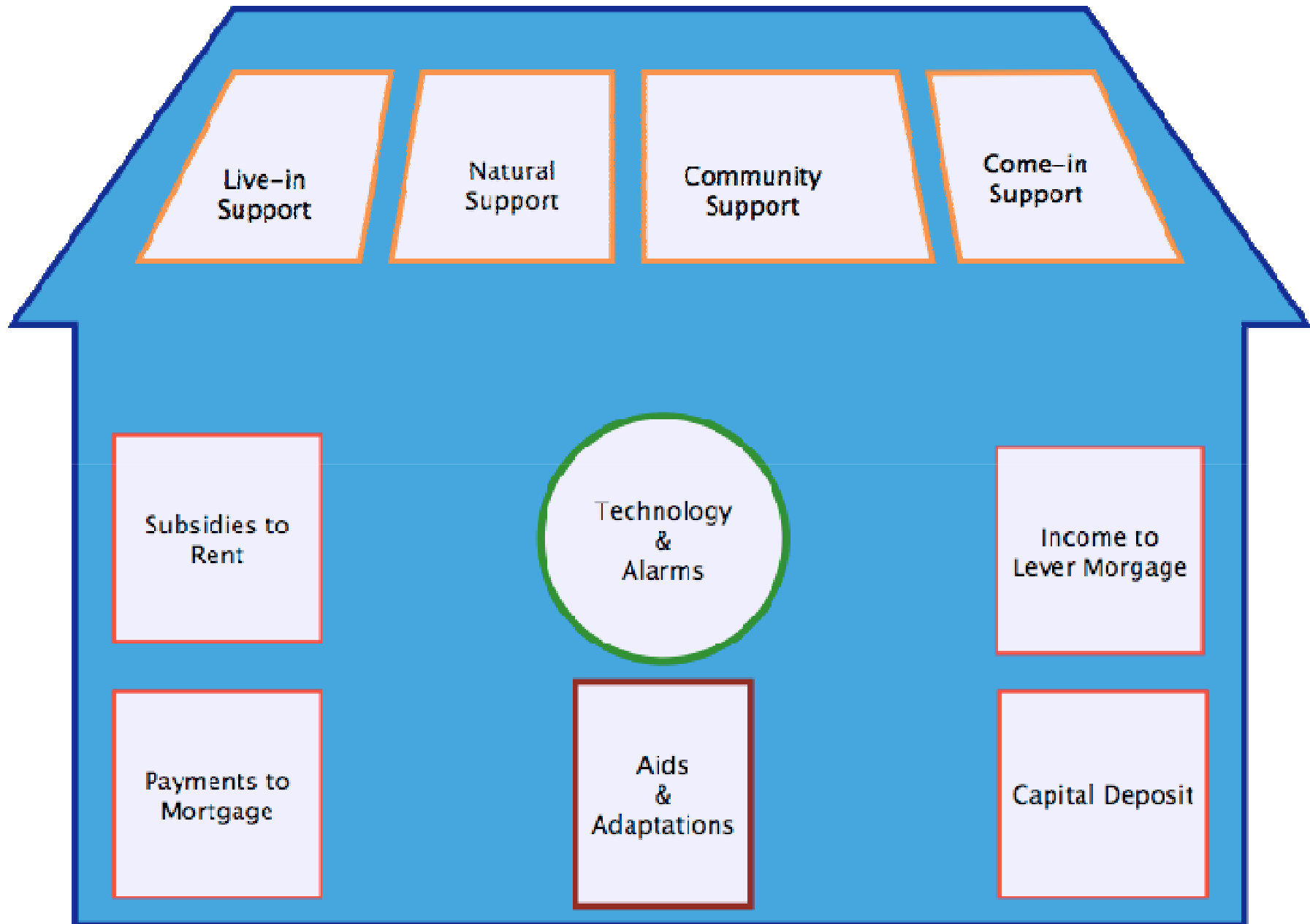
Note: Significance Level: **p< 0.01.

People who reported that the IB process had a big impact on their view of what could be achieved in their lives were more likely to be either extremely or very satisfied with the support planning process

Individual Service Fund (ISF)

Its my money
inside my support provider





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