



Department
of Health

Consultation on funding formulae for implementation of the Care Act in 2015/16

**Allocations for additional assessments for the cap,
universal deferred payment agreements and social
care in prisons**

Title:

Consultation on funding formulae for implementation of the Care Act in 2015/16

Author:

Sarah Horne, Jonathan White and Armin Kirthi-Singha
Social Care Local Government and Care Partnerships Directorate Analytical Unit
SCLGCP/DAU/11120

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Consultation

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English Local Authorities (Single Tier and County, i.e. the 152 local authorities with adult social services responsibilities)

Contact details:

scallocations@dh.gsi.gov.uk

Social Care Allocations Consultation

Area 313

Richmond House

79 Whitehall

London SW1A 2NS

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Prepared by Sarah Horne, Jonathan White and Armin Kirthi-Singha

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1. Introduction

- 1.1. The Care Act 2014 places many new duties on local authorities. This consultation asks for views from stakeholders on options for distributing funding to local authorities for three specific new duties:
- Additional assessments for the cap on individuals' lifetime eligible care costs (paid as a DCLG revenue grant);
 - Universal deferred payment agreements (paid as a DCLG revenue grant); and
 - Social care in prisons (paid as a DH revenue grant).

Responses

- 1.2. You can respond to this consultation (i) by using the Microsoft Word response form provided or (ii) by using the website given below. Please respond by the end of Thursday 9th October 2014.
- 1.3. Please e-mail your completed consultation response form to:
scallocations@dh.gsi.gov.uk
- 1.4. Alternatively you can respond online at:
<http://consultations.dh.gov.uk/social-care-funding-1/allocations-for-2015-16/>

Better Care Fund

- 1.5. The Department announced that the Better Care Fund will include funding for the remaining new local authority duties which will come into effect from 1st April 2015. Details are available here:
<http://www.england.nhs.uk/ourwork/part-rel/transformation-fund/bcf-plan/>

Consultation on the Draft Care Act 2014 Regulations and Guidance

- 1.6. Until 15th August, the Department is also consulting on the draft regulations and guidance for the new local authority duties which are to take effect in 2015/16. Details are available here:
<http://careandsupportregs.dh.gov.uk/>

Technical consultation on the 2015-16 Local Government Finance Settlement

- 1.7. Until 25th September, the Department for Communities and Local Government will also be consulting on technical elements of the 2015/16 Local Government Finance Settlement. Details are available here:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/local-government-finance-settlement-2015-to-2016-technical-consultation>

Comments on the consultation process itself

- 1.8. If you have concerns or comments which you would like to make relating specifically to the consultation process itself please contact:

Consultations Coordinator

Department of Health

2e26, Quarry House

Leeds

LS2 7UE

consultations.co-ordinator@dh.gsi.gov.uk

- 1.9. Please do not send consultation responses to this address.

Confidentiality of information

- 1.10. We manage the information you provide in response to this consultation in accordance with the Department of Health's Information Charter.
- 1.11. Information we receive, including personal information, may be published or disclosed in accordance with the access to information regimes (primarily the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA), the Data Protection Act 1998 (DPA) and the Environmental Information Regulations 2004).
- 1.12. If you want the information that you provide to be treated as confidential, please be aware that, under the FOIA, there is a statutory Code of Practice with which public authorities must comply and which deals, amongst other things, with obligations of confidence. In view of this it would be helpful if you could explain to us why you regard the information you have provided as confidential. If we receive a request for disclosure of the information we will take full account of your explanation, but we cannot give an assurance that confidentiality can be maintained in all circumstances. An automatic confidentiality disclaimer generated by your IT system will not, of itself, be regarded as binding on the Department.
- 1.13. The Department will process your personal data in accordance with the DPA and in most circumstances this will mean that your personal data will not be disclosed to third parties.

2. Additional Assessments for the Cap Relative Needs Formulae

Introduction

- 2.1. Care and support needs are unpredictable. A quarter of us may need to spend very little, but one in eight face the risk of catastrophic care costs that can mean a person may need to exhaust their life savings or sell their home in order to meet the costs. The independent Commission on Funding of Care and Support identified that there is currently no effective way for people to protect themselves from unlimited care costs. This makes it impossible for people to plan and make provision to pay for care with any certainty, leaving little incentive to do so. The Government therefore accepted the Commission's recommendation to introduce a cap to protect people from the risk of catastrophic care costs.
- 2.2. The cap will come into force in April 2016 and will be set at £72,000 for people of state pension age and older. Anyone with an eligible care need – irrespective of how the cost is being met – will be able to register for a care account with their local authority to record their progress towards the cap. As a result, local authorities will need to carry out additional assessments to enable those meeting the cost of their own eligible care to record progress towards the cap.
- 2.3. Further detail on the cap on care costs system will be published for consultation by the end of this year.
- 2.4. The cap additional assessment formula (CAA RNF) predicts the relative need for each local authority to provide those additional assessments for the cap. The formula options have been developed by an independent research team of LG Futures (a consultancy) and the Personal Social Services Research Unit at the University of Kent and the London School of Economics and Political Science.

Amount to be allocated to local authorities in 2015/16

- 2.5. £175m is to be allocated to local authorities in 2015/16 for additional assessments for the cap. This includes costs of capacity building and local awareness-raising.

Evidence

- 2.6. The formula has been estimated in a new way. Usually, where a local authority duty is well established, we would base the allocation formula on activity in each local authority. However, the duty to assess people for the cap is a new local authority duty and the options for this relative needs formula have been estimated in a new way. The research team have drawn on:
 - A new survey of social care activity in 53 local authorities;
 - The English Longitudinal Survey of Aging (ELSA);
 - 2011 Census data on people resident in care homes;
 - Supported Residents data for each local authority; and

- Capturing Regulatory Information at a Local Level (CRILL) data on out of area placements.
- 2.7. The research team have developed and applied two different strategies to estimating the local authority level need to provide additional assessments for the cap. As a result the research team have put forward two alternative options for the new CAA RNF and the Department is consulting on two alternative options for this formula.
- 2.8. We are making full details of the research available in a working paper. This is available on the Adult Social Care RNF Review website at:
<http://adultsocialcarernf.co.uk/>
- 2.9. Please note that the research will be subject to an independent peer review during the summer. It is possible that this could lead to changes in the formulae presented below.

CAA Option 1: Extrapolation approach

- 2.10. CAA Option 1 (the extrapolation approach) is based on a new data collection of supported social care activity in 53 local authorities as at 31st March 2013 and information on the characteristics of older people, including information on assets and disability, from the English Longitudinal Study of Aging (ELSA).
- 2.11. The research team have used this data to identify the characteristics of:
- people with care needs, supported by the local authority; and
 - people with care needs, irrespective of their income and assets.
- 2.12. CAA Option 1 for the RNF formulae for additional assessment for the cap is based on subtracting the first number above from the second number, yielding the characteristics of older people who have LA-equivalent care needs and who currently do not qualify for LA-funded care.
- 2.13. The CAA Option 1 formula has been estimated using small area and individual level data. This ensures that the CAA Option 1 RNF formula reflects social care need, and does not reflect local policy and practice.

CAA Option 1: Results

- 2.14. Under CAA Option 1, the new formula for the CAA RNF for each area is as follows:

The sum of	
0.00245	plus
0.01684	multiplied by the number of attendance allowance claimants aged 65 and over <i>per person aged 65 and over</i> , plus
0.08935	multiplied by the number of people aged 85 and over with a limiting (significantly) condition <i>per person aged 65 and over</i> , plus
0.01638	multiplied by the number of home owner households (outright ownership only) aged 65 and over <i>per household aged 65 and over</i> , plus
-0.02023	multiplied by the number of people aged 80 and over claiming pension credit <i>per person aged 65 and over</i> , plus
-0.00432	multiplied by the number of couple households aged 65 and over <i>per household aged 65 and over</i> ,
Multiplied by the population aged 65 and over,	
Multiplied by the Area Cost Adjustment.	

2.15. Illustrative allocations are at Annex A and data sources are at Annex D.

CAA Option 2: Epidemiology approach

2.16. In CAA Option 2 (the epidemiology approach) the research team have used existing national survey data to calculate estimates of the number of people who would come forward for an assessment for the cap in each local authority. They have done this separately for people resident in households and for people in residential care.

Non Residential Care

2.17. To model the need for additional assessments among older people resident in households, the research team produced simulation models for 151 of the 152 English local authorities. The cornerstone of these models is the detailed individual level data in ELSA on disability levels and socio economic characteristics. These have been reweighted using key data including age, gender, living alone and home ownership to reflect the characteristics of the population in each local authority area. These local authority models have been used to estimate the number of people resident in households in each local authority:

- with social care needs; and
- currently funding their own social care.

Residential Care

2.18. To calculate relative need for additional assessments in residential care, the research team have estimated the number of self-funders in residential care in each local authority. This has been calculated using the following data:

- people in residential care as reported in the 2011 Census;
- people supported by the local authority in residential care 2012/13;
- people supported out of area in residential care by local authority 2007-2009.

2.19. The CAA Option 2 RNF formulae have, in effect, been modelled at a local authority level. They may reflect local policy and practice in providing residential social care and the number of care home beds in each area, as these factors may have affected demand in each area. This will influence the number of people in the area who require a new assessment for the cap. This is a very different approach to CAA Option 1.

CAA Option 2: Results

2.20. The results of the analysis above have been used to produce the CAA Option 2 formulae for the CAA RNF:

The sum of	
-0.0026	plus
0.0409	multiplied by the number of attendance allowance cases in payment aged 65 and over <i>per person aged 65 and over</i> , plus
0.2093	multiplied by the number of people aged 85 and over <i>per person aged 65 and over</i> , plus
0.0164	multiplied by the number of home owner households (including mortgaged and shared ownership) aged 65 and over <i>per household aged 65 and over</i> , plus
-0.0151	multiplied by the number of people aged 80 and over claiming pension credit <i>per person aged 80 and over</i> ,
Multiplied by the population aged 65 and over,	
Multiplied by the Area Cost Adjustment.	

2.21. Illustrative allocations are at Annex A and data sources are at Annex E.

2.22. For most local authorities, the CAA Option 2 allocations are similar to the CAA Option 1 allocations. The 2015/16 grant allocations will be calculated using the most up to date, nationally consistent data available. The 2015/16 final allocations will therefore differ to those outlined in Annex A which are based on data available at the time of calculation.

Consultation Questions

Question CAA1

2.23. Do you prefer: CAA Option 1: the extrapolation approach or CAA Option 2: the epidemiology approach?

Question CAA2

- 2.24. Why do you prefer the option selected above? Do you have any comments about the options or alternative suggestions for allocating the funding?

3. Deferred Payment Relative Needs Formulae

Introduction

- 3.1. The establishment of the universal deferred payment scheme will mean that people should not be forced to sell their home in their lifetime to pay for their care. By agreeing a deferred payment with their local authority, a person can 'defer' or delay paying the costs of their care and support until a later date. Deferring payment can help people to delay the need to sell their home, and provides peace of mind during a time that can be challenging (or even a crisis point) for them and their loved ones as they make the transition into residential care.
- 3.2. A deferred payment agreement provides flexibility for when and how someone pays for their care and support. It should be stressed from the outset that the payment for care and support is deferred and not 'written off' – the costs of provision of care and support will have to be repaid by the individual (or a third party on their behalf) at a later date.
- 3.3. Deferred payments are not new – local authorities were given discretionary powers to start deferred payment schemes in the Health and Social Care Act 2001.
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2001/15/section/55>
- 3.4. However not all local authorities offer deferred payment schemes, and the nature of the schemes varies widely. From April 2015, the scheme will become universally available throughout England, and local authorities will be required to offer deferred payment agreements to people who meet certain criteria governing eligibility for the scheme. The Department has committed to fund the expansion of the scheme.
- 3.5. The new deferred payment allocation formula (DPA RNF) predicts the relative need for each local authority to provide deferred payments.

Amount to be allocated to local authorities in 2015/16

- 3.6. The Impact Assessment published in June 2014 identifies a £108.5m cost to local authorities in 2015/16 for the universal deferred payment scheme. This is estimated to be the additional funding required given that some local authorities already operate deferred payment schemes. Further information and options for netting off the value of existing activity are presented later in this section.

Evidence

- 3.7. The formula has been developed by an independent research team of LG Futures (a consultancy) and the Personal Social Services Research Unit at the University of Kent and the London School of Economics and Political Science.
- 3.8. The formula has been estimated in a new way. Usually, where a local authority duty is well established, we would base the allocation formula on activity in each local authority. However, current deferred payment activity is not a sound basis for a new deferred payment relative need formula.
- 3.9. The Universal Deferred Payment Scheme is a new local authority duty. The Care Act 2014 will compel local authorities to offer agreements in certain circumstances and also retain the broad power (or discretion) to offer them more widely where they choose. We

know from work with ADASS and the National Association of Financial Assessment Officers (NAFAO) that the current discretionary powers have led to a huge variety in the scale and eligibility of current voluntary DPA schemes between areas. If we based the new formulae on current DPA activity, the formula would reflect local policy decisions instead of the need to provide a universal DPA offer.

- 3.10. Therefore, the new DPA RNF formula is based on a new data collection of supported social care need in 53 local authorities in 2013 and information on the characteristics of older people, including information on assets and disability, from the English Longitudinal Study of Aging (ELSA).
- 3.11. The research team have used this data to:
- identify the characteristics of people with residential care needs, irrespective of their income and assets; and
 - identify the characteristics of those with residential care needs, who would meet the eligibility criteria of the new universal deferred scheme.

Eligibility for the Universal Deferred Payments Scheme

- 3.12. From April 2015, local authorities will be compelled to offer a deferred payment agreement to everyone who meets the eligibility criteria. These criteria seek to identify those people most at risk of having to sell their home in their lifetime to pay for their care. The regulations specify that someone is eligible for and so must be offered a deferred payment agreement if they meet all three of the following criteria at the point of applying for a deferred payment agreement:
- anyone whose needs are to be met by the provision of residential care. This is determined when someone is assessed as having eligible needs which the local authority decides should be met through residential care. This should comply with choice of accommodation regulations and care and support planning guidance and so take reasonable account of a person's preferences;
 - who has less than £23,250 in assets excluding the value of their home (i.e. in savings and other non-housing assets); and
 - whose home is not occupied by a spouse or dependent relative as defined in regulations on charging for care and support (i.e. someone whose home is taken into account in the local authority financial assessment and so might need to be sold).

Results

- 3.13. The research has identified that the relative need to provide universal deferred payments is related to the proportion of older people in each local authority who:
- receive attendance allowance;
 - have a significantly limiting condition;
 - own their own home;
 - receive pension credit;

- 3.14. and negatively related (i.e. lower DPA RNF) for local authorities with higher proportions of older people who:
- live together as a couple.
- 3.15. We are making full details of the research available in a working paper. This is available on the Adult Social Care RNF Review website at:
<http://adultsocialcarernf.co.uk/>
- 3.16. Please note that the research will be subject to an independent peer review during the summer. It is possible that this could lead to changes in the formulae presented below.
- 3.17. DH are minded to accept the recommendations of the independent research team, and use the following formulae to allocate funding to local authorities for universal DPAs. The new formula for the DPA RNF for each area will be:

The sum of	
0.00169	plus
0.00436	multiplied by the number of attendance allowance claimants aged 65 and over <i>per person aged 65 and over</i> , plus
0.00098	multiplied by the number of people aged 85 and over with a limiting (significantly) condition <i>per person aged 65 and over</i> , plus
0.00317	multiplied by the number of home owner households (outright ownership only) aged 65 and over <i>per household aged 65 and over</i> , plus
0.00331	multiplied by the number of people aged 80 and over claiming pension credit <i>per person aged 65 and over</i> , plus
-0.00598	multiplied by the number of couple households aged 65 and over <i>per household aged 65 and over</i> ,
Multiplied by the population aged 65 and over,	
Multiplied by the Area Cost Adjustment.	

- 3.18. Illustrative allocations are at Annex B and data sources are at Annex D.
- 3.19. The 2015/16 grant allocations will be calculated using the most up to date, nationally consistent data available. The 2015/16 final allocations will therefore differ to those outlined in Annex A which are based on data available at the time of calculation.

Taking Account of Existing Deferred Payment Activity

- 3.20. We know that most local authorities have deferred payment schemes. The funding provided for universal deferred payments is net of this activity. The grant funding is intended to meet new demand resulting from the introduction of the new scheme. Details of how the amount of funding was calculated is contained in the impact assessment from page 86:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/317817/ConsultationIA.pdf

- 3.21. The Department is considering how best to treat ongoing activity in existing local authority schemes when we calculate the deferred payment grant. To do this, we would like to collect information on recent deferred payment activity in response to question DPA3 below.
- 3.22. We are exploring two options for taking account of existing DPA activity.

NDPA Option 1: National Netting Off Adjustment

- 3.23. Under this option, we would simply allocate the £108.5m funding for new deferred payments to local authorities using the new DPA RNF formulae. Overall, the level of funding will be correct at an England level, but there will be some mismatches in the funding received and outgoings to pay for additional DPAs at a local level.
- 3.24. This allocation is simple, and transparent.

NDPA Option 2: Local Netting Off Adjustment

- 3.25. Under this option we would use the data collected at Question DPA3 below to take account of existing local authority deferred payment activity in the grant calculation. We know that deferred payment activity varies a lot from year to year for individual councils. To take account of this, we would use a two year average of activity data from 2012/13 and 2013/14 as the baseline for this adjustment going forward.
- 3.26. Under this option, to calculate the deferred payment grant in 2015/16 we would:
- Step 1: Allocate the grant for £137.4 million
 - Step 2: Divide the netting off amount (£28.9 million) among local authorities in proportion to their average DPA activity.
 - Step 3: The final grant for each local authority would equal step 1 minus step 2 (giving £108.5 million).
- 3.27. If any local authority fails to provide data on their current DPA activity, we would estimate their netting off adjustment using the DPA RNF formulae.
- 3.28. This option is complex, but it would ensure that if councils were to provide data at Question DPA3 below, their funding for the universal deferred payment scheme will more closely match additional demand (i.e. over and above current schemes).
- 3.29. It will not be possible to update this adjustment in future, as it relies on collecting data on demand for deferred payments under current schemes.

Consultation Questions

Question DPA1

- 3.30. Do you agree with the Department's proposal to allocate funding for the universal deferred payment scheme using this DPA RNF formula?

Question DPA2

- 3.31. Do you have any comments about our proposal or alternative suggestions for allocating the funding?

Question DPA3

3.32. What was the cost of deferred payments in your local authority

- (i) in 2012/13 for deferred payments newly issued in that year, and
- (ii) in 2013/14 for deferred payments newly issued in that year?

You should include Section 22s.

You may already have prepared this data for the ADASS Budget Survey.

Question DPA4

3.33. Which option do you prefer, NDPA Option 1 (national netting off adjustment) or NDPA Option 2 (the local netting off adjustment)?

Question DPA5

3.34. Do you have any comments about the options, or alternative suggestions for netting off this funding?

4. Allocations for social care in prisons

Introduction

- 4.1. From April 2015, English local authorities in which a prison or Approved Premises is located will be responsible for the assessment for care and support of all adults who are in custody in their area and who appear to be in need of care and support, as well as providing care and support to meet eligible needs.
- 4.2. Previously, the law was unclear about whether local authorities were responsible for assessing and providing care and support for people in prison. This meant that very few with care and support needs in custodial settings were having their needs properly assessed or met by local authority services.
- 4.3. The provision of care and support for those in custodial settings will be based on the principle of equivalence so local authorities will be required to provide an equivalent level of care and support as the rest of the population receives, subject to some exceptions to reflect the particular constraints and circumstances of custodial settings.
- 4.4. The Department of Health will allocate funding to those local authorities which have prisons within their boundaries in order for them to meet their responsibilities under the Act. People resident in Approved Premises or whose residence is required as a condition of bail in criminal proceedings are resident in the community, and, while the Act clarifies their ordinary residence, response to their care needs is included within mainstream adult social care funding.
- 4.5. Not all local authority areas contain prisons. However, all local authorities will be responsible for continuity of care for offenders with a package of care coming into their area on release from prison, as part of their responsibility for their local population.

Amount to be allocated to local authorities in 2015/16

- 4.6. £11.2 million is to be allocated to local authorities in 2015/16 for social care in prisons. The basis of this estimate is presented in the Care Bill IA and is further discussed below.

Evidence and results

- 4.7. 58 Local Authorities should plan on having prisons in their area in 2015/16. The methodology and assumptions that have been used to allocate funding to these local authorities are set out below.
- 4.8. We have had extensive discussions with colleagues in the National Offender Management Service (NOMS) to explain the estimates made in the Care Bill IA, to obtain data on the prison population, to estimate the likely pattern of assessments and care support in prisons, and to discuss the proposed methodology for making the allocations.
- 4.9. The Care Bill IA estimated the total costs of providing assessments and care support to prisoners at £10.3m (in 2015/16 prices) per year, with an additional one off assessment cost of approximately £0.9m in Year 1 to assess offenders aged over 50 years, who are in the system prior to the implementation of the Act.
- 4.10. The estimates were derived using data on the prison population in England and the results of a limited pilot survey of the prevalence of need and support costs in a sample of prisons. Details of the methodology and assumptions used to obtain these estimates

are available in the Impact Assessment, which is part of the Care Act 2014 consultation which closes on 15th August. The IA is available at

<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/updating-our-care-and-support-system-draft-regulations-and-guidance>

- 4.11. The costs of assessing prisoners and providing care, which were estimated in the IA, are shown in more detail in the following table.

Assessments	Total	£3.8m
-	<i>First assessments</i>	£2.1m
-	<i>Re-assessments</i>	£1.7m
Care Provision	Total	£6.5m
-	<i>50 and over</i>	£4.6m
-	<i>Under 50</i>	£1.9m
Annual Total	-	£10.3m
Additional assessments in Year 1	<i>50 and over</i>	£0.9m

- 4.12. We propose to allocate the funds identified in the table above to prisons in proportion to the most appropriate population, using 2013 snapshot population data from NOMS. The following table shows the data source from which the proportion for each prison was calculated.

Allocation	Data source for % allocated to each prison
Assessments - <i>First assessments</i>	Number of first receptions by prison (2013)
Assessments - <i>Re-assessments</i>	Number of prisoners 50 years and over (Sept 2013)
Care Provision - <i>50 and over</i>	Number of prisoners 50 years and over (Sept 2013)
Care Provision - <i>Under 50</i>	Number of prisoners below 50 years (Sept 2013)
Assessments - <i>Additional in Year 1</i>	Number of prisoners 50 years and over (Sept 2013)

- 4.13. The data was then adjusted to take account of estimated changes to the distribution of prisoners by age and estimates of planned changes to the prisons estate that are likely to be in place by 2015/16. We have modified the September 2013 data set accordingly, to estimate the distribution of the prison population in 2015. Prisons specifically for those aged under 18 years were not taken into account.

- 4.14. Changes are made the capacity and population of individual establishments on an ongoing basis in response to changes in demand and need. This allocation takes probable changes up to 2015/16 into consideration, but allocations for future years beyond 2015/16 will require a review of the prisons data.
- 4.15. The allocations for each prison for all assessments and services are then added together and weighted by the Area Cost Adjustment (ACA). This aims to reflect differences in staff and other costs between areas.
- 4.16. Finally an allocation for each of the 58 local authorities is calculated by adding the allocation made to individual prisons in their area. The postcode of each prison is used to identify the local authority in which it is based.
- 4.17. Illustrative allocations by local authority using this formula are shown in Annex C.

Consultation questions

Question PRIS1

- 4.18. Do you agree with the Department's proposal to allocate funding for social care in prisons using this formula?

Question PRIS2

- 4.19. Do you have any comments about our proposal or alternative suggestions for allocating the funding?

Annex A: Illustrative allocations for CAA RNF

The figures below illustrate both options for the CAA RNF formulae. They each allocate £175 million. The figures are for illustration only; the final 2015/16 allocations will be calculated using the most up to date, nationally consistent data available. As noted in paragraph 2.9 above, the research that developed these formulae will be subject to peer review during the summer. It is possible that this could result in changes to the formulae.

Local Authorities	CAA Option 1	CAA Option 2	Difference (CAA Opt 1- CAA Opt 2)	Difference %
Barking and Dagenham	£372,478	£390,589	-£18,111	-5%
Barnet	£1,082,450	£1,202,482	-£120,032	-11%
Barnsley	£735,242	£653,559	£81,683	11%
Bath & North East Somerset	£687,018	£722,702	-£35,684	-5%
Bedford	£526,023	£536,049	-£10,026	-2%
Bexley	£828,663	£817,937	£10,726	1%
Birmingham	£2,627,270	£2,567,624	£59,646	2%
Blackburn with Darwen	£373,088	£343,394	£29,694	8%
Blackpool	£529,050	£518,935	£10,115	2%
Bolton	£841,868	£762,248	£79,620	9%
Bournemouth	£670,736	£799,700	-£128,964	-19%
Bracknell Forest	£303,586	£303,388	£198	0%
Bradford	£1,263,100	£1,280,269	-£17,169	-1%
Brent	£606,851	£570,707	£36,144	6%
Brighton & Hove	£679,161	£763,541	-£84,380	-12%
Bristol	£1,211,214	£1,251,761	-£40,547	-3%
Bromley	£1,175,688	£1,211,400	-£35,712	-3%
Buckinghamshire	£1,826,448	£1,852,251	-£25,803	-1%
Bury	£590,659	£542,320	£48,339	8%
Calderdale	£599,651	£600,964	-£1,313	0%
Cambridgeshire	£2,118,465	£2,147,785	-£29,320	-1%
Camden	£426,799	£474,379	-£47,580	-11%
Central Bedfordshire	£840,187	£767,446	£72,741	9%
Cheshire East	£1,523,973	£1,531,534	-£7,561	0%
Cheshire West and Chester	£1,269,419	£1,237,651	£31,768	3%
City of London	£21,672	£23,032	-£1,360	-6%

Local Authorities	CAA Option 1	CAA Option 2	Difference (CAA Opt 1- CAA Opt 2)	Difference %
Cornwall	£2,395,910	£2,347,979	£47,931	2%
Coventry	£973,729	£935,562	£38,167	4%
Croydon	£920,906	£939,719	-£18,813	-2%
Cumbria	£2,125,788	£2,061,522	£64,266	3%
Darlington	£333,103	£354,670	-£21,567	-6%
Derby	£746,012	£746,512	-£500	0%
Derbyshire	£2,959,126	£2,768,865	£190,261	6%
Devon	£3,561,411	£3,788,123	-£226,712	-6%
Doncaster	£955,264	£884,830	£70,434	7%
Dorset	£2,206,576	£2,349,782	-£143,206	-6%
Dudley	£1,169,082	£1,035,636	£133,446	11%
Durham	£1,675,530	£1,528,479	£147,051	9%
Ealing	£752,392	£735,727	£16,665	2%
East Riding of Yorkshire	£1,386,028	£1,352,749	£33,279	2%
East Sussex	£2,540,966	£2,860,800	-£319,834	-13%
Enfield	£824,801	£819,573	£5,228	1%
Essex	£5,436,298	£5,373,979	£62,319	1%
Gateshead	£602,558	£569,638	£32,920	5%
Gloucestershire	£2,411,818	£2,464,251	-£52,433	-2%
Greenwich	£519,071	£553,507	-£34,436	-7%
Hackney	£247,386	£252,264	-£4,878	-2%
Halton	£364,157	£317,737	£46,420	13%
Hammersmith and Fulham	£271,194	£276,947	-£5,753	-2%
Hampshire	£5,154,165	£5,386,746	-£232,581	-5%
Haringey	£371,559	£340,570	£30,989	8%
Harrow	£765,968	£757,127	£8,841	1%
Hartlepool	£269,303	£256,393	£12,910	5%
Havering	£974,487	£964,957	£9,530	1%
Herefordshire	£800,639	£808,797	-£8,158	-1%
Hertfordshire	£3,668,184	£3,882,880	-£214,696	-6%
Hillingdon	£782,044	£774,185	£7,859	1%
Hounslow	£517,149	£498,431	£18,718	4%
Isle of Wight Council	£711,265	£741,501	-£30,236	-4%

Local Authorities	CAA Option 1	CAA Option 2	Difference (CAA Opt 1- CAA Opt 2)	Difference %
Islington	£270,015	£285,201	-£15,186	-6%
Kensington and Chelsea	£341,683	£385,728	-£44,045	-13%
Kent	£5,364,839	£5,473,736	-£108,897	-2%
Kingston upon Hull	£537,099	£550,427	-£13,328	-2%
Kingston upon Thames	£483,202	£517,653	-£34,451	-7%
Kirklees	£1,237,280	£1,139,049	£98,231	8%
Knowsley	£405,132	£358,879	£46,253	11%
Lambeth	£370,844	£405,700	-£34,856	-9%
Lancashire	£4,357,352	£4,151,503	£205,849	5%
Leeds	£1,949,266	£1,924,499	£24,767	1%
Leicester	£662,780	£685,926	-£23,146	-3%
Leicestershire	£2,494,982	£2,364,027	£130,955	5%
Lewisham	£488,382	£514,808	-£26,426	-5%
Lincolnshire	£2,856,743	£2,779,739	£77,004	3%
Liverpool	£1,109,442	£1,035,569	£73,873	7%
Luton	£455,614	£423,241	£32,373	7%
Manchester	£774,732	£792,302	-£17,570	-2%
Medway	£752,996	£669,940	£83,056	11%
Merton	£501,418	£509,167	-£7,749	-2%
Middlesbrough	£359,213	£343,105	£16,108	4%
Milton Keynes	£571,501	£588,308	-£16,807	-3%
Newcastle upon Tyne	£670,422	£713,492	-£43,070	-6%
Newham	£335,262	£313,880	£21,382	6%
Norfolk	£3,697,406	£3,722,894	-£25,488	-1%
North East Lincolnshire	£544,064	£517,474	£26,590	5%
North Lincolnshire	£583,599	£559,988	£23,611	4%
North Somerset	£953,987	£997,479	-£43,492	-5%
North Tyneside	£642,287	£644,569	-£2,282	0%
North Yorkshire	£2,429,342	£2,464,939	-£35,597	-1%
Northamptonshire	£2,165,027	£2,148,662	£16,365	1%
Northumberland	£1,151,635	£1,158,299	-£6,664	-1%
Nottingham	£632,316	£667,149	-£34,833	-6%
Nottinghamshire	£2,935,133	£2,765,798	£169,335	6%

Local Authorities	CAA Option 1	CAA Option 2	Difference (CAA Opt 1- CAA Opt 2)	Difference %
Oldham	£626,589	£578,047	£48,542	8%
Oxfordshire	£2,228,307	£2,312,633	-£84,326	-4%
Peterborough	£504,791	£493,650	£11,141	2%
Plymouth	£815,788	£810,352	£5,436	1%
Poole	£630,732	£695,868	-£65,136	-10%
Portsmouth	£560,416	£582,777	-£22,361	-4%
Reading	£369,695	£393,582	-£23,887	-6%
Redbridge	£761,560	£768,812	-£7,252	-1%
Redcar and Cleveland	£487,456	£454,155	£33,301	7%
Richmond upon Thames	£582,405	£643,641	-£61,236	-11%
Rochdale	£568,185	£544,844	£23,341	4%
Rotherham	£821,436	£743,503	£77,933	9%
Rutland	£152,435	£164,641	-£12,206	-8%
Salford	£592,540	£578,563	£13,977	2%
Sandwell	£856,387	£810,723	£45,664	5%
Scilly	£13,703	£17,236	-£3,533	-26%
Sefton	£1,130,543	£1,136,452	-£5,909	-1%
Sheffield	£1,505,775	£1,498,828	£6,947	0%
Shropshire	£1,290,109	£1,294,098	-£3,989	0%
Slough	£242,321	£243,992	-£1,671	-1%
Solihull	£853,596	£848,669	£4,927	1%
Somerset	£2,346,451	£2,469,346	-£122,895	-5%
South Gloucestershire	£978,064	£897,108	£80,956	8%
South Tyneside	£446,562	£455,746	-£9,184	-2%
Southampton	£584,769	£629,760	-£44,991	-8%
Southend-on-Sea	£660,194	£709,215	-£49,021	-7%
Southwark	£351,160	£396,268	-£45,108	-13%
St Helens	£648,919	£542,018	£106,901	16%
Staffordshire	£3,246,219	£2,978,693	£267,526	8%
Stockport	£1,075,952	£1,044,087	£31,865	3%
Stockton-on-Tees	£552,353	£509,683	£42,670	8%
Stoke-on-Trent	£734,901	£634,400	£100,501	14%
Suffolk	£2,990,142	£3,063,824	-£73,682	-2%

Local Authorities	CAA Option 1	CAA Option 2	Difference (CAA Opt 1- CAA Opt 2)	Difference %
Sunderland	£804,060	£704,141	£99,919	12%
Surrey	£4,448,718	£4,843,140	-£394,422	-9%
Sutton	£624,726	£628,787	-£4,061	-1%
Swindon	£583,817	£571,447	£12,370	2%
Tameside	£659,207	£597,393	£61,814	9%
Telford and the Wrekin	£469,271	£409,625	£59,646	13%
Thurrock	£423,615	£401,944	£21,671	5%
Torbay	£660,572	£714,984	-£54,412	-8%
Tower Hamlets	£208,536	£231,021	-£22,485	-11%
Trafford	£748,191	£752,419	-£4,228	-1%
Wakefield	£995,318	£924,353	£70,965	7%
Walsall	£887,587	£788,625	£98,962	11%
Waltham Forest	£494,433	£492,699	£1,734	0%
Wandsworth	£518,286	£552,248	-£33,962	-7%
Warrington	£657,487	£597,207	£60,280	9%
Warwickshire	£2,064,422	£2,027,793	£36,629	2%
West Berkshire	£508,190	£499,779	£8,411	2%
West Sussex	£3,510,642	£3,883,127	-£372,485	-11%
Westminster	£419,263	£464,193	-£44,930	-11%
Wigan	£1,030,046	£851,483	£178,563	17%
Wiltshire	£1,783,436	£1,867,598	-£84,162	-5%
Windsor and Maidenhead	£522,894	£556,760	-£33,866	-6%
Wirral	£1,258,272	£1,258,831	-£559	0%
Wokingham	£549,030	£521,262	£27,768	5%
Wolverhampton	£752,298	£747,861	£4,437	1%
Worcestershire	£2,297,832	£2,280,720	£17,112	1%
York	£699,773	£708,131	-£8,358	-1%

Annex B: Illustrative allocations for DPA RNF

The figures below illustrate the Department's preferred option for the DPA RNF formulae, allocating £108.5 million. The figures are for illustration only; the final 2015/16 allocations will be calculated using the most up to date, nationally consistent data available. As noted in paragraph 3.16 above, the research that developed these formulae will be subject to peer review during the summer. It is possible that this could result in changes to the formulae.

Local Authority	DPA RNF funding 2015/16
Barking and Dagenham	£297,136
Barnet	£685,911
Barnsley	£455,076
Bath & North East Somerset	£402,648
Bedford	£320,059
Bexley	£516,538
Birmingham	£2,074,906
Blackburn with Darwen	£271,615
Blackpool	£411,052
Bolton	£573,697
Bournemouth	£457,910
Bracknell Forest	£170,306
Bradford	£902,273
Brent	£441,573
Brighton & Hove	£518,477
Bristol	£872,644
Bromley	£708,864
Buckinghamshire	£929,986
Bury	£392,306
Calderdale	£395,951
Cambridgeshire	£1,113,697
Camden	£355,488
Central Bedfordshire	£457,970
Cheshire East	£855,980
Cheshire West and Chester	£750,818
City of London	£17,337

Local Authority	DPA RNF funding 2015/16
Cornwall	£1,378,403
Coventry	£701,008
Croydon	£622,393
Cumbria	£1,323,746
Darlington	£221,466
Derby	£501,544
Derbyshire	£1,714,823
Devon	£1,996,857
Doncaster	£580,665
Dorset	£1,137,549
Dudley	£745,679
Durham	£1,111,115
Ealing	£562,020
East Riding of Yorkshire	£719,334
East Sussex	£1,520,903
Enfield	£560,787
Essex	£3,118,130
Gateshead	£425,330
Gloucestershire	£1,394,870
Greenwich	£370,368
Hackney	£259,356
Halton	£253,671
Hammersmith and Fulham	£234,526
Hampshire	£2,671,095
Haringey	£312,951
Harrow	£460,692
Hartlepool	£200,746
Havering	£624,586
Herefordshire	£444,672
Hertfordshire	£2,137,483
Hillingdon	£503,456
Hounslow	£357,241
Isle of Wight Council	£440,878

Local Authority	DPA RNF funding 2015/16
Islington	£266,543
Kensington and Chelsea	£266,590
Kent	£3,108,828
Kingston upon Hull	£428,278
Kingston upon Thames	£307,035
Kirklees	£774,827
Knowsley	£350,212
Lambeth	£354,780
Lancashire	£2,803,297
Leeds	£1,297,560
Leicester	£515,253
Leicestershire	£1,377,515
Lewisham	£402,425
Lincolnshire	£1,543,737
Liverpool	£974,989
Luton	£306,562
Manchester	£702,425
Medway	£473,894
Merton	£340,238
Middlesbrough	£279,702
Milton Keynes	£337,196
Newcastle upon Tyne	£538,349
Newham	£307,474
Norfolk	£2,006,647
North East Lincolnshire	£356,609
North Lincolnshire	£338,863
North Somerset	£547,795
North Tyneside	£456,753
North Yorkshire	£1,321,919
Northamptonshire	£1,225,850
Northumberland	£658,511
Nottingham	£495,904
Nottinghamshire	£1,707,187

Local Authority	DPA RNF funding 2015/16
Oldham	£455,942
Oxfordshire	£1,174,475
Peterborough	£320,634
Plymouth	£527,257
Poole	£372,171
Portsmouth	£393,102
Reading	£250,822
Redbridge	£510,144
Redcar and Cleveland	£310,870
Richmond upon Thames	£379,551
Rochdale	£420,902
Rotherham	£484,037
Rutland	£69,014
Salford	£450,906
Sandwell	£667,427
Scilly	£5,983
Sefton	£809,175
Sheffield	£998,781
Shropshire	£744,206
Slough	£168,574
Solihull	£503,268
Somerset	£1,324,144
South Gloucestershire	£539,602
South Tyneside	£341,145
Southampton	£408,475
Southend-on-Sea	£430,983
Southwark	£323,354
St Helens	£438,363
Staffordshire	£1,848,724
Stockport	£719,975
Stockton-on-Tees	£353,697
Stoke-on-Trent	£514,073
Suffolk	£1,645,175

Local Authority	DPA RNF funding 2015/16
Sunderland	£591,645
Surrey	£2,411,359
Sutton	£408,016
Swindon	£343,733
Tameside	£474,976
Telford and the Wrekin	£288,278
Thurrock	£266,899
Torbay	£426,070
Tower Hamlets	£218,515
Trafford	£483,901
Wakefield	£582,572
Walsall	£608,372
Waltham Forest	£371,300
Wandsworth	£432,790
Warrington	£413,778
Warwickshire	£1,167,786
West Berkshire	£250,391
West Sussex	£2,073,441
Westminster	£343,138
Wigan	£666,652
Wiltshire	£955,850
Windsor and Maidenhead	£276,038
Wirral	£892,704
Wokingham	£250,029
Wolverhampton	£564,696
Worcestershire	£1,278,221
York	£421,591

Annex C: Illustrative allocations for social care in prisons

The figures below illustrate the Department's preferred option for allocations concerning social care in prisons, allocating £11.2 million. The figures are for illustration only.

Local Authority	Social care in prisons 2015/16
Bedford	£64,936
Birmingham	£175,933
Bristol, City of	£88,041
Buckinghamshire	£85,628
Cambridgeshire	£354,385
Cheshire East	£77,007
County Durham	£363,722
Cumbria	£48,424
Derbyshire	£117,467
Devon	£373,858
Doncaster	£368,329
Dorset	£84,966
East Riding of Yorkshire	£181,795
East Sussex	£127,105
Essex	£97,794
Greenwich	£269,288
Hammersmith and Fulham	£198,848
Hampshire	£99,313
Hertfordshire	£104,204
Hounslow	£52,751
Isle of Wight	£363,599
Islington	£276,434
Kent	£390,918
Kingston upon Hull, City of	£157,101
Lambeth	£172,153
Lancashire	£534,482

Local Authority	Social care in prisons 2015/16
Leeds	£186,044
Leicester	£54,601
Leicestershire	£146,000
Lincolnshire	£186,489
Liverpool	£283,462
Manchester	£150,864
Medway	£54,214
Milton Keynes	£92,187
Norfolk	£428,816
Northamptonshire	£249,900
Northumberland	£164,021
Nottingham	£138,409
Nottinghamshire	£391,615
Oxfordshire	£182,746
Peterborough	£134,241
Rochdale	£39,610
Rutland	£68,051
Salford	£137,263
Sefton	£40,407
Shropshire	£41,810
South Gloucestershire	£295,675
Staffordshire	£675,581
Stockton-on-Tees	£132,904
Suffolk	£173,199
Surrey	£403,546
Wakefield	£289,297
Wandsworth	£250,024
Warrington	£169,903
West Sussex	£71,004
Wiltshire	£63,546
Worcestershire	£248,779
York	£27,311

Annex D: Data sources for CAA Option 1 RNF and DPA RNF

Numerator data	Denominator data
Number of attendance allowance claimants aged 65 and over ¹	Number of people aged 65 and over ²
Number of people aged 85 and over with a limiting (significantly) condition ³	Number of people aged 65 and over ²
Number of home owner households (outright ownership only) aged 65 and over ⁴	Number of households aged 65 and over ⁵
Number of people aged 80 and over claiming pension credit ⁶	Number of people aged 65 and over ²
Number of people aged 65 and over in couple households ⁷	Number of households aged 65 and over ⁵

All final indicators are rounded to seven decimal places. Household age is determined using the age of the Household Reference Person. The formula results are scaled by the 2015 populations given in the 2012-based subnational population projections for local authorities in England⁸ and are then multiplied by the Area Cost Adjustment.

¹ Aggregate data from the 32,482 Lower Super Output Area level to the 152 local authority level for each of the 12 quarters beginning February 2011-November 2013, calculate an average, and then round to four decimal places. The data are taken from the Department for Work and Pensions, see <http://tabulation-tool.dwp.gov.uk/NESS/BEN/aa.htm>. People recorded with an unknown age are included in the calculations as they must be aged 65 or over to qualify for Attendance Allowance.

² ONS mid-2012 population estimates, see <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcn%3A77-310118>

³ Census 2011, 'Day-to-day activities limited a lot', see <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/lc3302ew>

⁴ Census 2011, 'Tenure: Owned: Owned outright', see <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/lc4201ew>

⁵ Census 2011, 'All categories: Tenure', see <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/lc4201ew>

⁶ Aggregate data from the 32,482 Lower Super Output Area level to the 152 local authority level for each of the 12 quarters beginning February 2011-November 2013, calculate an average, and then round to four decimal places. The data are taken from the Department for Work and Pensions, see <http://tabulation-tool.dwp.gov.uk/NESS/BEN/pc.htm>

⁷ Census 2011, 'Living arrangements: Living in a couple', see <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/lc1102ew>

⁸ ONS 2012-based subnational population projections for 2015, see <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcn%3A77-335242>

Annex E: Data Sources for CAA Option 2 RNF

Numerator data	Denominator data
Number of attendance allowance cases in payment aged 65 and over ⁹	Number of people aged 65 and over ¹⁰
Number of people aged 85 and over ¹⁰	Number of people aged 65 and over ¹⁰
Number of home owner households (including mortgaged and shared ownership) aged 65 and over ¹¹	Number of households aged 65 and over ¹²
Number of people aged 80 and over claiming pension credit ¹³	Number of people aged 80 and over ¹⁰

All final indicators are rounded to four decimal places. Household age is determined using the age of the Household Reference Person. The formula results are scaled by the 2015 populations given in the 2012-based subnational population projections for local authorities in England¹⁴ and are then multiplied by the Area Cost Adjustment.

⁹ Aggregate data from the 326 local authority level to the 152 local authority level for each of the 12 quarters beginning February 2011-November 2013, calculate an average, and round to four decimal places. The data are taken from the Department for Work and Pensions, see http://tabulation-tool.dwp.gov.uk/100pc/aa/ccla/cnage/a_carate_r_ccla_c_cnage_nov13.html. People recorded with an unknown age are included in the calculations as they must be aged 65 or over to qualify for Attendance Allowance.

¹⁰ ONS mid-2012 population estimates, see <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-310118>

¹¹ Census 2011, 'Owned or shared ownership: Total', see <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/lc4201ew>

¹² Census 2011, 'All categories: Tenure', see <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/lc4201ew>

¹³ Aggregate data from the 326 local authority level to the 152 local authority level for each of the 12 quarters beginning February 2011-November 2013, calculate an average, and round to four decimal places. The data are taken from the Department for Work and Pensions via NOMIS, see <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/114.1/advanced.aspx>

¹⁴ ONS 2012-based subnational population projections for 2015, see <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-335242>