



HM Government

Progress on commitments in *Social Justice: transforming lives*

April 2013

Copies of this document can be made available
in alternative formats if required.
Please email
dwp.socialjustice@dwp.gsi.gov.uk

Department for Work and Pensions
Caxton House
Tothill Street
London SW1H 9NA

Publication date: April 2013

© Crown copyright 2013

You may re-use this information (not including logos)
free of charge in any format or medium, under the
terms of the Open Government Licence.

To view this licence, visit www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/
or write to the Information Policy Team,
The National Archives, Kew, London TW9 4DU,
or e-mail: psi@nationalarchives.gsi.gov.uk.

Any enquiries regarding this document/publication
should be sent to us at
dwp.socialjustice@dwp.gsi.gov.uk

This publication is available for download at
www.gov.uk

ISBN: **978-1-78153-473-1**

Contents

Chapter 1	The Importance of Family	3
Chapter 2	Keeping Young People on Track	13
Chapter 3	The Importance of Work	20
Chapter 4	Supporting the Most Disadvantaged Adults	27
Chapter 5	Delivering Social Justice	36

Chapter 1

The importance of Family

Number	Commitment	Progress
1	Universal Credit (UC) implementation will reduce the couple penalty among low earning couples. The enhanced work allowance in UC will mean couples in work will keep more of their income.	<p>It is expected that 3.1m households stand to gain from the introduction of Universal Credit (UC), by an average of £168 per month (in 2012/13 prices). Around 75 per cent of the households who gain are in the bottom two quintiles of the income distribution.</p> <p>Overall UC could lead to the equivalent of up to 300,000 additional people in work from improved financial incentives. While there will be a higher work allowance paid for couples than singles in UC, lone parents receive an even higher allowance. So whilst UC will help reduce the couple penalty for many couples it may not eradicate it altogether.</p>
2	Couples will receive the higher personal allowance within Universal Credit to ensure they are not disadvantaged relative to working singles.	Separate rates of standard allowance for single claimants and couples are prescribed in the Universal Credit Regulations. The ratio between single and couple rates is consistent with existing out of work benefits.
3	£30 million over 4 years to expert providers to provide relationship support to couples.	Between 2011 and 2013, the majority of this funding was allocated to 12 expert providers in the voluntary and community sector through the Department for Education's Grant Programme, with grants ending in March 2013. In August 2012, the Department for Education launched a new procurement exercise worth £15m for the delivery of relationship support from 2013 to 2015, focusing on preventative services. Contracts have now been awarded to

		<p>expert organisations from the voluntary and community sector to deliver support ranging from information and advice for new parents; developing good communication and partnership skills for marriage; to specialist counselling for those at risk of relationship breakdown.</p> <p>In addition, in October 2012 the Department for Education launched a trial to test whether first time parents can be encouraged to take up relationship support around the time of birth, identified as a particular stress point for relationships. The evaluation of the 'relationship support for first time parents' trial is due to report in summer 2014.</p>
4	Evaluation of support to inform future funding.	The Department for Education has commissioned an evaluation of three relationship support interventions (classes for new parents, marriage preparation and couple counselling). Work to gather the quantitative and qualitative data is underway, with the final report due for publication autumn 2013. Findings will be used to inform central and local commissioning decisions.
5	<p>£20 million over 3 years to help separated and separating parents to work together in the best interests of the child.</p> <p>Government will work with experts to build the evidence base on the interventions that best help parents to collaborate.</p>	<p>As part of the reform of the Child Maintenance system, up to £20 million is set aside for the Help and Support for Separated Families programme.</p> <p>Up to £14million of this will be spent on an Innovation Fund to test effective interventions to support separating families. The first round of funded interventions ranging from intensive face-to-face therapeutic sessions with disadvantaged teenage parents to web-based programmes will help separated parents understand how to work together better for the benefit of their child. A second round will be launched later in summer 2013.</p> <p>Other elements of the programme include a web app, launched on 29th November 2012, which offers separating families access to a wide range of information and support; a co-ordinated telephony network, promoting messages which encourage collaboration between separated parents and couples, which will launch later in 2013; and a Help and Support for Separated Families mark awarded to applying organisations who indicate that they promote collaboration and</p>

		reduce conflict which was launched on 18 th March 2013.
6	Providing 11 online and telephone help services to give parents and families free information, advice and guidance or intensive support on a wide range of topics including family law, relationship support and children with disabilities.	<p>The 11 online and telephone services have supported over 12.4 million parents to February 2013 since the services were contracted in July 2011. The services continue to cover a range of issues, including; disability, Special Education Needs, family law, families involved with Children's Services, support for single parents, relationship advice and child mental health and behaviour. The Department for Education has extended the contracts to March 2015.</p> <p>A new service supporting parents of teenagers, particularly those on the edge of care and those in the most disadvantaged and vulnerable families is being finalised, with the service running from April 2013 to March 2015.</p>
7	Trialling provision of universal parenting classes.	<p>The two-year CANparent Trial, aimed at parents of 0 – 5 year olds, in 3 areas, started in April 2012, and surveys show high parental satisfaction from parents attending classes. A fourth trial area in Bristol has been developed, and classes are available for booking. An interim report from the independent evaluation team at Warwick University on the early phase of the trial was published on 13 March 2013.</p> <p>DfE is currently negotiating a contract to support market development, which will run from April 2013 to March 2015. This will build on the learning from the Trial and provide further support to the emerging market.</p> <p>A separate procurement exercise was also launched in November 2012 for an additional online service for the parents of teenagers. A successful bidder has been identified with the new contract running to 2015.</p>
8	Meeting an expected increased in demand for publicly funded family mediation services at a cost of an extra £10 million in 2013/14, taking the total to £25 million.	<p>The Family Justice Reforms bring an increased emphasis on family mediation. This can be a quicker, simpler and more effective way of agreeing how to divide assets or arrange child contact, which avoids the stress and cost of protracted litigation. Mediation can help to deliver better outcomes for families by reducing stress and acrimony and can help parents</p>

		<p>to work together in the best interests of their children.</p> <p>In recent years greater numbers of people have been successfully using mediation. The Government, therefore, expects to invest an additional £10m this year on Legal Aid to support mediation (taking the total spent to £25m) so more families can do the same. These reforms are on track to be delivered in April 2013 with legislative measures to further strengthen and encourage consideration of family mediation prior to court proceedings expected in 2014.</p>
9	<p>Changes to the family justice and child maintenance systems to limit damage and disruption arising from conflict post separation allowing the needs of the child to be put first.</p>	<p>Measures introduced as part of the Children and Families Bill 2013 would support parents in resolving their disputes out of court by encouraging mediation; and will make clear that, following separation, parents remain jointly responsible for their child and that both parents should be involved wherever that is safe and appropriate.</p> <p>The 2012 Child Maintenance Scheme, administered by the Child Maintenance Service, was launched on 10 December 2012. It is being introduced using a pathfinder approach, which will ensure that it is operating effectively before it is opened to all clients. Wherever possible, parents will be supported to work together and set up their own, family-based arrangement. For those who cannot, the 2012 scheme has been developed to help increase the number of payments reaching children on time and in full, bringing better value for money for the taxpayer, speedier processing of applications, simpler calculations and faster action for those that choose not to pay.</p>
10	<p>Worth more than £2.2 billion per year, Early Intervention Grant (EIG) for Local Authorities to fund early intervention, preventative services, universal programmes and activities to all children and specialist services where more intensive support is required.</p>	<p>Local Governments in England may use the un-ringfenced Early Intervention Grant to support local services as they think best, reflecting priorities in their areas. This can include funding for Sure Start, early education places for disadvantaged 2 year olds, short breaks for disabled children, targeted support for families with multiple problems</p> <p>The EIG will, from April this year, become part of Department for Communities and Local Government's Business Rates</p>

		Retention scheme for local government funding, though it will remain un-ringfenced for 2013-14 and 2014-15. The Early Intervention Grant will be worth £1.7 billion in 2013-14 and £1.6 billion in 2014-15. This reflects the removal of a small portion of the original funding allocation to support delivery of the two year old early education entitlement, due to be introduced from September 2013.
11	Establish an Early Intervention Foundation.	<p>The Early Intervention Foundation Consortium including 4Children, as the lead body, the Local Government Association and Achievement for All 3As and Graham Allen as chair signed the contract with Department for Education in February 2013 to establish the Foundation, and it has been operational since March 2013.</p> <p>With funding from DfE, DoH, DWP and DCLG, the Foundation will assess 'what works'; provide advice to commissioners, service providers, and investors; and advocate for early intervention to tackle root causes of problems early on.</p>
12	<p>Recruiting an additional 4,200 health visitors by 2015.</p> <p>Doubling capacity of Family Nurse Partnership by 2015.</p>	<p>Department of Health is expanding these aspects by focusing on recruitment and retention, professional development, and improved commissioning.</p> <p>Latest figures (December 2012) show there are 9,025 full time equivalent (FTE) health visitors - an increase of 933 (12 per cent) since May 2010. This is 118 below the trajectory agreed with SHAs, though the level of under-performance has improved since last month's (November) position, which was of 157 below trajectory.</p> <p>NHS England is collecting and reviewing plans from the service this month (April) to ensure that recovery plans are in place to meet the overall commitment to increase the number of health visitors by 4,200 (over 50%) by 2015.</p> <p>In the last two years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the historical decline in health visitor numbers has been halted and reversed; - in 2012/13, over four times as many people (an

		<p>estimated 2,400) began health visiting training compared to 2010/11. Pre-2010, the training rate was only around 500 a year.</p> <p>The Government is on track to deliver its commitment by doubling the number of places on the Family Nurse Partnership programme to 13,000 by 2015.</p>
13	Reforming Sure Start Children's Centres.	<p>Department for Education has taken a number of practical steps to develop Sure Start centres:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In response to consultation, the "core purpose" of children's centres has been published. It focuses more clearly on improving outcomes, especially for disadvantaged families. • Revised statutory guidance will be published shortly reflecting the core purpose. • The Ofsted inspection framework for children's centres has been adapted to align with Local Authorities' clustering of children's centres and will be published shortly. • In November 2012 - The National College for School Leadership published a report on The Foundations of Effective Outreach that highlights examples of emerging best practice and demonstrates how local challenges maybe overcome to support vulnerable families in our communities, and to help practitioners continue to develop and strengthen multi-agency working. The report, which was written by three outreach system leaders appointed by the National College, is currently available on their website. • Funding has been provided for voluntary and community sector experts to train staff in children's centres on relationship support. By March 2013, 8,000 practitioners were trained. This training will continue from April 2013 - March 2015, contracted to two VCS organisations, and focus particularly on the needs of fathers, and parents with disabled children. • From April 2013, funding will be provided to VCS

		organisations to support children's centres to reach the most vulnerable families.
14	Extending early education provision to two-year-olds from lower income families.	<p>From September 2013, 130,000 two-year-olds from lower income families will be able to access 15 hours a week of early education; increasing to 260,000 two-year-olds from September 2014.</p> <p>This is enabled by regulations placing a duty on Local Authorities to secure an early education place for each two-year-old who meets the eligibility criteria set by DfE. From September 2013, this means children from families who meet the benefits and income criteria also used for free school meals, and looked after children. The DfE consulted on eligibility criteria for expanding the programme to 260,000 two-year-olds and will announce the new eligibility criteria in the first half of 2013. Revenue funding to Local Authorities for 2013-14 totalling £525m, and capital funding of £100m, were announced in November 2012 to support the national roll out from September 2013.</p>
15	Alignment with relevant indicators within the Public Health Outcome Framework relating to maternal and infant health.	<p>A technical refresh of the Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) was published in November 2012, to reflect technical development work carried out on the set of indicators since the first framework was published in January 2012. The most recent documents, including technical specifications for each of the indicators, are published at http://www.dh.gov.uk/health/2012/11/phof-technical-refresh</p> <p>Data corresponding to PHOF indicators are published in England and upper tier Local Authority level via an interactive data tool – www.phoutcomes.info. The first set of baseline data, relating to 39 indicators, was published in November 2012, with a subsequent update in early February 2013, which is the first of a cycle of quarterly updates to add outstanding baseline data and trend data to the tool as it becomes available.</p> <p>Relevant indicators included in the Public Health Outcomes Framework are infant mortality rate; low birthweight of term</p>

		babies; breastfeeding prevalence; smoking at delivery and the 2-2.5 year outcome measure.
16	Revised Action Plan to end violence against women and girls in 2011.	A detailed action plan was published in March 2011 and refreshed in March 2012 and March 2013. More than 40 of the 100 actions in the March 2012 Action Plan have been closed, and we have made significant progress on the remainder.
17	£40 million across Government to fund specialist support services over next few years.	Over the last year, we have continued our core funding of nearly £40 million, protected until 2015, to support specialist domestic and sexual violence services.
18	£448 million over three years to turn around the lives of the 120,000 most troubled families.	<p>All 152 upper-tier councils in England have committed to working with their proportion of the 120,000 target number of families set by the Prime Minister. Councils are well underway in identifying actual families who will be eligible to be part of the programme, with nearly 62,000 families already identified by January 2013.</p> <p>Ahead of expectations Local Authorities reported in January 2013. that they had successfully turned around the lives of 1,675 troubled families after just nine months of the three year programme, meaning that the children in those families are regularly in school and not committing crime or adults are in work.</p> <p>A new drive to get troubled families into work is to be spearheaded by 150 specialist Jobcentre Plus advisers from DWP. Working with existing troubled families teams in councils, the employment advisers will give intensive support to whole families and for the first time track the progress made to get them into jobs.</p>
19	Six month time limit for public law care and supervision proceedings.	Legislation on the 26 week time limit for care and supervision proceedings was published on 5 February 2013 in the Children and Families Bill.
20	Performance tables to show how Local Authorities are looking after children in care.	Performance tables relating to children in care (and adoption) are now published each autumn, and show how Local Authorities are performing against 15 key indicators. These were last updated in November 2012, and will be further

		updated in 2013. Latest figures show that there are still large variations between different areas of England, and that children continue to wait an average of nearly 2 years before moving in with an adoptive family.
21	Charter for foster carers.	This was developed in partnership with the sector and launched in March 2011. It is an additional tool that Local Authorities may use with freedom.
22	Publication of an Adoption Action Plan by April 2012 in context of wider reform programme to be developed by September 2012.	<p>In March 2012 the Government published 'An Action Plan for Adoption: Tackling Delay' which set out measures to speed up the process for children waiting to be adopted; in December 2012, the Prime Minister announced a new package of post-adoption support; and in January 2013, proposals for the next steps in tackling delay were published, focusing on the critical outstanding challenge which is finding enough adoptive parents, so that more children can benefit more quickly from being adopted.</p> <p>Progress against this includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Children and Families Bill includes a clause to reduce delay due to the search for a perfect or partial ethnic match for a child • In summer 2013 we expect to introduce the new two-stage and fast-track adopter approval processes, as does the stronger requirement to refer children and approved adopters waiting to the Adoption Register. • Different options on how to pilot personal holistic budgets for adoption support are being explored. • A National Gateway for Adoption to be the single first point of enquiry for anyone interested in adoption has been established. The Gateway helpline commenced in January with the full web service launched in April 2013 • Depending on the passage of the Children and Families Bill, in 2015, adoption leave and pay will be brought into line with maternity leave and pay; adoption leave becomes a day-one right by removing the 26 week length of service requirement; and time

		off work for introductions to the child will be allowed.
23	Children in care will receive specific support via the pupil premium.	In December 2012 Department for Education announced we would be requiring all Local Authorities to appoint a virtual school head to promote the educational achievement of the children looked after by the authority as if they attended a single school. The virtual head has an important role in providing support and challenge to schools on the educational attainment of children in care, and this includes working in partnership with designated teachers to ensure that looked after children get the full benefit of how schools use Pupil Premium funding. We will continue to work across Government to do more to support care leavers following the Access all Areas report from the sector.

Chapter 2

Keeping young people on track

Number	Commitment	Progress
24	Pupil Premium £1.25 billion 2012-13 rising to £2.5 billion 2014-15 attaching greater funding for pupils with disadvantaged backgrounds.	The Pupil Premium will be £1.875 billion in 2013/14 and the amount per pupil of £900 has been announced, increasing from £623. The service premium has increased from £250 per pupil to £300 per pupil in 2013/14, in line with original plans.
25	£50 million of 2012-13 Pupil Premium for Summer School Programme.	<p>The 2012/13 summer school programme for disadvantaged pupils was successfully delivered with over 1,700 schools delivering a summer school.</p> <p>The 2013/14 Summer Schools programme for disadvantaged pupils was announced in September 2012, with £50m funding recently announced by David Laws, Schools Minister.</p> <p>Schools that opt into this programme will be accessing £50 million of Pupil Premium funding to provide one or two week summer schools. These are aimed at improving transition between primary and secondary school for all pupils who have been registered for free school meals at any point in the last six years (Ever6 FSM pupils) and pupils who have been looked after continuously for more than six months by the Local Authority who attract the Pupil Premium.</p> <p>More information is available at: http://www.education.gov.uk/schools/pupilsupport/premium/summer/a00216636/summerschoolsprogramme</p>
26	Schools required to publish, from September 2012, details of how plan to use Pupil Premium, how used it in previous year and its impact.	The School Information (England Regulations 2008) were amended in 2012 and mean that from September 2012 (maintained) schools are required to publish information online including about their Pupil Premium. A similar requirement features in the funding agreements of Academies and Free

		<p>schools opening since April 2012.</p> <p>We are now considering extending the requirement to Academies not covered by the new regulations as a condition of their funding.</p>
27	Drug Advice for Schools (published Jan 2012) to support staff in managing drugs and related incidents on school premises.	Advice was published in January 2012, and updated in September 2012 to reflect the changing picture on new psychoactive substances ('legal highs') and new powers on screening, searching and confiscation. The guidance will be reviewed during 2013 and updated if necessary. The advice enables schools to prepare for, and deal with, drug-related issues on their premises.
28	Education Act 2011 put measures in place to restore teachers' authority and tackle bad behaviour.	We have revised and reissued the range of behaviour related advice and guidance documents for schools to help teachers better understand their powers, and we have strengthened training on behaviour management in Initial Teacher Training (ITT) and the National Professional Qualification for Headship (NPQH).
29	Review by Charlie Taylor to incentivise schools to improve attendance and parental responsibility.	<p>The Taylor Review on Improving Attendance at School was published in April 2012, and contained 13 recommendations. Implementation is underway.</p> <p>Ten of these related to reporting on attendance, and the Government has made changes to the way it presents absence statistics in line with the recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future Government Statistical First Releases will continue to focus on overall and persistent absence, rather than authorised and unauthorised absence. • Absence data, collected from September 2012 onwards, will include pupils who are aged 4 prior to the start of the academic year. • Attendance records for all pupils (apart from Year 11) will be published to include the end of the summer term (previously this data covered only the first half of the summer term). <p>The other 3 related to parental responsibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We are developing the proposals to enable Academies to prosecute parents for school attendance offences, and plan to legislate to give them this power at a suitable opportunity. • Since September 2012, schools and Local Authorities have been able to issue new penalty notices to parents at revised fine levels when their children miss school without schools' permission. The rates increased from £50 and £100 to £60 and £120 respectively. We are also bringing in new regulations to reduce the timescales for paying a penalty notice. Parents must from 1 September 2013 pay £60 within 21 days (down from 28 days) or £120 within 28 days (down from 42 days). • From September 2013, new regulations will come into force to tighten the rules on term time holiday. Making it clear that leave during term time should only be granted in exceptional circumstances.

30	Trial radical new approach in which schools retain accountability for pupils they exclude.	The trial operating in secondary schools in 11 volunteer Local Authorities since Sept 2011, due to conclude July 2014. This will be evaluated in due course and we expect to disseminate identified effective practice.
31	Revising guidance to schools on exclusion.	The guide to the legislation that will govern the exclusion of pupils from maintained schools, academy schools, Free Schools, alternative provision academies and pupil referral units in England was published in May 2012 and came into force on 1 September 2012. The new system of exclusion, including revised guidance, is being kept under review.
32	Ensure all pupils in alternative provision receive full-time education.	The duty on Local Authorities has been extended to provide full time education for permanently excluded children – this is contained within section 3 of the Children Schools and Families Act 2010. This now applies to all children for whom Local Authorities arrange alternative provision, unless their health makes this impossible. More than one alternative provision provider may be used to make up full time education.
33	Give Pupil Referral Units greater autonomy over finance, staffing and improving quality of alternative provision (alternative provision academies).	To improve standards, we have already begun implementing the recommendations from the Taylor review of Alternative Provision, published in March 2012. They include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revised Alternative Provision (AP) guidance and pupils with health needs guidance focused on good education and meeting pupil needs; • Putting in place a legislative framework for pupil referral units (PRUs) to become AP Academies and for AP Free Schools to be established; also for the Secretary of State to intervene with under-performing PRUs; • Introducing a number of changes aimed at raising standards in PRUs. These include attracting higher quality teachers to PRUs by allowing a period in a PRU to count towards teacher training, giving PRUs greater autonomy with staffing and budgets, and improving accountability through changes to the composition of a PRU management committee; and • Freeing schools and pupils from arbitrary burdens associated with off-site direction legislation to allow schools to arrange and review AP placements to a timeframe which meet a pupils needs and helps them attain.
34	Setting out in December 2011 a vision for how society can work together to support young people in local areas ('Positive for Youth') including investing in 63 new Myplace youth centres.	'Positive for Youth', published in Dec 2011, set out a cross-Government vision for enabling young people, their families and their local communities to thrive. An audit of progress will be published including examples of good practice; policy development; and impact from Positive for Youth. The Myplace programme was launched in April 2008 and is providing capital grant awards of between £1 million and £5 million for the development of world class youth centres in some of the most deprived areas of the country. Well-structured out-of-school activities can have a positive impact on young people's engagement in learning and their outcomes in later life. We expect to invest a total of £240 million through the programme. To date, 49 centres have completed construction and are open to young people

35	Pilot National Citizen service (2012-14).	<p>National Citizen Service is a Big Society initiative, supporting 16 & 17-year-olds from all backgrounds to work together, take on new challenges and make a difference in their communities. The programme is voluntary, taking place in the summer, and consists of 3 weeks full time, plus 30 hours of social action.</p> <p>Cabinet Office has delivered pilots for up to 10,000 young people in 2011 and 30,000 young people in 2012.</p> <p>For 2013 and 2014, we will issue two year contracts rather than grant funding as these programmes will no longer be pilots.</p>
36	£32 million funding for Improving Access to Psychological Therapies project focussing on access to Cognitive Behavioural Therapies.	<p>In February 2012, significant additional funding of up to £22m over the next three years for the Children and Young People's Improving Access to Psychological Therapies project was agreed. Total funding is therefore £54m. This funding will be used to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • extend the range of evidence-based therapies to include Systemic Family Therapy and Interpersonal Psychotherapy; • extend the reach and number of collaborations of the project; and to • develop interactive e-learning programmes to extend the skills and knowledge of professionals working with children and young people on how best to support their mental health needs.
37	<p>Ending Gang and Youth Violence report November 2011 setting out new approach.</p> <p>£10 million to support up to 30 local areas to improve mainstream services to young people most at risk of violence in 2012/13.</p> <p>New Ending Gang and Youth Violence Team.</p>	<p>The Government's new approach to tackling the problems of gang and serious youth violence was set out in <i>Ending Gang and Youth Violence: A Cross-Government Report</i> published November 2011. The <i>Ending Gang and Youth Violence Report: One Year On</i> report, published November 2012 provides a range of positive examples of how local partnerships are responding effectively to the problems in their area, while also setting out opportunities for further improvement, such as more information sharing between local bodies and the further exchange of best practice.</p> <p>The Ending Gang and Youth Violence programme, stemming from the <i>One Year On</i> report, has given funding and support to 29 areas to tackle gang and youth violence. Peer Reviews of these projects are underway resulting in reports and recommendations to local areas.</p> <p>An Ending Gang and Youth Violence frontline team has been set up and is providing frontline support to priority areas. This team is set up and draws on expertise of over 60 independent advisers from a range of backgrounds.</p> <p>Other measures include: introducing from Dec 2012 a mandatory life sentence for a second, very serious, violent or sexual offence and new offences of threatening another with a knife or an offensive weapon in public or on school premises that carry mandatory minimum custodial sentences for adults and 16-17 year olds; making gang injunctions available for 14 to 17 years olds, which allow police and local authorities to apply to the court to place a range of prohibitions and requirements on an individual involved in gang-related violence.</p>

		Regional gang forums have been set up by the Youth Justice Board.
38	£5 million to 91 local projects as part of the Positive Futures programme in 2012/13.	Funding and support was put in place through the Positive Futures programme in 91 areas, and supported by local outcomes plans. This was closely monitored and, in six areas, the provider changed due to declining quality of outcomes being delivered. A support programme was implemented to support the 91 areas in the transition to local commissioning as central Home Office funding and the use of the Positive Futures brand ends post March 2013. A number of local projects have obtained funding to enable them to continue into 2013/14.
39	Funding of £4 million to Choices programme to help local projects and tackle substance misuse.	<p>Funding has been provided to 11 national voluntary sector organisations through Choices. These organisations worked with around 195 local organisations and engaged around 10,000 vulnerable young people. Local evaluations are currently being submitted by the national organisations and these are being reviewed.</p> <p>We are also in discussions around publication to ensure that learning and effective practice from Choices can be disseminated more widely.</p>
40	Repeal the Final Warning Scheme and introduce a flexible system of youth cautions.	Provisions in the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 introduce the youth caution in a streamlined out of court framework for under-18s, giving the police greater discretion in using out-of-court disposals to deal with offences appropriately and proportionately using their professional judgment. These provisions came into force on 8 April 2013.
41	Prevent further reoffending through schemes for children and young people which aim to assess health needs and vulnerabilities as early as possible.	<p>The Department of Health made a commitment to provide access to liaison and diversion services for offenders of all ages who come into contact with the youth justice and criminal justice systems by 2014. A national liaison and diversion development network has been created bringing together 101 adult and young people's sites with the aim of aligning service provision where appropriate, while recognising that different pathways for different ages are required.</p> <p>There are now 37 youth 'Pathfinder sites' in operation, these sites screen young people under suspicion of committing an offence, whether in a police custody suite or elsewhere if the young person has been bailed. This may be followed by a full health assessment capable of identifying a range vulnerabilities including physical and mental health to education, housing, gang membership and substance misuse. The information gained from assessments informs decision makers along the criminal justice pathway on issues such as, out of court disposals, charging and sentencing. It also enables young people to be routed into or reconnected with appropriate health and children's services.</p>
42	Four Youth custody pilots launched in Oct 2011, aimed at reducing use of youth custody and to prevent young people escalating through the system.	<p>Youth Justice Pathfinder began in October 2011 for two years, initially in four pilot areas: West Yorkshire, West London, North East London, and Birmingham.</p> <p>An invest-to-save pilot, each area had an initial target for their reduction in use of custody bed nights – a bespoke figure calculated between 10% and 20%, from an agreed baseline. If areas fail to meet target</p>

		<p>reductions in custody at the end of the two year period they will have to repay a proportion of the funding.</p> <p>We want to ensure that we have the correct incentives in place to cut crime and rehabilitate offenders and these pilots will help us to understand both what works and what doesn't. We have gained valuable learning from the Pathfinder pilots so far. The results at the end of Year One are currently being assessed by an independent evaluator and a report is due to be published in 2013. The final evaluation will be published in mid-2014.</p>
43	Work with the Youth Justice Board (YJB) to drive effective practice.	<p>Youth Justice covers practice that is of interest to a large number of government departments and the YJB is particularly keen to work with departments in the area of Effective Practice. The YJB has established a framework for identifying and disseminating effective practice in partnership with the youth justice sector and the relevant research and academic communities. Now in its second year, it is the YJB's intention to deploy the framework to meet the key strategic and operational needs identified by the youth justice sector. Sector priorities the YJB has delivered this year include evaluating programmes and using evidence-based methodology; effective practice in working with young people with conduct and developmental disorders and effective practice in working with young people who have experienced domestic abuse. Sector priorities identified for 2013/14 include child development and psychology and looked-after children. The YJB will also be deploying the framework to support the work of youth justice services in delivering the troubled families agenda over the coming years.</p>
44	National Offender Management Service (NOMS) supporting children and families of offenders to help reduce pattern of adult re-offending and the likelihood of intergenerational crime (see also commitment 79)	<p>Instructions issued in 2012 place expectations on Prison Providers and Probation Trusts to help staff recognise the impact of imprisonment on prisoners' families and understand their role in maintenance of family relationships by supporting offenders' families.</p> <p>Prisons commissioners have also been asked to consider purchasing enhanced children's play facilities and integrated family support worker services and encourage additional activities such as: family days and child centred visits; homework clubs; increased use of Release On Temporary Licence as part of the plans for resettlement/renewing family ties; and delivery of non accredited relationship and parenting skills enhancement programmes.</p> <p>NOMS Commissioning Intentions 2013/14 confirm the importance of supporting offenders' families to commissioners and providers and to work with Local Authorities to promote inclusion of, and maximise benefits to, offenders' families</p>
45	Participation Strategy, 'Building Engagement, Building Futures' published Dec 2011 set out series of reforms to schools, vocational education skills and welfare provision.	<p>Alongside creating the conditions for balanced and sustainable growth in the wider economy, the strategy sets out our five priorities for action to maximise the proportion of 16-24 year olds who are participating in education, training and work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising attainment in school and beyond to ensure that young people have the skills they need to

		<p>compete in a global economy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helping local partners to provide effective and coordinated services that support all young people, including the most vulnerable. • Encouraging and incentivising employers to inspire and recruit young people by offering more high quality Apprenticeships and work experience places. • Ensuring that work pays and giving young people the personalised support they need to find it, through Universal Credit, the Work Programme and our Get Britain Working measures. • Putting in place a new Youth Contract worth almost £1 billion over the next three years to help get young people earning or learning before long term damage is done. <p>The new Traineeships programme, which we expect to be in place from August 2013, will help young people aged 16 to 24 with little experience of work and with lower level skills to compete in the labour market. It will be a blended package of learning, work experience and support.</p>
46	<p>£1bn Youth Contract, including focused support to 16 and 17 year olds into learning, a job with training, and apprenticeships.</p> <p>Intensive support to re-engage most vulnerable 16 & 17 year olds through up to £126 million over 3 years using PBR.</p>	<p>Launched in April 2012, the £1bn Youth Contract will provide nearly half a million new opportunities for young people over the next 3 years. Targeted at 16-24 year olds, it offers work experience placements, apprenticeships, additional time with Jobcentre Plus advisers, and wage incentives for employers.</p> <p>Within this, up to £126m is set aside to help 55,000 16 & 17 year-olds, without any GCSEs at grades A*-C, into education, learning or training using a payment by results model.</p> <p>The first young people were recruited to the programme in September 2012, and in January 2013 we extended eligibility to those with one GCSE A*-C and those in or leaving care. To improve outcomes for young offenders on release, we have extended the Youth Contract to ensure all young people leaving custody get the support they need to enter education, training or employment with training. This is an additional 15,000 places on the programme.</p>

Chapter 3

The importance of work

Number	Commitment	Progress
47	<p>Combining the new in and out of work benefits into Universal Credit (UC) to smooth the journey into work.</p> <p>UC to change way people think about work – no longer fear they will be worse off.</p>	<p>Universal Credit (UC) replaces 6 different current benefits and credits, and over 30 supplements. By combining in and out of work benefits, it will create a smoother journey for people moving into work and remove the need to claim a new benefit when finding a job or progressing in work. The simple taper rate and work allowance structure means that people will clearly understand the financial gains from working.</p> <p>The design of UC also offers a ‘work-like’ experience through: a direct monthly payment like a salary would be paid; the ‘claimant commitment’, a contract setting out clear expectations in the way an employer would; advice and learning and development support; and, it will enable more people to become digitally able as most claims will be made and managed online.</p> <p>Universal Credit is being introduced in stages from April 2013 and will be completed by the end of 2017.</p> <p>The early introduction of Universal Credit begins in the Greater Manchester and Cheshire area from April 2013. This controlled approach will mean that Jobcentres intensively test the new system as it rolls out – ensuring that claimants are protected throughout. Gradual national rollout will start from October 2013.</p> <p>Ashton-under-Lyne will be the first Jobcentre to accept claims for Universal Credit from 29 April. Wigan, Warrington and Oldham Jobcentres will first trial the new claimant commitment and will take claims for Universal Credit in July, informed by the early testing in Ashton-under-Lyne.</p>
48	<p>Making work pay by reducing the rate we withdraw benefit as people start earning.</p>	<p>Universal Credit will improve work incentives with a single 65% withdrawal rate and simpler system of work allowances, so that benefits are withdrawn gradually as people move into work and increase their earnings. Around 1.1 million households will keep more of their earnings when starting work of ten hours per week.</p> <p>2.5 million working families will be better off as a result of Universal Credit. These families could be better off by £158 per month.</p>

49	<p>Single monthly payment. This will offer greater responsibility for household budget and ensure households are more in control of their money when they do work. We will be providing support to budget for those needing additional help particularly during the transitional period.</p>	<p>Paying Universal Credit monthly will help smooth the transition into monthly paid work and will encourage claimants to take personal responsibility for their finances and to budget on a monthly basis which could save households money if they take advantage of paying bills monthly, for instance, by direct debit. The Government understands, however, that the move to single monthly household payment is a significant change from the way many benefits are currently paid and that some claimants will require support to help them manage that change.</p> <p>We are working with the advice sector to ensure that claimants are able to access budgeting support services, if needed, to help them to manage their money successfully. Budgeting support will be offered at a national and local level, and include a mix of online, telephone and face to face services. For claimants who need more personalised money advice support, this will be delivered as part of the Local Support Services framework.</p>
50	<p>Introduction of the benefit cap will limit the amount of welfare benefits which out-of-work households can receive. This will increase incentives to work and promote fairness between those in and those out of work.</p>	<p>From April 2013, the Government will introduce a cap on the total amount of benefit that working-age people can receive so that households on out-of-work benefits will broadly no longer receive more in welfare payments than the average weekly wage for working households. The aim of the policy is to achieve long term positive behavioural effects through changed attitudes to welfare, responsible life choices and strong work incentives.</p> <p>We are implementing the cap from April 2013, starting in four Local Authorities in London (Bromley, Croydon, Enfield and Haringey). This will be a phased roll-out with the remaining Local Authorities implementing the cap from 15 July 2013, with all appropriate cases capped by the end of September 2013.</p> <p>Jobcentre Plus and its partners are working with Local Authorities to engage and support claimants affected by the benefit cap.</p>
51	<p>Reforms to housing benefit will provide a more level playing field, so that everyone has same incentives to work.</p>	<p>Limits to the amount of Housing Benefit that people in the private and social rented sectors are entitled to, based on their household size, will encourage people to make sensible decisions about what they can reasonably afford, and also improve work incentives.</p>
52	<p>Strengthen the sanctions regime.</p>	<p>A new Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) sanction regime was introduced in October 2012. The regime is clearer and more proportionate, broadly aligning the current system with the rules which will be in force when Universal Credit is introduced.</p> <p>A new Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) sanctions regime was introduced in December 2012 as a first step to aligning with the Universal Credit sanctions model.</p> <p>For both JSA and ESA, important safeguards remain in place. For example, if a good reason is shown for a failure to meet a requirement then a sanction will not be imposed.</p>

53	<p>Making employment support more flexible, relevant and personalised.</p> <p>Jobcentre Plus advisers have more flexibility to focus resource, including access to a Flexible Support Fund to provide local joined up support.</p> <p>For individuals and families facing multiple disadvantages, offering the right support to help them gain relevant skills and move into work.</p>	<p>The Jobcentre Plus (JCP) offer, introduced April 2011, is designed to provide greater flexibility to Jobcentre Plus Districts and Advisers to shape delivery of services to meet the needs of claimants and the local labour market.</p> <p>The offer enables JCP to target support to where it is most needed. Advisers are empowered to make decisions and offer support tailored to an individual's need, wherever they are on their particular claimant journey. This may include support to acquire skills, search for jobs or to access the Flexible Support Fund (FSF).</p> <p>The aim of FSF is to tackle local worklessness and multiple barriers to employment, supporting the flexible delivery of the JCP Offer. The Fund may be used for a wide range of activities at the discretion of Jobcentre Plus District Managers and Advisers, but must support core Department for Work and Pensions objectives. There is scope within the fund to support local partnership working and for close targeting where help is needed.</p> <p>Under Universal Credit, DWP will continue to offer flexible and personalised back-to-work support to provide claimants with the help they need to find work, increase their earnings and reduce their benefit dependency. In particular, advisers will have greater discretion in the requirements they impose, allowing for better tailoring of conditions to individual circumstance.</p>
54	<p>Ensure people with multiple barriers have access to relevant support using voluntary and community initiatives such as Work Clubs and Enterprise Clubs.</p>	<p>Since April 2011 to the end of November 2012, over a million claimants have been signposted to Work Clubs.</p>
55	<p>Mandatory work activity for those that would benefit from a short period of activity.</p>	<p>Implemented in May 2011. Advisers have discretion to refer claimants to 4 weeks mandatory activity of community benefit for 30 hours a week. From May 2011 up to and including to August 2012 there have been 33,170 starts to Mandatory Work Activity.</p> <p>In June 2012 we announced an additional 9,000 places, making a total of 28,000 places for 2012/13. A small number of additional places were 'purchased' locally by Jobcentre Plus using the Flexible Support Fund</p>
56	<p>The Work Programme introduced 2011 which brings together support for claimants on a range of benefits delivered by locally appropriate employment support.</p> <p>Work providers freedom to design support around the individual.</p> <p>All Work Programme providers have voluntary</p>	<p>The Work Programme, launched in 2011, helps people who have been claiming out-of-work benefits for a long period, or who are at risk of falling into this group. These people are referred to a range of private, voluntary and public sector organisations, known as providers, many of whom are very experienced in dealing with long-term unemployment. Because they are specialists, these providers are best placed to give unemployed people the skills, training and experience they need to get a job.</p> <p>Work Programme providers are paid primarily for results: they get the bulk of their payment when they get benefit claimants into employment and keep them there. This is in contrast to previous employment</p>

	sector organisations in their supply chain.	<p>programmes where providers were paid significant payments up-front.</p> <p>So far, more than half of the jobseekers who started on the Work Programme in June and July 2011 have spent some time off benefits. The industry trade organisation, the Employment Related Services Association (ERSA), reports that, up to September 2012 Work Programme participants have started in more than 200,000 jobs. Moreover, over 31,000 people have got into a job and stayed there long enough to get an “outcome payment” - that’s normally when someone has been in work for six months, or three months for the very hardest-to-help.</p> <p>Previous ‘back-to-work’ support was complicated; there were more than 20 different programmes for jobseekers, disabled people and people with health conditions. The Work Programme simplifies the support available by supporting both those who have claimed Jobseekers Allowance for a long period of time and those with long term health conditions who claim Employment Support Allowance. Other groups, including young people not in employment, education or training (NEET) are also able to access early support from the Work Programme.</p> <p>We are working to make sure that as many people as possible have access to the personalised support provided by the Work Programme . For example, we are now referring more people with health conditions to the Work Programme to make sure they receive the help they need. We’re also working to prevent re-offending by making sure ex-offenders join the Work Programme on their first day out of prison.</p> <p>The Work Programme caters for a lot of people, but it is designed to provide each individual with what they need. We don’t tell organisations what to do with each participant. They’re the experts and know what is needed for each individual, so we let them get on with it. This has resulted in some exciting new ideas. For example, one provider has invited ex-servicemen and women to provide motivational talks for jobseekers, and another has set up voluntary three-day residential sessions to build up the confidence and problem-solving skills of participants.</p> <p>All Work Programme providers have VCS organisations in their supply chain.</p>
57	Extra support from JCP for all 18-24 year olds, including extra adviser time.	<p>Part of the Youth Contract, this was introduced in April 2012 and ensures that all 18-24 claimants will get at least weekly contact with a Jobcentre Plus adviser.</p> <p>From January 2013, we have increased the amount of adviser support available to 18-24 year olds in 20 youth unemployment ‘hotspots’.</p>

58	Offer of work experience to every unemployed 18-24 year old who wants one before they enter the Work Programme.	<p>As part of the Youth Contract, an additional 250,000 work experiences places for 18-24 year olds are made available from 2012/13 to 2014/15.</p> <p>From January 2011 up to and including November 2012 there have been 99,950 participants in work experience.</p>
59	160,000 job subsidies for employers who recruit 18-24 year olds from the Work Programme.	<p>Part of the Youth Contract. From April 2012 to March 2015 160,000 Wage Incentives worth up to £2,275 each, are available to employers who recruit an 18-24 year-old from the Work Programme, or from Jobcentre Plus if they have been claiming for six months.</p> <p>This is more than enough to cover an employer's National Insurance contributions for employing a young person for a year. The aim is to incentivise employers to give young jobless people a chance in a weaker market by encouraging them to fill vacancies with young people. This is at a time when they might be overlooked because of a lack of skills or experience and the scheme can therefore help reduce the 'scarring' that young people face as a result of a recession.</p>
60	At least 20,000 extra incentive payments worth £1,500 each for small employers to take on their first apprentices aged 16-24.	<p>Part of the Youth Contract, this doubles the number of incentives places available next year – taking the total to 40,000. Aimed at employers with fewer than 1,000 employees, who have not employed an apprentice at all or not within the last 12 months. This has been so successful that it has been extended to run until December 2013.</p>
61	Innovation Fund: up to £30 million which will pay for results achieved by partnerships of social investment bodies and delivery organisations helping disadvantaged young people over 14 to participate and succeed in education, training or employment.	<p>Ten Innovation Fund projects are supporting up to 17,000 disadvantaged young people and those at risk of disadvantage aged 14 years and above, over three years. To date, the Innovation Fund projects have supported over 5,000 young people. The successful Round Two bidders began delivery in November 2012.</p> <p>The Innovation Fund will be fully evaluated, with early qualitative findings available in 2013.</p>
62	Additional funding where there is a history of inter-generational worklessness – provided by European Social Fund.	<p>Local Authority referrals to the provision have so far been lower than anticipated. We have now allowed providers to self-source referrals to ensure we maximise participation as far as possible.</p> <p>A new drive to get Troubled Families into work is to be spearheaded by 150 specialist Jobcentre Plus advisers from DWP. Working with existing Troubled Families teams in councils, the employment advisers will give intensive support to whole families and for the first time track the progress made to get them into jobs.</p>
63	ESA claimants expected to undertake some work related activity and are offered early access to the Work Programme. In England, this support extended to those in receipt of Incapacity Benefit and Income Support.	<p>December 2012 saw the introduction of voluntary work experience and mandatory work placements for Employment and Support Allowance Work-Related Activity Group claimants, either on the Work Programme or pre Work Programme. All Employment and Support Allowance claimants have the option of accessing the Work Programme at any point after their Work Capability Assessment.</p>

64	Those who cannot realistically undertake work related activity can access support on a voluntary basis.	<p>Claimants who are placed in the Work Related Activity Group (WRAG) are required to undertake work-related activity to help them return or move closer to employment. They have access to support from Jobcentre Plus or the Work Programme. Work related activity must be reasonable with regard to the claimant's circumstances and may not require the claimant to apply for a job or undertake work, as an employee or otherwise; or undergo medical treatment.</p> <p>Those claimants who are placed in the Support Group are not required to undertake work-related activity, although they can access Jobcentre Plus support on a voluntary basis, if they wish.</p>
65	For those with more complex barriers specialist provision such as Work Choice is available. Work Choice participants get consistent, quality support from providers based on their individual needs.	<p>Launched in October 2010, Work Choice is a specialist disability employment programme that provides tailored support to help disabled people who face the most complex barriers to employment, find work and ultimately help them progress into unsupported employment, where it is appropriate for the individual. Work Choice is voluntary and available regardless of any benefits being claimed.</p> <p>Between 1st April 2012 and 30th September 2012, there were 9,980 referrals, 7,080 starts and 3,380 job outcomes (excluding unpaid unsupported outcomes)</p> <p>The majority of contracted and sub-contracted providers of Work Choice are from the voluntary and community sector.</p>
66	Expand the number of Apprenticeship places available.	<p>Overall Apprenticeship starts have continued to increase. Final data show that there were 520,600 Apprenticeship starts in the 2011/12 academic year, a 13.9% increase on the previous year. Of these, 129,900 were for 16-18 year-olds.</p> <p>The Government's response to the Richard Review into the future of Apprenticeships will influence the shape and size of the programme over the medium to long term. A programme of major reforms will raise the bar on quality and standards, and place employers at the heart of all aspects of the Apprenticeship system.</p>
67	Reforms to £210 million annual Community Learning budget.	<p>New objectives for Community Learning were published in December 2011, focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • using public funding to get disadvantaged people into learning and progress; • involving local people and organisations in decision-making; • maximising value for money, increasing income generation and using fees to support people who can't afford to pay. <p>15 Community Learning Trust pilots, appointed April 2012, are trialling different operating/delivery models, including a mutual/social enterprise and community-led partnerships.</p>

68	Piloting Community Learning Trusts in 2012/2013.	<p>The focus for several Community Learning Trust pilots in 2012/13 academic year is building skills and engagement of those furthest from the job market, such as the long term unemployed, young adults who are NEET, and people who are homeless or who have mental/physical health difficulties</p> <p>An evaluation of the Community Learning Trust pilots is underway. It is assessing the relative successes of the CLT pilots' different approaches to delivering the new Community Learning objectives. It will report in summer 2013 to inform the wider roll out of Community Learning Trust approaches across England from August 2013.</p>
69	Provide Access to Higher Education Diplomas to support students who have few or no qualifications.	<p>Access to Higher Education (HE) Diploma courses can help people with few or no qualifications to go on to HE-level study.</p> <p>In 2011/12, 23,245 Access to HE Diplomas were awarded to learners in England and Wales; and there has been a 30% increase between 2009/10 and 2011/12 in the number of Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education (QAA) recognised Access to HE students registering on higher education courses - from 13,035 to 16,985.</p> <p>In July 2012, we announced that tuition fee loans in respect of Access to HE Diploma courses for people aged 24+ would be written off for those who subsequently complete a designated Higher Education course.</p> <p>A new website will be launched by the Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education in June 2013 with a stronger student focus, improved accessibility, better presentation of information, enhanced functionality and new case studies of those whose lives have been changed through Access to HE Diploma courses.</p>

Chapter 4

The importance of work

Number	Commitment	Progress
70	<p>Assess and support new rough sleepers before they become habituated to rough sleeping.</p> <p>No Second Night Out – roll out the principles with partners.</p> <p>£20 million Homelessness Transition Fund for front line voluntary sector providers.</p>	<p>All Local Authorities have agreed to adopt the No Second Night Out approach by the end of the 2013.</p> <p>An allocation of £20m from the Homelessness Transition Fund is helping to roll out No Second Night Out nationally. The most recent tranche of grants for this fund were announced in January 2013.</p> <p>DCLG in conjunction with the Greater London Authority recently launched a Rough Sleeper Social Impact Bond, the world's first homelessness SIB worth £5m. Aiming to help support 830 persistent rough sleepers off the streets of London. This started on 1st November 2012 and will run for three years.</p> <p>Common sense changes to the Homelessness legislation allowing Local Authorities to manage housing stock more effectively and end their homelessness duty using Private Rented Sector accommodation.</p> <p>The deadline for new applicants to £221 million Mortgage Rescue Scheme has been extended to March 2014 to help more vulnerable homeowners at risk of repossession to remain in their homes.</p>
71	£42.5 million to improve hostels.	<p>Administered by the Houses and Communities Agency and the GLA in London, the Homelessness Change Programme provides £42.5m capital funding for hostels over three years 2011/12 to 2014/15. This will deliver new hostel provision and provide over 1500 new and improved bed spaces in hostels.</p>
72	Improving access to health services as part of the Inclusion Health programme.	<p>Tackling inequalities in health is at the heart of the Government's health reforms. The National Health Service Commissioning Board and clinical commissioning groups will be under legal duties to have regard to the need to reduce inequalities in access to and outcomes from health services and in the integration of services.</p> <p>DH has commissioned the Royal College of General Practitioners to produce a guide for clinical commissioning groups and GPs on commissioning for socially excluded groups. This will be available later this year.</p> <p>DH is preparing a guide to support Health and Wellbeing Boards to ensure the needs of vulnerable groups are better reflected in the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment. DH intends to publish the guide</p>

		<p>alongside the statutory guidance on JSNA in the coming weeks.</p> <p>DH has awarded a £157,000 grant over two years to Homeless Link to work with five Local Authority areas to explore how we can improve outcomes for homeless people with a dual diagnosis of mental health and substance misuse needs. DH is working with NICE to consider whether there is scope for guidance on commissioning for services for dual diagnosis and complex needs.</p> <p>Also, to identify what more must be done to prevent people at risk of rough sleeping being discharged from hospital without accommodation, DH commissioned a report from Homeless Link and St Mungo's on improving hospital admission and discharge for people who are homeless, which was published on 28 May 2012 and offers a best practice guide for hospital staff. DH is considering the recommendations in the report from Homeless Link and St Mungo's and options for a DH-funded programme to improve local integration of services at the point of discharge.</p>
73	£400 million Preventing Homelessness Grant to Local Authorities.	<p>Homelessness Prevention Grant (HPG) was announced at the last Spending Review at £400m over the Spending Review period – this has been protected and has not changed.</p> <p>Allocations for the Local Authority element of Homelessness Prevention Grant have been announced for 13/14 and 14/15.</p>
74	Ministerial Working Group set up to look at homelessness and report in the spring.	<p>'Making Every Contact Count: A joint approach to preventing homelessness' was published 16 August 2012 with cross government commitments designed to 'make every contact' with support services count for preventing homelessness and ten 'local challenges' for Local Authorities.</p> <p>We have recently announced a sector-led 'Gold Standard' scheme to support Local Authorities to bring these local challenges to life and design and deliver more effective homelessness prevention services.</p>
75	No Second Night Out reporting line and website by Christmas 2012.	<p>Concerned members of the public can now connect rough sleepers to local services and help them off the streets by using Streetlink - a website mobile, website, app and national telephone line. It can be accessed here: http://Streetlink.org.uk/</p>
76	Service providers given the freedom to address the totality of offenders needs and support innovative delivery of these services (e.g. HMP Peterborough SIB launched in Sept 2010).	<p>On January 9 2013, the Ministry of Justice published a consultation paper 'Transforming Rehabilitation: a revolution in the way we deal with offenders', which sets out details on how we will reform the way offenders are managed in the community. We will open up rehabilitative services to a wide range of new providers in the private and voluntary sectors, paid by results to drive down reoffending. We have tested the approach and gained considerable learning from the pilots in existence. These existing MoJ pilots will continue to inform our plans to roll-out PbR across the Criminal Justice System.</p> <p>We intend that these services should cover offenders released from prison, including those sentenced to less than 12 months in custody the great majority of which currently receive no statutory probation support. We want to see a new focus on life management and mentoring support for offenders and expect to see providers tackle the root causes of offending, helping offenders to access training and accommodation, signposting them to addiction treatment, so that offenders turn their lives around.</p>

		The consultation closed on 22 February 2013 and we will set out further details of how we will reform the way we manage offenders once we have considered responses.
77	Supporting Integrated Offender Management approaches.	<p>National Integrated Offender Management (IOM) conference in July 2012 signalled this as an ongoing priority, and set new challenges including the challenge of more prevention activity.</p> <p>The main elements of the IOM approach will be revisited and refreshed during 2013, in consultation with representatives of the key agencies involved in the approach.</p>
78	Commission women's community services through Probation Trusts, allocating a protected investment of £3.78 million.	<p>The National Offender Management Service currently provides in its Commissioning Intentions document that Probation Trusts must, in order to comply with the specifications of their services, make appropriate provision to allow women to complete their sentences and reduce their likelihood of re-offending.</p> <p>To support this, the National Offender Management Service has provided an additional £3.78 million to Probation Trusts to fund 31 Women's Community Services in 2012/13. These services aim to address factors associated with women's offending including substance misuse, mental health issues, financial problems and histories of domestic violence and abuse.</p> <p>This year's £3.78m funding is embedded in the National Offender Management Services' community budget baselines for 2013/14 for the specific purpose of delivering enhanced services to women. This money can be used to commission new as well as existing services, so as to better meet the needs of female offenders.</p>
79	Piloting custody-based family engagement workers (see also commitment 44).	National Offender Management Service is working to build on the legacy of a centrally funded pilot model to one which is commissioned locally as part of business as usual. A competitive tender was published in Feb 2013 and contract award is anticipated in late April 2013.
80	Transforming prisons into places of work where prisoners experience more real life work, working up to 40 hours a week.	More prisoners are undertaking challenging work, within the discipline of regular working hours to help them develop the skills they need to gain employment, reform, and turn away from crime. We have already begun to see an increase in both the number of hours worked by prisoners, and the length of the working week as prisons adopt the work in prison policy. Some examples of these include HMP Maidstone where the printing workshop employs up to 95 offenders who are working 31 hours per week producing goods for Williams Lea. HMP Featherstone's engineering facility offers a 30 hour working week and is currently increasing its product range to meet the challenge of a very competitive furniture market; while HMP Manchester's Laundry, employing 28 prisoners and Printing industry workshop of 35 prisoners are consistently achieving average working weeks of between 30hrs and 40hrs.
81	Improving support for prisoners to secure relevant vocational skills as they prepare for release.	A suite of new prison education providers is now in place across the adult prison estate in England. Appointed through a process led by prison Governors, providers now deliver to a new specification that focuses learning on the beginning of the sentence (- to address immediate maths and English needs – the

		<p>underpinning skills that make so much of the other prison provision accessible) and on relevant, up-to-date vocational skills in the twelve months leading up to release. As well as playing a key role in selecting providers, prison Governors lead the commissioning of the skills offer, working in partnership with their education provider, the National Careers Service, Jobcentre Plus, employers and others to develop a curriculum offer that focuses directly on the skills needed by employers in the areas to which a prison's inmates will be released.</p> <p>We have already introduced a new focus on preparing prisoners for Apprenticeships on release (including changing funding rules to allow prisoners to take up Apprenticeship opportunities in the period where they are actively preparing for resettlement through Release on Temporary Licence) and are considering where other opportunities lie. As NOMS/MoJ's 'Working Prisons' initiative gains momentum, we expect to see more engagement with education providers in delivering 'work based learning' to those engaged.</p> <p>In order further to understand the relationship between skills acquisition, employment and reducing re-offending, BIS, MoJ and DWP are working together to bolster measurement by matching existing data sets.</p>
82	<p>Early access to the Work Programme for specific groups.</p> <p>Offenders have access to personalised support through the Work Programme immediately they leave prison (from March 2012).</p>	<p>Harder to help groups are given early access to the Work Programme (WP). The normal Work Programme entry point for a Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) claimant is at 9 or 12 months unemployment, (depending on the claimant's age). Homeless claimants can enter the programme after only 3 months unemployment. All Employment and Support Allowance customers have the option of accessing the Work Programme at any point after their Work Capability Assessment. Since March 2012, all prison leavers making a claim for JSA prior to or within 13 weeks of release are mandated to the Work Programme immediately from 'day one' of release - providing them with personalised support 'at the prison gates'. We have also changed the definition of ex-Service personnel to allow early entry to Work Programme at 3 months to any who have served in last 3 years (from having served for 3 months in last 3 years). This also applies to partners and Reservists and their partners.</p> <p>Official statistics produced by DWP on referrals and attachments to the Work Programme were released on 7 November 2012. Of the claimants referred up to the end of July 2012, 215,000 (24.5%) were JSA early entrants.</p> <p>Around 80,000 individual offenders leave prison every year. We expect over 25,000 of these to claim Jobseeker's Allowance in 2012/13 and therefore benefit from the 'Day One' support provided by the Work Programme. In November 2011 we conducted a national data share with MoJ which provided the case for offering this additional support for offenders. We plan to conduct another share during 2013 to monitor progress.</p> <p>The field work for evaluation of 'Day One' entry for prison leavers began in early 2013. For ex-Service personnel we promised to review impact in terms of numbers a year after introduction (Oct 2013) and look</p>

		at whether could further extend the definition for early access.
83	Piloting Payment by Results – using the Work Programme - to reward providers for reducing re-offending.	<p>Offenders sentenced to less than twelve months in custody do not generally receive statutory supervision on release, and have the highest reoffending rates of any cohort of offenders, with around 60% of offender reconvicted within twelve months of release.</p> <p>Therefore, in September 2012, DWP and MoJ introduced a pilot, to test whether the Departments commissioning jointly can increase the chances of offenders finding and sustaining employment, and so reduce reoffending.</p> <p>Funded by MoJ, the pilot focuses on those prisoners released from custodial sentences of less than 12 months and who are mandated onto the Work Programme through the Day One support for Prison Leavers initiative for JSA claimants. The Work Programme Contract Package Areas where the pilot is operating are Wales; and Coventry, Warwickshire, Staffordshire and the Marches.</p> <p>The first referrals of prison leavers started in February 2012. It is too early to draw any real conclusions on how many Work Programme outcomes are being achieved for prison leavers. Although the number of prison leavers being referred to the Work Programme is currently at or around profile - we estimated 30,000 prisoner leavers per year would be referred to the Work Programme.</p> <p>In terms of job outcome performance, the Work Programme performance statistics were released on 27th November 2012. This statistical release did not have any data on job outcomes for prison leavers. Work Programme providers are paid for job outcomes after 6 months for this group. The statistical release only covered the period up until the end of July 2012 (5 months after implementation).</p> <p>Building on the collaborative work between DWP and MoJ, we are jointly commissioning the evaluation of “Day One” and the Employment and Reoffending Pilot. DWP are leading on the evaluation of “Day One” which will report in Spring/Summer 2014. MoJ are leading on the pilot evaluation, which will report in 2017. The evaluation has been commissioned and the fieldwork has already started.</p>
84	Increase the range of housing offenders are able to access on release from prison.	<p>Department for Communities and Local Government have been working with Crisis, the national charity for single homeless people, on access to the Private Rented Sector (PRS) - for many leaving prison, this sector offers the best available option. The 3 year DCLG-funded PRS Access Development Programme, operating on a Payment by Results basis, completed its first full year of funding Round One schemes in March 2012. In the initial 12 months the 49 funded schemes created a total of 1,370 tenancies. 659 tenancies were created in the first six months of the schemes and 76% of these were successfully sustained for at least six months by the end of the first year.</p> <p>In addition, NOMS commissioned Crisis to develop a guide for frontline staff working with ex-offenders to</p>

		help them make best use of this sector.
85	Payment by results pilots which reward providers for helping clients recover from dependence.	<p>Payment by Results pilots went live in 8 areas in April 2012, testing a range of outcomes and models. These will run for 2 years and will be independently evaluated by a team led by the University of Manchester. Updates on the progress of the pilots can be found on the Department for Health website: http://recoverypbr.dh.gov.uk/</p> <p>In addition, two Work Programme pilots announced in January 2013 will be specifically targeted at supporting drug and alcohol addicted claimants into work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 'Recovery Works' pilot in the East of England and West Yorkshire, will test the impact of higher job outcome payments for individuals engaged in drug treatment, giving providers a financial incentive not only to support addicts into work rehab but also into work • 'Recovery and Employment' will test how far better sharing of skills and resources can deliver better outcomes for addicts. Two pilot sites in the West Midlands will provide a flagship example of cooperation between providers working together to support people through recovery and into employment.
86	Piloting drug recovery wings in prisons to help offenders with drug and alcohol dependency break the cycle of drug use and criminal behaviour.	<p>The Cross Government 2010 Drug Strategy highlighted the need for a cohesive approach to substance misuse which has an emphasis on recovery and committed to piloting wing-based, abstinence-focused drug recovery services in prisons. This offers offenders a tailored regime within that wing that includes an integrated range of intensive recovery orientated support and connecting offenders with community drug treatment and recovery services in the community on release from prison.</p> <p>In June 2011, Drug Recovery Wings (DRWs) were launched in five prisons. Initially the pilots were primarily for substance misusing offenders serving short sentences.</p> <p>In April 2012, a second tranche of six DRWs was launched to explore the complexities of testing DRWs in a broader range of establishments. The scope was extended to those on remand, those serving longer sentences, three women's prisons and a Young Offenders Institution.</p> <p>The Department of Health has commissioned an independent evaluation of the DRWs, which aims to assess whether or not the approach is successful and will help inform future commissioning strategies. The evaluation process will be informed by a feasibility study in summer 2013.</p>
87	New alcohol strategy to be published.	<p>Alcohol Strategy published March 2012. This is now being implemented including through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation on a range of measures, including minimum unit pricing and a ban on multi-buy promotions; • Strengthening local powers to tackle alcohol-related crime and disorder and control the density of premises;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> including alcohol identification in the NHS Health Check for adults from age 40 to 75 from April 2013; 4 pilots to develop alcohol intervention pathway in prison have been run.
88	<p>Publish implementation framework for No Health Without Mental Health May 2012.</p> <p>Improve early identification of mental health conditions and trial new localised methods of commissioning and delivery of services.</p>	<p>The implementation framework was published in July 2012 and a mental health 'dashboard' - bringing together the best available measures to track implementation of the strategy - is now in development. The dashboard includes specific objectives on mental health, including making measurable progress towards 'parity of esteem' between mental and physical health, and significantly improving access and waiting times for mental health services.</p> <p>The implementation framework includes a focus on early intervention, and includes specific actions, which local organisations can take to improve early identification in their areas.</p> <p>Public Health Outcomes Frameworks include specific mental health indicators, including four indicators in the NHS Outcomes Framework. Indicators include common mental health problems (anxiety and depression), severe mental illness, and people's experience of mental health services.</p>
89	<p>Liaison and diversion services in police custody suites and courts by 2014.</p>	<p>Liaison and diversion schemes will ensure the health needs (mental health, learning disability and substance misuse) of individuals are identified, assessed and that the appropriate referral is completed at point of entry within the criminal justice system; via police custody and courts. The ambition is to ensure a balanced health and justice response is provided with an overall aim of reducing reoffending rates by this cohort.</p> <p>We are currently working with more than 100 adult and youth liaison and diversion sites as part of the development of a full business case to be submitted to Home Office / Department of Health / Ministry of Justice Ministers by October 2013.</p> <p>These Departments have a joint programme and shared business plan priorities to roll out liaison and diversion services by Nov 2014.</p>
90	<p>Improve services for people with mental health by making support more responsive to the needs of people facing multiple disadvantages.</p> <p>Improving the health of the poorest fastest.</p> <p>Health and Social Care Bill proposes new health inequalities duties on NHS Commissioning Board and Clinical Commissioning Groups.</p>	<p>The Health and Social Care Act 2012 contains the first ever specific legal duties on health inequalities for NHS commissioners and the Secretary of State.</p> <p>Department of Health has established the National Inclusion Health Board to lead the Inclusion Health programme. Four working groups made up of professionals and practitioners will deliver the Inclusion Health programme commitments.</p> <p>The working groups have developed their programmes of work and will focus on delivery of this work over the next year.</p>

	Under Inclusion Health project increased emphasis on prevention and early intervention among particularly vulnerable groups.	
91	Considering how to take forward proposals from a feasibility study that shows potential to increase access to affordable credit through Credit Unions.	Since 2006 we have invested £113 million in credit unions. Further investment of up to £38 million to the end of March 2015 will support credit unions to increase access to affordable credit, expand their service and reduce their delivery costs enabling participating credit unions to achieve financial self-sufficiency by March 2015. This is expected to benefit around one million more consumers saving up to £1 billion in loan interest repayment by March 2019. The successful bidder, the Association of British Credit Unions (ABCUL) will begin delivering the contract in May 2013.
92	Package of measures announced on 6 March 2013 to address concerns about the payday lending market including enforcement and non-compliance action announced by the Office of Fair Trading (OFT) following their compliance review of Irresponsible Lending which focused on the payday lending industry.	<p>Government is taking steps to tackle problems in the payday loan market and announced a full package of measures on 6 March. The OFT (to be replaced in April 2014 by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA)) will clamp down on irresponsible practices and non-compliance with the law and guidance. The Government has also begun work with industry and regulators to clamp down on advertising of payday loans to make sure consumers are not encouraged into taking out a payday loan when it is not right for them. The Government believes that tough enforcement and compliance action now by the OFT, combined with a move to a new consumer credit regulatory regime from April 2014 which will be equipped to deliver more robust consumer protection in the future, will do much to address the key concerns in this market. It will weed out rogue lenders, ensure that consumers have the tools to make the right borrowing decisions for them and provide important protection and help for consumers who find themselves in difficulty.</p> <p>Details of the package of measures and the OFT's compliance review can be accessed at www.gov.uk/government/topics/consumer-rights-and-issues and www.of.gov.uk/OFTwork/credit.</p>
93	Consult on reforms to the bankruptcy process, including examining whether we need to improve the access that bankrupts have to basic bank accounts; replacing the current court system with a more accessible administrative process; and increasing the level of debt on which a petition for bankruptcy or winding up can be brought to ensure that small levels of debt cannot in future bring with them the disproportionate threat of bankruptcy.	<p>We consulted on whether access to bank accounts was an issue for bankrupts. We found that an estimated 18% bankrupts will not be able to access a bank account for at least the duration of their bankruptcy (12 months). Banks tell us that they are concerned with a risk of a claim from a trustee in bankruptcy. We will seek to amend the Insolvency Act to reduce that risk, when Parliamentary time allows.</p> <p>We are reforming the entry process into bankruptcy for debtors wishing to make themselves bankrupt by transferring the order-making function from the court to an administrative process undertaken by an Adjudicator based within The Insolvency Service. The necessary law change is in the Enterprise & Regulatory Reform (ERR) Bill currently going through the parliamentary process. Debtors will benefit from a more accessible bankruptcy process and lower application fee (which will replace the current court fee). The option of paying both that fee and the OR deposit by instalments before</p>

		<p>making their bankruptcy application will be introduced. We anticipate implementation in 2015.</p> <p>We intend to consult on increasing the level of debt on which a petition for bankruptcy or winding up can be brought to ensure that small levels of debt cannot in future bring with them the disproportionate threat of bankruptcy</p>
94	Replace Budgeting Loans with Budgeting Advances – interest free advance of Universal credit.	The policy has been finalised. Regulations supporting the introduction of Universal Credit were made on 25 February 2013.
95	Establishment of the Money Advice Service.	<p>The Money Advice Service (MAS) was established by Government as the Consumer Financial Education Body in April 2010 to take over responsibility from the FSA to promote understanding of the financial system and raise levels of financial capability of members of the public across the UK. It was re-launched under the brand name, 'Money Advice Service' in April 2011. A dedicated independent body, it receives funding from fees raised from financial services firms regulated by the FSA</p> <p>MAS offers impartial information and advice on money matters nationally, free at the point of use to consumers, and is available to all online, by telephone and face-to-face. This promotion of financial capability and better money management aims to <i>prevent</i> people from getting into problem debt. However, MAS will also help those consumers who do find themselves in high levels of debt to access specialist debt advice. To this end, MAS took on the coordination and funding of the Government's face-to-face debt advice from April 2012.</p>
96	Take the opportunity that Universal Credit provides to consider how people can better manage their household finances.	<p>We are working with the advice sector to ensure that claimants are able to access budgeting support services, if needed, to help them to manage their money successfully.</p> <p>Budgeting support will be offered at a national and local level, and include a mix of online, telephone and face to face services. For claimants who need more personalised money advice support, this will be delivered as part of the Local Support Services framework.</p>
97	Support those accustomed to fortnightly payments during transition to monthly Universal Credit.	The majority of claimants moving from existing benefits to Universal Credit will see their payment periods change from weekly or fortnightly to monthly. We recognise that these claimants will require support to manage the transition to Universal Credit so that they do not suffer hardship. Therefore all existing claimants who migrate from existing benefits to Universal Credit will be able to request a recoverable advance payment of Universal Credit to cover any gaps in benefit payment.

98	Explore new types of bank accounts. (Jam Jar accounts).	We are looking at ways to make accounts with budgeting functionality, such as 'jam jar' accounts, more widely available. We are consulting with financial providers across the private, social and third sectors and considering the best ways to make these types of products more available.
----	---	--

Chapter 5

Delivering Social Justice

Number	Commitment	Progress
99	Incentivising providers by procuring services based on payments by results.	<p>A number of Payment by Results (PbR) initiatives are in place. Many of these currently operate on a pilot basis to test the approach before wider roll out.</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Work Programme (WP), and access to it from Day One for ex-offenders • Payment by results pilots which reward WP providers for helping clients become drug or alcohol free. • Employment and re-offending pilot to test whether joint commissioning WP providers by MoJ and DWP can increase the chances of offenders finding and sustaining employment, and so reduce re-offending. • ‘Transforming Rehabilitation’ – MoJ has indicated interest in a PbR model for aspects of rehabilitation of offenders. • The Innovation Fund <p>The UK is a world leader in Social Impact Bonds and the first ever SIB, focusing on reducing re-offending, was launched in Peterborough. A number of SIBs have been launched since then. DWP’s own Innovation Fund is already backing 10 Social Impact bonds to help disadvantaged youths.</p> <p>Government has established a Social Impact Bond Centre of Excellence to support the development of more Social Impact Bonds across the public sector. This will increase opportunities for social ventures to deliver payment by results contracts and create more viable social investment opportunities.</p>

100	<p>Local leaders to embrace Government's vision for SJ, to work with us in delivering it and to ensure we are making most of the potential that exists within our communities.</p> <p>Work closely with Local Government Association to further deliver Social Justice.</p>	<p>Close working with local leaders and inspiring especially those outside central Government to adopt the Social Justice principles are central to its successful delivery. Jobcentre Plus continues to work in partnership with many local organisations, and we have also work closely with local partners in developing key aspects of policy and delivery, such as the support for those who need additional help under Universal Credit.</p> <p>The creation of a new and distinct Social Justice community on the Local Government Association's social networking site 'Knowledge Hub', launched in February 2013 in partnership with 6 Local Authority practitioners, provides another important arena for developing the relationship and continuing the conversation with local government.</p>
101	<p>Whole-Place Community Budgets and Neighbourhood Level Budgets encourage local redesign of services and pooling of budgets.</p> <p>Encourage local choice and local solutions by supporting Whole-Place pilots.</p>	<p>The four Whole-Place Community Budget pilots - Cheshire West & Chester, Essex, Greater Manchester, the London "Tri-Borough"; reported in October 2012. This work was supported by local teams: Whitehall secondees (30) and secondees from local partners. This has resulted in 25 jointly-produced business cases with practical proposals for reform that highlight that better services lead to better outcomes.</p> <p>Four pilots' own business cases suggest £800m net savings over five years when fully implemented. Ernst & Young analysis for LGA suggests £9.4bn to £20.6bn net savings over five years if adopted across the country. Government action will continue to drive the scale and pace of reform, and continue co-design.</p> <p>The National Audit Office report released on 13th March 'Measuring the costs and benefits of Whole-Place Community Budgets' stated: "The 'co-production' approach between central government and local bodies in planning Whole-Place Community Budgets is a promising model for future policy design and delivery." Report available at: http://www.nao.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/10088-002_Whole-Place-Community-Budgets.pdf</p> <p>Working with the Local Government Association, learning and tools have been made available in an online Guide at: http://www.local.gov.uk/web/guest/community-budgets/-/journal_content/56/10171/3930626/ARTICLE-TEMPLATE</p>
102	<p>Support innovation in smaller scale projects like Local Inclusion Labs.</p>	<p>Local Inclusion Labs, part of a national cross-sector Resolving Multiple Disadvantage project, brought together a range of Big Society partners and local areas, with the aim of reducing multiple disadvantage among adults.</p>

103	Wherever possible, give people over public services they use as individuals. Includes putting people in direct financial control of service use.	We are committed to ensuring that, wherever possible, power is devolved to the individuals who use public services. Recently published choice frameworks on health, social housing and soon early years and education highlight the choices to which people are entitled, how to exercise them and how they can seek redress. In January, David Boyle published his independent review into the barriers to choice in public services and we will soon be announcing further steps. We are already consulting on plans to extend Personal Health Budgets to more than 50,000 patients and are looking at ways to give users greater financial control across other services.
104	Government to help accelerate the growth of the social investment market.	<p>Social investment provides an exciting opportunity to enable private finances to be used in pursuit of social good. It marries up expectation of profit from investors with outcomes that offer a social return.</p> <p>Expanding this market has the potential to increase the amount of funding available social programmes by bringing in private investment money on top of that provided by Government or pure philanthropy alone. As payments are only made on outcomes, it offers rigour and discipline, ensuring that spending has a demonstrable purpose.</p>
105	<p>Building the evidence base so that investors clear about returns and potential effectiveness and returns different interventions can deliver.</p> <p>Explore how to build a better understanding of Social Return on Investment.</p> <p>Support the development of consistent outcomes to help better understand social impact of interventions to support Social Return on Investment analysis.</p>	<p>We are piloting innovative social investment approaches in a number of ways to build the evidence base. As well as Social Impact Bonds, mentioned above, these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘What works’ Institutes - these Institutes will provide evidence on social policy interventions looking at their costs and benefits. • Early Intervention - the early intervention foundation will also bring evidence on what works for early years. • Evaluation - we have set up a number of social investment pilots, for instance the Innovation Fund and Peterborough SIB which will provide the evidence required by investors. This is in addition to the evaluation of PbR programmes and pilots. <p>Cabinet Office has been working with the social sector to drive a new programme which was designed to accelerate the uptake of impact measurement across the UK social sector over the next decade. The programme is called ‘Inspiring Impact’. Inspiring Impact was formally launched in April 2012, and focuses on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact leadership and culture • Shared measurement approaches • Data, tools and systems • Foundations, commissioners and investors • Impact measurement support <p>The programme is also working with Big Society Capital and a group of investors to come up with consistent outcomes, which investors can use to measure social impact.</p> <p>This programme will deliver:</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A high-level taxonomy of sectors and outcome areas; • A common framework of key indicators and metrics for each outcome area; and • An investor toolkit for implementing the taxonomy and common frameworks.
106	Big Society Capital (BSC) to act as champion for social investment market.	<p>The independent Big Society Capital (BSC) became fully operational on 4 April 2012. It is the first social investment institution of its kind in the world. It will invest capital in intermediaries so that they are able to invest in frontline organisations and will also invest in developing a powerful infrastructure for the social investment sector: we expect this will encourage more investment in social change. It will not make grants and it will not invest directly in frontline civil society organisations.</p> <p>The financial institution will be capitalised with the English portion of up to around £400m from dormant bank accounts. Up to an additional £200 million will be provided by the four largest UK high street banks.</p> <p>BSC committed £56m in loans to 20 projects by the end of 2012. The initial five investments through BSC include: money to help the long-term unemployed set up their own businesses; support for vulnerable young people to get into employment; a community energy project; and the creation of the first ever social stock exchange.</p> <p>BSC is also establishing a £10m Results Fund, which will aim to stimulate the creation of social impact bonds aimed at the lives of communities and people most in need. The fund will invest in third sector organisations competing for payment by results (PbR) contracts.</p>
107	Testing innovative financing solutions such as Social Impact Bonds. E.g. MoJ put in place world's first SIB to reduce re-offending rates amongst newly released prisoners.	<p>The UK is leading the world on Social Impact Bonds (SIBs). From the world's first in Peterborough prison, there are now ten operational SIBs with four due to start soon. For instance, DH working with DWP to test effectiveness of SIB approach in keeping teenagers out of care through multi-systemic therapy.</p> <p>The Cabinet Office is supporting the development of more SIBs in two key ways, both launched in November 2012.</p> <p>Firstly, the Social Outcomes Fund is a £20m fund managed by the Cabinet Office intended to deal with the main problems holding up the growth of SIBs, namely the difficulty of aggregating benefits and savings which accrue across multiple public sector spending 'silos' in central and local government. The fund will be used to provide a 'top-up' contribution to outcomes-based commissions (PbR or SIBs) that are designed to deal with complex and expensive social issues. This will catalyse innovative new projects in areas where no single commissioner can justify making all of the outcomes payments, but where the wider benefits mean that a SIB is value for money.</p> <p>Secondly, a Centre of Excellence provides practical advice and support: the Centre for Social Impact Bonds is the country's central authority on social impact bonds. It works to increase understanding of SIBs across government and to provide support to SIB developers</p>

108	Cabinet office to design up to 4 Social Impact Bonds to fund troubled family interventions.	These initiatives follow work over the last year in which the Cabinet Office supported four councils to develop SIB contracts relating to families with complex needs. The four councils were: Westminster, Hammersmith and Fulham, Leicestershire and Birmingham. The Cabinet Office is sharing lessons from this work with other government departments, and interested providers, to help more SIBs get off the ground.
109	Review legal and regulatory frameworks for investment in social enterprises.	<p>As part of a review of the legal and regulatory barriers to social investment, we are using the Red Tape Challenge to remove inconsistencies and omissions in the existing legal and regulatory framework that governs social investment.</p> <p>Out of this have followed a series of actions, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amendments to the Financial Services Bill to ensure that the regulatory approach takes into account that consumers can have non-financial goals – for example, social goals; • Confirmed with the FSA that existing rules do not restrict advised sales of social investment products and will work together to find a suitable way of communicating this to the sector; • The FSA has provided a named contact to industry and other interested parties on matters relating to social investment; • Working within Government to scope the potential benefits and structure of a ‘social investor’ exemption from Financial Promotions rules • Agreed with the Law Commission to undertake a review of issues relating to social investment by charity and non-charity trustees • Work in the Cabinet Office in 2013 to scope the potential for a pilot social investment fund, designed to be easy, replicable and as low cost as possible • The Regulator of Community Interest Companies is undertaking a review of the dividend caps for CICs limited-by-shares to ensure that the CIC form continues to be an effective legal form for social enterprises, including those looking to take on investment • The UK Listing Authority has agreed to measures that will reduce the cost for charities wanting to issue a bond that is listed on the London Stock Exchange. <p>We will continue to work with colleagues across government to create a legal and regulatory framework that will ensure a diverse and sustainable social investment market in the UK.</p>
110	Investment Readiness Programme (Cabinet Office) offering £20 million from April 2012 to support social ventures to take advantage of new social investment opportunities.	<p>The Office for Civil Society (OCS) has created an Investment Readiness Programme to support social ventures. This programme has two elements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The £10m Investment and Contract Readiness (ICR) Fund, which will help more established social ventures access social investment of at least £500,000, was launched in May 2012, and in September 2012 awarded up to £1 million of grants to 8 high growth potential social ventures to help them secure up to £23 million of social investment and Government contracts. 2. The £10 million Social Incubator Fund, which specifically targets ‘social incubators’ (a social venture (or a social venture led partnership of organisations) that accelerates the development of

		some social ventures over a time-limited period) and will help them provide investment and support to early stage social ventures, was launched in July 2012. The first round of winners were announced in January 2013.
--	--	--