

LOCAL AUTHORITY SOCIAL SERVICES LETTER**LASSL(DH)(2010)2**

To: The Chief Executive
County Councils)
Metropolitan District Councils) England
Shire Unitary Councils)
London Borough Councils
Common Council of the City of London
Council of the Isles of Scilly

13 December 2010

The Director of Adults' Social Services
The Director of Children's Services
The Director of Finance PCTs

**ADULTS' PERSONAL SOCIAL SERVICES: SPECIFIC REVENUE GRANTS
AND CAPITAL GRANT ALLOCATIONS FOR 2011-12 and 2012-13**

Gateway reference 15186

SUMMARY

1. This letter is issued to local authorities to confirm both their adults' Personal Social Services (PSS) specific revenue and capital grant funding for the period 2011-13. Details of individual funding stream allocation formulae (where these are available), and a brief description of each area, appear in the relevant annexes. This letter should be read in conjunction with David Behan's letter of 20 October 2010, which set out the different parts of the Spending Review settlement for social care (see link in para 10).

ACTION

2. This letter is provided for information only, and provides details of actual local authority allocations for 2011-12 and provisional allocations in respect of 2012-2013.

**SPECIFIC REVENUE FUNDING: LEARNING DISABILITIES AND HEALTH REFORM
GRANT**

3. In 2011-12, DH will make available over £1.3 billion of specific revenue funding through the Learning Disability and Health Reform Grant. The Health Reform aspect includes £5.4m for the Blue Badge scheme which will transfer from PCTs to upper tier councils.
4. In 2012-13, DH will make available around £1.4 billion of specific revenue funding through the Learning Disability and Health Reform Grant. The Health Reform aspect includes £5.5m for the Blue Badge scheme.

5. In addition for 2012/13, there may be additional transfers of responsibilities from the NHS to Councils as part of the forthcoming Health and Social Care Bill, to deliver the reforms in *Equity and Excellence: Liberating the NHS*. Local authorities will receive further details on this when the outcome of the Bill is known.

CAPITAL FUNDING

6. Capital grant funding has been maintained at 2010-11 levels and will rise in line with inflation. So Councils will receive DH capital grant funding of £124/127million per annum for the first two years (2011-13).
7. The distribution uses total adults social care Relative Needs Formula and is allocated to complement the revenue allocation investment.
8. DH will be allocating one overall capital grant over the period which is designed to support three key areas of personalisation, reform and efficiency.

FURTHER INFORMATION

9. The Isles of Scilly no longer receive their main revenue support grant through the same process as other authorities. Full details of this are available in the CLG guidance. Where Department of Health (DH) specific grants are allocated using the Relative Needs Formulae (RNF), this will continue to apply to all authorities including the Isles of Scilly.
10. For further details of the Adult Social Care Spending Review settlement see the following links.

http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Lettersandcirculars/Dearcolleagueletters/DH_120684
http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Lettersandcirculars/Dearcolleagueletters/DH_120682

11. The following annexes provide full details of the DH settlement:

- i. Annex A provides a summary of total Adults' PSS funding for 2011-12 and 2012-13,
- ii. Annex B provides details of actual funding allocations for each authority for specific revenue grants in 2011-12.
- iii. Annex C provides details of provisional funding allocations for each authority for specific revenue grants in 2012-13.
- iv. Annex D provides details of 2011-12 actual and 2012-13 provisional funding allocations for each authority for capital grants.
- v. Annex E provides a brief of the scope and purpose of all funding streams.

12. Adults' PSS grant allocations are subject to Parliamentary approval.

CANCELLATION OF CIRCULARS

13. This circular should be cancelled on 31 March 2012.

ENQUIRIES

14. For further information please contact:

Damon Palmer, Social Care, Local Government and Care Partnerships Directorate, Department of Health, 8E13 Quarry House, Quarry Hill, Leeds LS2 &UE

Current circulars are now listed on the Department of Health web site on the Internet at:
<http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Lettersandcirculars/index.htm>. Full text of recent circulars is also accessible at this site.

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SPECIFIC GRANT RESOURCES ALLOCATED BY DH

ANNEX A

	2011-12	2012-13
Revenue (1)	£m	£m
Learning Disability & Health Reform Grant	1,326	1,357
Total Revenue Grants	1,326	1,357
Capital:		
Community Capacity	124	127
Total Capital Grants	124	127
Total Local Authority Grant Resources	1,450	1,484

ADULTS PSS ALLOCATIONS FOR 2011-12

Local Authority	2011-12 Learning Disability and Health Reform Allocation £
Barking and Dagenham	4,125,450
Barnet	10,438,503
Barnsley	4,044,873
Bath & North East Somerset	3,240,767
Bedford	10,012,157
Bexley	4,994,161
Birmingham	36,710,259
Blackburn with Darwen	4,110,040
Blackpool	4,642,785
Bolton	7,517,136
Bournemouth	19,030
Bracknell Forest	7,764,573
Bradford	11,977,400
Brent	7,431,960
Brighton & Hove	6,563,550
Bristol	17,099,897
Bromley	8,579,686
Buckinghamshire	15,630,388
Bury	4,169,099
Calderdale	1,483,602
Cambridgeshire	9,944,687
Camden	3,477,647
Central Bedfordshire	9,841,404
Cheshire East	4,020,582
Cheshire West and Chester	8,623,097
City of London	1,042
Cornwall	2,143,230
Coventry	1,373,099
Croydon	14,892,895
Cumbria	16,103,109
Darlington	2,613,799
Derby	6,187,390
Derbyshire	13,742,906
Devon	9,405,701
Doncaster	10,278,833
Dorset	1,638,984
Dudley	9,124,429
Durham	9,762,173
Ealing	6,522,345
East Riding of Yorkshire	3,398,819
East Sussex	17,396,256
Enfield	4,881,968
Essex	44,253,282
Gateshead	8,347,417
Gloucestershire	11,332,995
Greenwich	5,139,523
Hackney	1,841,177
Halton	4,667,880

Local Authority	2011-12 Learning Disability and Health Reform Allocation £
Hammersmith and Fulham	3,962,201
Hampshire	41,858,192
Haringey	3,551,579
Harrow	4,293,395
Hartlepool	1,956,645
Havering	7,436,198
Herefordshire	3,646,770
Hertfordshire	37,513,451
Hillingdon	5,781,341
Hounslow	5,564,092
Isle of Wight Council	1,491,866
Isles of Scilly	448
Islington	6,746,294
Kensington and Chelsea	3,644,691
Kent	34,768,399
Kingston upon Hull	7,261,267
Kingston upon Thames	3,448,595
Kirklees	1,834,738
Knowsley	6,356,036
Lambeth	8,220,450
Lancashire	33,654,168
Leeds	9,971,695
Leicester	10,144,753
Leicestershire	10,703,382
Lewisham	7,691,047
Lincolnshire	5,755,373
Liverpool	12,467,761
Luton	3,290,869
Manchester	14,479,559
Medway	9,098,490
Merton	6,653,035
Middlesbrough	1,428,157
Milton Keynes	3,307,482
Newcastle upon Tyne	11,175,201
Newham	6,561,994
Norfolk	39,299,117
North East Lincolnshire	3,488,165
North Lincolnshire	1,768,014
North Somerset	5,817,927
North Tyneside	6,780,971
North Yorkshire	8,898,655
Northamptonshire	11,936,272
Northumberland	8,899,678
Nottingham	7,049,776
Nottinghamshire	10,325,132
Oldham	5,205,784
Oxfordshire	19,224,138
Peterborough	677,933
Plymouth	2,348,447
Poole	18,415
Portsmouth	6,278,959
Reading	4,442,317

Local Authority	2011-12 Learning Disability and Health Reform Allocation £
Redbridge	3,185,149
Redcar and Cleveland	1,920,181
Richmond upon Thames	8,981,233
Rochdale	7,405,891
Rotherham	6,560,585
Rutland	52,466
Salford	7,081,781
Sandwell	13,446,136
Sefton	4,217,284
Sheffield	13,784,153
Shropshire	4,498,623
Slough	2,898,756
Solihull	4,987,264
Somerset	69,861
South Gloucestershire	14,927,444
South Tyneside	6,101,817
Southampton	5,184,727
Southend-on-Sea	4,748,011
Southwark	12,479,302
St Helens	2,958,486
Staffordshire	19,648,908
Stockport	5,603,818
Stockton-on-Tees	1,227,204
Stoke-on-Trent	11,677,563
Suffolk	13,716,093
Sunderland	11,055,989
Surrey	64,887,510
Sutton	17,586,022
Swindon	7,114,740
Tameside	5,429,976
Telford and the Wrekin	6,661,451
Thurrock	4,408,058
Torbay	19,219
Tower Hamlets	1,774,329
Trafford	4,962,048
Wakefield	8,593,504
Walsall	6,459,125
Waltham Forest	7,220,630
Wandsworth	9,423,832
Warrington	4,783,582
Warwickshire	11,716,483
West Berkshire	3,088,463
West Sussex	19,318,260
Westminster	7,660,578
Wigan	6,797,211
Wiltshire	8,217,803
Windsor and Maidenhead	3,632,110
Wirral	6,708,877
Wokingham	6,644,778
Wolverhampton	10,747,409
Worcestershire	9,577,099
York	4,038,879

PROVISIONAL ADULTS PSS ALLOCATIONS FOR 2012-2013

Local Authority	2012-13 Learning Disability and Health Reform Allocation £
Barking and Dagenham	4,222,796
Barnet	10,685,603
Barnsley	4,140,661
Bath & North East Somerset	3,317,429
Bedford	10,249,444
Bexley	5,112,336
Birmingham	37,578,379
Blackburn with Darwen	4,207,352
Blackpool	4,752,523
Bolton	7,695,305
Bournemouth	19,166
Bracknell Forest	7,948,723
Bradford	12,261,000
Brent	7,607,536
Brighton & Hove	6,718,622
Bristol	17,504,527
Bromley	8,782,842
Buckinghamshire	16,001,051
Bury	4,267,892
Calderdale	1,518,816
Cambridgeshire	10,181,067
Camden	3,559,840
Central Bedfordshire	10,075,001
Cheshire East	4,116,085
Cheshire West and Chester	8,827,472
City of London	1,076
Cornwall	2,194,604
Coventry	1,405,079
Croydon	15,245,577
Cumbria	16,484,882
Darlington	2,675,740
Derby	6,333,757
Derbyshire	14,069,145
Devon	9,629,148
Doncaster	10,522,263
Dorset	1,678,003
Dudley	9,340,438
Durham	9,993,517
Ealing	6,676,487
East Riding of Yorkshire	3,479,973
East Sussex	17,808,669
Enfield	4,997,297
Essex	45,303,619
Gateshead	8,545,032
Gloucestershire	11,601,692
Greenwich	5,260,961
Hackney	1,884,439
Halton	4,778,586

Local Authority	2012-13 Learning Disability and Health Reform Allocation £
Hammersmith and Fulham	4,055,881
Hampshire	42,851,514
Haringey	3,635,415
Harrow	4,394,909
Hartlepool	2,002,941
Havering	7,612,286
Herefordshire	3,733,305
Hertfordshire	38,402,448
Hillingdon	5,918,080
Hounslow	5,695,757
Isle of Wight Council	1,527,327
Isles of Scilly	457
Islington	6,905,873
Kensington and Chelsea	3,731,110
Kent	35,593,540
Kingston upon Hull	7,433,187
Kingston upon Thames	3,530,285
Kirklees	1,878,329
Knowsley	6,506,470
Lambeth	8,414,844
Lancashire	34,452,031
Leeds	10,207,367
Leicester	10,384,706
Leicestershire	10,957,622
Lewisham	7,872,886
Lincolnshire	5,892,476
Liverpool	12,762,629
Luton	3,368,653
Manchester	14,821,947
Medway	9,314,342
Merton	6,810,417
Middlesbrough	1,461,873
Milton Keynes	3,386,311
Newcastle upon Tyne	11,439,636
Newham	6,717,132
Norfolk	40,231,256
North East Lincolnshire	3,570,787
North Lincolnshire	1,809,985
North Somerset	5,956,046
North Tyneside	6,941,553
North Yorkshire	9,110,092
Northamptonshire	12,220,048
Northumberland	9,110,856
Nottingham	7,216,346
Nottinghamshire	10,570,060
Oldham	5,329,056
Oxfordshire	19,679,855
Peterborough	694,009
Plymouth	2,404,036
Poole	18,789
Portsmouth	6,427,585
Reading	4,547,481

Local Authority	2012-13 Learning Disability and Health Reform Allocation £
Redbridge	3,260,269
Redcar and Cleveland	1,965,685
Richmond upon Thames	9,194,115
Rochdale	7,581,423
Rotherham	6,715,998
Rutland	53,764
Salford	7,249,328
Sandwell	13,764,166
Sefton	4,316,884
Sheffield	14,110,155
Shropshire	4,605,444
Slough	2,967,289
Solihull	5,105,390
Somerset	71,997
South Gloucestershire	15,281,337
South Tyneside	6,246,208
Southampton	5,307,323
Southend-on-Sea	4,860,413
Southwark	12,774,620
St Helens	3,028,603
Staffordshire	20,115,218
Stockport	5,736,498
Stockton-on-Tees	1,256,385
Stoke-on-Trent	11,954,068
Suffolk	14,042,032
Sunderland	11,317,878
Surrey	66,425,236
Sutton	18,002,742
Swindon	7,283,446
Tameside	5,558,704
Telford and the Wrekin	6,819,443
Thurrock	4,512,651
Torbay	19,671
Tower Hamlets	1,815,886
Trafford	5,079,396
Wakefield	8,797,211
Walsall	6,611,780
Waltham Forest	7,391,420
Wandsworth	9,646,664
Warrington	4,897,001
Warwickshire	11,994,512
West Berkshire	3,161,860
West Sussex	19,776,251
Westminster	7,841,951
Wigan	6,958,450
Wiltshire	8,412,961
Windsor and Maidenhead	3,718,196
Wirral	6,867,608
Wokingham	6,802,511
Wolverhampton	11,001,560
Worcestershire	9,804,502
York	4,134,619

ACTUAL 2011-12 AND PROVISIONAL 2012-13 ADULTS PSS CAPITAL ALLOCATIONS

Local Authority	2011-12 Capital Allocation £	2012-13 Capital Allocation £
Barking and Dagenham	464,665	468,083
Barnet	742,783	758,376
Barnsley	650,008	665,821
Bath & North East Somerset	378,679	385,910
Bedford	322,304	330,112
Bexley	460,534	469,419
Birmingham	2,940,522	2,983,838
Blackburn with Darwen	387,395	395,255
Blackpool	466,492	471,869
Bolton	706,878	722,690
Bournemouth	445,632	450,651
Bracknell Forest	183,502	189,653
Bradford	1,191,154	1,221,781
Brent	652,201	657,799
Brighton & Hove	627,640	636,246
Bristol	1,063,040	1,086,878
Bromley	606,705	619,032
Buckinghamshire	866,620	887,859
Bury	423,627	432,880
Calderdale	481,944	494,338
Cambridgeshire	1,192,378	1,228,800
Camden	653,392	670,597
Central Bedfordshire	430,191	444,245
Cheshire East	746,141	764,385
Cheshire West and Chester	755,721	771,573
City of London	32,156	33,575
Cornwall	1,476,102	1,515,846
Coventry	810,387	822,766
Croydon	709,498	724,135
Cumbria	1,328,881	1,358,904
Darlington	260,133	266,115
Derby	610,231	622,825
Derbyshire	1,906,835	1,956,548
Devon	1,847,690	1,893,619
Doncaster	775,599	791,095
Dorset	984,980	1,005,352
Dudley	820,023	834,275
Durham	1,470,614	1,504,486
Ealing	712,266	723,772
East Riding of Yorkshire	756,921	780,303
East Sussex	1,314,710	1,344,086
Enfield	665,330	676,019
Essex	3,072,101	3,162,673
Gateshead	584,709	594,413
Gloucestershire	1,293,268	1,323,541
Greenwich	667,133	677,964
Hackney	702,273	711,604

Halton	326,461	334,858
Hammersmith and Fulham	474,623	481,848
Hampshire	2,417,210	2,482,962
Haringey	567,361	576,139
Harrow	496,875	506,554
Hartlepool	252,014	257,210
Havering	509,455	519,613
Herefordshire	452,322	462,794
Hertfordshire	2,106,093	2,154,573
Hillingdon	521,081	531,179
Hounslow	486,792	498,413
Isle of Wight Council	406,908	417,117
Isles of Scilly	7,402	7,549
Islington	620,489	631,502
Kensington and Chelsea	521,043	534,652
Kent	3,099,758	3,186,238
Kingston upon Hull	775,930	795,291
Kingston upon Thames	288,781	296,341
Kirklees	951,669	977,287
Knowsley	520,722	529,503
Lambeth	758,620	772,097
Lancashire	2,861,138	2,927,866
Leeds	1,779,403	1,822,211
Leicester	811,934	827,947
Leicestershire	1,229,220	1,262,908
Lewisham	698,022	710,741
Lincolnshire	1,731,207	1,778,188
Liverpool	1,549,605	1,575,671
Luton	391,015	399,168
Manchester	1,408,354	1,437,750
Medway	489,484	503,903
Merton	392,028	399,246
Middlesbrough	397,464	404,958
Milton Keynes	455,676	474,225
Newcastle upon Tyne	789,827	803,315
Newham	682,356	688,628
Norfolk	2,169,502	2,228,965
North East Lincolnshire	402,031	410,096
North Lincolnshire	388,626	398,865
North Somerset	484,970	499,717
North Tyneside	535,228	546,209
North Yorkshire	1,259,647	1,292,817
Northamptonshire	1,386,292	1,431,921
Northumberland	790,553	809,674
Nottingham	812,082	829,174
Nottinghamshire	1,838,584	1,884,941
Oldham	580,054	591,413
Oxfordshire	1,169,960	1,197,802
Peterborough	395,030	405,714
Plymouth	674,072	690,849
Poole	325,572	331,619
Portsmouth	461,101	471,435
Reading	292,096	298,427
Redbridge	559,685	569,505
Redcar and Cleveland	374,977	382,505

Richmond upon Thames	334,940	343,970
Rochdale	569,634	582,043
Rotherham	700,071	715,614
Rutland	68,415	70,385
Salford	690,078	703,399
Sandwell	953,467	964,040
Sefton	797,227	807,910
Sheffield	1,452,825	1,481,672
Shropshire	714,935	732,118
Slough	261,571	266,466
Solihull	440,394	449,157
Somerset	1,287,069	1,320,630
South Gloucestershire	480,130	493,381
South Tyneside	478,661	486,360
Southampton	593,122	605,368
Southend-on-Sea	424,558	432,477
Southwark	818,470	836,651
St Helens	504,759	515,879
Staffordshire	1,828,972	1,875,654
Stockport	668,994	681,604
Stockton-on-Tees	433,592	445,276
Stoke-on-Trent	703,964	716,287
Suffolk	1,675,353	1,724,850
Sunderland	828,893	845,363
Surrey	2,023,753	2,067,869
Sutton	377,373	386,548
Swindon	385,465	397,384
Tameside	604,306	618,702
Telford and the Wrekin	402,708	413,845
Thurrock	344,687	356,051
Torbay	443,488	452,651
Tower Hamlets	711,664	723,209
Trafford	495,754	504,255
Wakefield	873,956	895,997
Walsall	739,992	749,829
Waltham Forest	528,855	535,805
Wandsworth	659,857	668,801
Warrington	428,324	439,078
Warwickshire	1,151,415	1,181,964
West Berkshire	249,093	256,995
West Sussex	1,676,609	1,715,232
Westminster	738,580	760,595
Wigan	829,846	850,469
Wiltshire	921,944	946,615
Windsor and Maidenhead	237,051	242,860
Wirral	941,363	955,925
Wokingham	201,637	208,718
Wolverhampton	721,275	728,813
Worcestershire	1,239,212	1,269,764
York	381,307	391,373

Local Authority	2011-12 Capital Allocation £	2012-13 Capital Allocation £
Barking and Dagenham	464,665	468,083
Barnet	742,783	758,376
Barnsley	650,008	665,821
Bath & North East Somerset	378,679	385,910
Bedford	322,304	330,112
Bexley	460,534	469,419
Birmingham	2,940,522	2,983,838
Blackburn with Darwen	387,395	395,255
Blackpool	466,492	471,869
Bolton	706,878	722,690
Bournemouth	445,632	450,651
Bracknell Forest	183,502	189,653
Bradford	1,191,154	1,221,781
Brent	652,201	657,799
Brighton & Hove	627,640	636,246
Bristol	1,063,040	1,086,878
Bromley	606,705	619,032
Buckinghamshire	866,620	887,859
Bury	423,627	432,880
Calderdale	481,944	494,338
Cambridgeshire	1,192,378	1,228,800
Camden	653,392	670,597
Central Bedfordshire	430,191	444,245
Cheshire East	746,141	764,385
Cheshire West and Chester	755,721	771,573
City of London	32,156	33,575
Cornwall	1,476,102	1,515,846
Coventry	810,387	822,766
Croydon	709,498	724,135
Cumbria	1,328,881	1,358,904
Darlington	260,133	266,115
Derby	610,231	622,825
Derbyshire	1,906,835	1,956,548
Devon	1,847,690	1,893,619
Doncaster	775,599	791,095
Dorset	984,980	1,005,352
Dudley	820,023	834,275
Durham	1,470,614	1,504,486
Ealing	712,266	723,772
East Riding of Yorkshire	756,921	780,303
East Sussex	1,314,710	1,344,086
Enfield	665,330	676,019
Essex	3,072,101	3,162,673
Gateshead	584,709	594,413
Gloucestershire	1,293,268	1,323,541
Greenwich	667,133	677,964
Hackney	702,273	711,604
Halton	326,461	334,858
Hammersmith and Fulham	474,623	481,848
Hampshire	2,417,210	2,482,962

Local Authority	2011-12 Capital Allocation £	2012-13 Capital Allocation £
Haringey	567,361	576,139
Harrow	496,875	506,554
Hartlepool	252,014	257,210
Havering	509,455	519,613
Herefordshire	452,322	462,794
Hertfordshire	2,106,093	2,154,573
Hillingdon	521,081	531,179
Hounslow	486,792	498,413
Isle of Wight Council	406,908	417,117
Isles of Scilly	7,402	7,549
Islington	620,489	631,502
Kensington and Chelsea	521,043	534,652
Kent	3,099,758	3,186,238
Kingston upon Hull	775,930	795,291
Kingston upon Thames	288,781	296,341
Kirklees	951,669	977,287
Knowsley	520,722	529,503
Lambeth	758,620	772,097
Lancashire	2,861,138	2,927,866
Leeds	1,779,403	1,822,211
Leicester	811,934	827,947
Leicestershire	1,229,220	1,262,908
Lewisham	698,022	710,741
Lincolnshire	1,731,207	1,778,188
Liverpool	1,549,605	1,575,671
Luton	391,015	399,168
Manchester	1,408,354	1,437,750
Medway	489,484	503,903
Merton	392,028	399,246
Middlesbrough	397,464	404,958
Milton Keynes	455,676	474,225
Newcastle upon Tyne	789,827	803,315
Newham	682,356	688,628
Norfolk	2,169,502	2,228,965
North East Lincolnshire	402,031	410,096
North Lincolnshire	388,626	398,865
North Somerset	484,970	499,717
North Tyneside	535,228	546,209
North Yorkshire	1,259,647	1,292,817
Northamptonshire	1,386,292	1,431,921
Northumberland	790,553	809,674
Nottingham	812,082	829,174
Nottinghamshire	1,838,584	1,884,941
Oldham	580,054	591,413
Oxfordshire	1,169,960	1,197,802
Peterborough	395,030	405,714
Plymouth	674,072	690,849
Poole	325,572	331,619
Portsmouth	461,101	471,435
Reading	292,096	298,427
Redbridge	559,685	569,505

Local Authority	2011-12 Capital Allocation £	2012-13 Capital Allocation £
Redcar and Cleveland	374,977	382,505
Richmond upon Thames	334,940	343,970
Rochdale	569,634	582,043
Rotherham	700,071	715,614
Rutland	68,415	70,385
Salford	690,078	703,399
Sandwell	953,467	964,040
Sefton	797,227	807,910
Sheffield	1,452,825	1,481,672
Shropshire	714,935	732,118
Slough	261,571	266,466
Solihull	440,394	449,157
Somerset	1,287,069	1,320,630
South Gloucestershire	480,130	493,381
South Tyneside	478,661	486,360
Southampton	593,122	605,368
Southend-on-Sea	424,558	432,477
Southwark	818,470	836,651
St Helens	504,759	515,879
Staffordshire	1,828,972	1,875,654
Stockport	668,994	681,604
Stockton-on-Tees	433,592	445,276
Stoke-on-Trent	703,964	716,287
Suffolk	1,675,353	1,724,850
Sunderland	828,893	845,363
Surrey	2,023,753	2,067,869
Sutton	377,373	386,548
Swindon	385,465	397,384
Tameside	604,306	618,702
Telford and the Wrekin	402,708	413,845
Thurrock	344,687	356,051
Torbay	443,488	452,651
Tower Hamlets	711,664	723,209
Trafford	495,754	504,255
Wakefield	873,956	895,997
Walsall	739,992	749,829
Waltham Forest	528,855	535,805
Wandsworth	659,857	668,801
Warrington	428,324	439,078
Warwickshire	1,151,415	1,181,964
West Berkshire	249,093	256,995
West Sussex	1,676,609	1,715,232
Westminster	738,580	760,595
Wigan	829,846	850,469
Wiltshire	921,944	946,615
Windsor and Maidenhead	237,051	242,860
Wirral	941,363	955,925
Wokingham	201,637	208,718
Wolverhampton	721,275	728,813
Worcestershire	1,239,212	1,269,764
York	381,307	391,373

ADULTS' PSS GRANTS 2011-12 AND 2012-13

This annex provides a brief description in respect of each grant and gives details of the allocation basis. Amounts for each year are given in brackets.

Learning Disability and Health Reform Grants

Learning disability (£1.32bn in 2011-12 and £1.35bn in 2012-13)

The 2010 Spending Review announced a new grant will be issued from the Department of Health over the SR period: the Learning Disabilities and Health Reform grant. This specific grant reflects a transfer of responsibilities from the NHS to Councils and will be around £1.3bn from 2011/12, rising in line with inflation.

Under the Valuing People Now strategy published in 2009, responsibility for funding and commissioning social care for adults with learning disabilities transferred from the NHS to local government, taking effect from April 2009.

PCTs have traditionally funded some social care services, such as respite care and day centres but this funding transfer largely relates to social care packages for former old long stay hospital patients (and to former NHS campus residents moving to social care accommodation). Funding has traditionally been accessed by local authorities through pooled budgets or section 256/7 (formerly section 28a) transfers.

For the remaining years of the current spending review, 2009-10 and 2010-11, transfers of funding are taking place locally and have been reported to the Department of Health.

PCTs and LAs reported a 2010-11 total learning disability transfer value of around £1.3bn. Reported transfers were published as part of a consultation which closed on 6 October 2010. The consultation response can be found on the consultation section of the DH website (<http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Consultations/index.htm>) and includes up to date figures resulting from amendments received as part of the consultation.

Two options for distributing this grant were included in the consultation:

- (i) The first option was to use reported figures and for the grant to be distributed in proportion to the 2010/11 transfers between PCTs and local authorities;
- (ii) The second option was to distribute the grant using the younger adults adult social care relative needs formulae which is used as part of the calculation of Formula Grant, and in the distribution of many DH social care grants. The formula provides an indication of the relative need of each local authority to provide social care to people aged 18-64.

The second option produced allocations which, for some areas, are radically different from the current pattern of caseload and costs. In the main this is because the old long stay hospitals were not evenly spread across the country and reported spend relates largely to individual packages of care which are higher in those areas where the old hospitals were sited.

This transfer of revenue from the NHS will improve outcomes for people with learning disabilities as local authorities have overall funding and commissioning responsibility for their social care. The new *Vision for Social Care*, published on 16 November, set a new direction for adult social care, with personalised services and outcomes at its centre. It is about making services more personalised and more focused on delivering the best outcomes for those who use them, including people with learning disabilities. This includes minimising the use of institutional care and improving outcomes through supporting people to live in a home of their own.

Capital provision of over around £120m in both years is being allocated for adults' social care (see paragraphs below), designed to support personalisation, reform and efficiency. This may be used to support alternatives to long-term care such as supported living, telecare or housing adaptations.

Basis of Distribution

Based on the results of the national consultation (<http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Consultations/index.htm>) the Department of Health has therefore decided that as far as possible we will seek to minimise the distributional impact of grant funding changes and to allocate the grant using 2010/11 reported transfers for the current Spending Review period.

The Blue Badge (Disabled Parking) scheme (£5.4m in 2011-12 & £5.5m in 2012-13)

This currently provides parking concessions to 2.5 million disabled people to enable them to access services, jobs and leisure facilities. This grant provides control of funds that were previously held by local Primary Care Trusts to the local authorities that are responsible for issuing Blue Badges for disabled people. It is designed to enable local authorities to make robust decisions about applicants' eligibility for a badge through the adoption of objective and independent mobility assessments, undertaken by professionals such as Occupational Therapists. It is focussed on ensuring the fair allocation of badges to applicants, through the use of consistent and accurate assessments of eligibility. This will help to secure the long term sustainability of the scheme for those disabled people who need it most in order to retain their independence and participate in society.

Basis of Distribution

The Blue Badge funding has been allocated in proportion to:

<i>Resident Population aged over 65 x Area Cost Adjustment</i>

The Area Cost Adjustment is used in the older people's social care formula to take account of differences in wage costs between areas

CAPITAL GRANTS

Capital Investment in Community Capacity (£124m in 2011-12 & £127m in 2012-13)

- 1) This grant will be allocated using the total adult's social care RNF formula.
- 2) Capital funding has been maintained at 2010-11 levels in line with inflation. This will enable continued capital investment to support delivery of adult social care services (for example for AIDS/HIV services) and for developing community capacity. Feedback from the local government sector indicates that priorities for investment are:
 - Innovative alternatives to residential care - supported housing and living (for younger adults) and Extra Care Housing (for older people) which can help people live in the most appropriate accommodation via a range of housing options for differing levels of need and lifestyle. This supports a personalised, community based approach as set out in *'Think Local, Act Personal – Next Steps for Transforming Adult Social Care'*.
 - Alternatives to residential care via community based services investment – specifically capital investment making the full use of telecare in a continued support package. The provision of equipment and minor adaptations (for example, grab rails or shower chairs) can help ensure timely discharge from hospital, and reduce the risk of emergency admissions from falls. In 2000, the Audit Commission found that 14% of all delayed discharges were the result of a lack of equipment. These underpin our aim to enable people to remain in their own homes for as long as possible, efficiently and demonstrating choice and independence. Preventing people's needs from escalating will help to delay people's need for intensive care packages, and reduce the costs of social care for individuals at risk of increasing levels of dependency. For example, the NHS has allocated £70m for investment in reablement services in 2010-11:
http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Lettersandcirculars/LocalAuthorityCirculars/DH_120994 and the Spending Review announcement identified up to £300m per annum for reablement in 2014-15. This supports choice, control and efficiency as set out in *'Think Local, Act Personal – Next Steps for Transforming Adult Social Care'*. See also the Care Services Efficiency & Delivery reablement toolkit:
<http://www.csed.dh.gov.uk/homeCareReablement/Toolkit/>
 - Service redesign to the care infrastructure - capturing front of house first point of contact services (e.g. sign posting, information & advice and social capital), Assessment and Care management is 'lean' so that contact with users is maximised and the process is proportionate to risk and needs, decommissioning & commissioning of new services to shape and stimulate the market to provide choice, and partnership with key stakeholders e.g. NHS QIPP agenda and housing. This supports a community based approach as set out in *'Think Local, Act Personal – Next Steps for Transforming Adult Social Care'* and ensuring there are efficient processes in place to deliver outcomes, reduce waste and eliminate tasks which do not add value.

Further details on each are set out below:

Innovative alternatives to residential care - Since 2004, DH has invested £227million and, in partnership with the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA), has realised over 5,000 new units of accommodation, the single largest investment in building the supply in specialist accommodation in England to meet an ageing population. Furthermore, the HCA's recent benefit realisation report
<http://www.homesandcommunities.co.uk/public/documents/Frontier-Final-report-on-specialist%20housing.pdf>

highlights the health and social care dividend in investing in quality housing for older people and those with a long term condition to prevent a move to institutional residential care and reable individuals to avoid frequent hospital readmissions. DH recognises the resultant care efficiency that can be achieved.

In 2009/2010, as part of the above programme, the Department of Health allocated £20,000 to every council with adult social care responsibility to encourage developing a strategic approach to extra care housing and identify the priorities in their investment plans. A survey for the Department shows that further capital investment to meet a diverse range of supported living choices needs to be locally determined to best reflect how cross tenure markets can be developed, services transformed and outcomes improved.

Examples included:

- Partner with NHS to develop wellbeing facilities
- More coordinated 'hub and spoke' approaches to deliver care into communities
- Better design to support people with dementia
- Innovate with mixed tenure extra care housing
- New general housing for older people developed
- Services or housing remodelled/refurbished
- Use of assistive technologies to support independent living

To this end, the DH is refreshing its Extra Care Housing toolkit for commissioners, investment fund holders, developers and managers to help facilitate a greater plurality of provision. For latest resources, go to www.extracare.dh.gov.uk.

Councils may wish to work with their partners to meet the demand for extra care housing in their areas as part of their strategy and local investment plan. For example, to help lever in additional public and private sector investment streams, make land available, meet development or specific associated building costs on new build or remodelling existing stock, or invest in assistive technologies.

Service redesign to the care infrastructure - Councils may also want to consider how they build on 'an Information Revolution', open for consultation was published subsequent to the White Paper Equity and Excellence: Liberating the NHS. It is part of the Government's agenda to create a revolution for patients - "putting patients first" - giving people more information and control and greater choice about their care. The information revolution is about transforming the way information is accessed, collected, analysed and used so that people are at the heart of health and adult social care services. For further details see (http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Consultations/Liveconsultations/DH_120080)

Local government already plays a major role in making information available to citizens about local services, both directly and through intermediary or advocacy arrangements. The challenge of the Information Revolution takes this further. The expectation is that people will have access to information to help them make lifestyle choices as well as service choices. This is linked also to the stronger arrangements for local accountability.

Authorities are encouraged to ensure that local investment helps progress the planning, commissioning and delivery of personalised care services, with a stronger emphasis on the integration of services across health, social care and beyond. There will be practical issues to address in regard to information sharing across services, which will impact on the

content of the care record, and the structure of messaging. There will be a need to ensure interoperability of infrastructure across services and systems.

The Operating Framework for the NHS makes it clear it must work collaboratively to agree plans with local partners, especially local authorities. An example could include an operational predictive model, shared between health and social care, which identifies those most at risk of requiring greater care and support for targeted early intervention.

Councils will also want to be aware that we are working to reduce the administrative burden associated with national data returns. The Zero-Based Review, led by the NHS Information Centre will look to make a significant reduction in the requests for data at national level. At the same time, the consultation on Transparency, Quality and Outcomes in adult social care demonstrates that there are still information needs that we are unable to meet using information currently available to us. It is important, therefore, that Councils do not assume that a reduction in nationally-collected data in any way implies a diminution of the importance of information - as outlined above. Councils are therefore encouraged to take a strategic view of their information needs and ensure that their plans address these needs, as well as the challenges of the NHS White Paper and the Information Revolution.

The focus on personalised care and support should be aligned to quality, safety and improved outcomes, and therefore delivery plans must consider ways of improving efficiency and productivity.

Information and efficient processes underpin the efficiency and personalisation agendas. See below for further details on identifying the key benefits from these identified priorities.

Service redesign to the care infrastructure - A key component of Government's vision for adult social care and *Think Local, Act Personal* is better integration between health and social care processes, avoiding duplication and providing more accessible and joined-up multi-disciplinary arrangements.

Through the ongoing Common Assessment Framework (CAF) for Adults Demonstrator Programme programme, locally led partnerships have been working to improve information sharing to support personalisation. Their work is expected to deliver new functionality in social care IT systems to allow for inter-operability. This will be subject to a national evaluation of cost, quality and cost-effectiveness, which will be available in the autumn 2012. In the meantime, authorities will wish to be aware of the developing learning from the CAF demonstrator sites (<http://www.dhcarenetworks.org.uk/CAF>).

Early analysis indicates cost benefits from improved information sharing, reducing staff time during assessment & review in information entry.

Basis of Distribution

The distribution uses total adults social care Relative Needs Formula and is allocated to compliment the revenue allocation investment.