

Homelessness and the JSNA

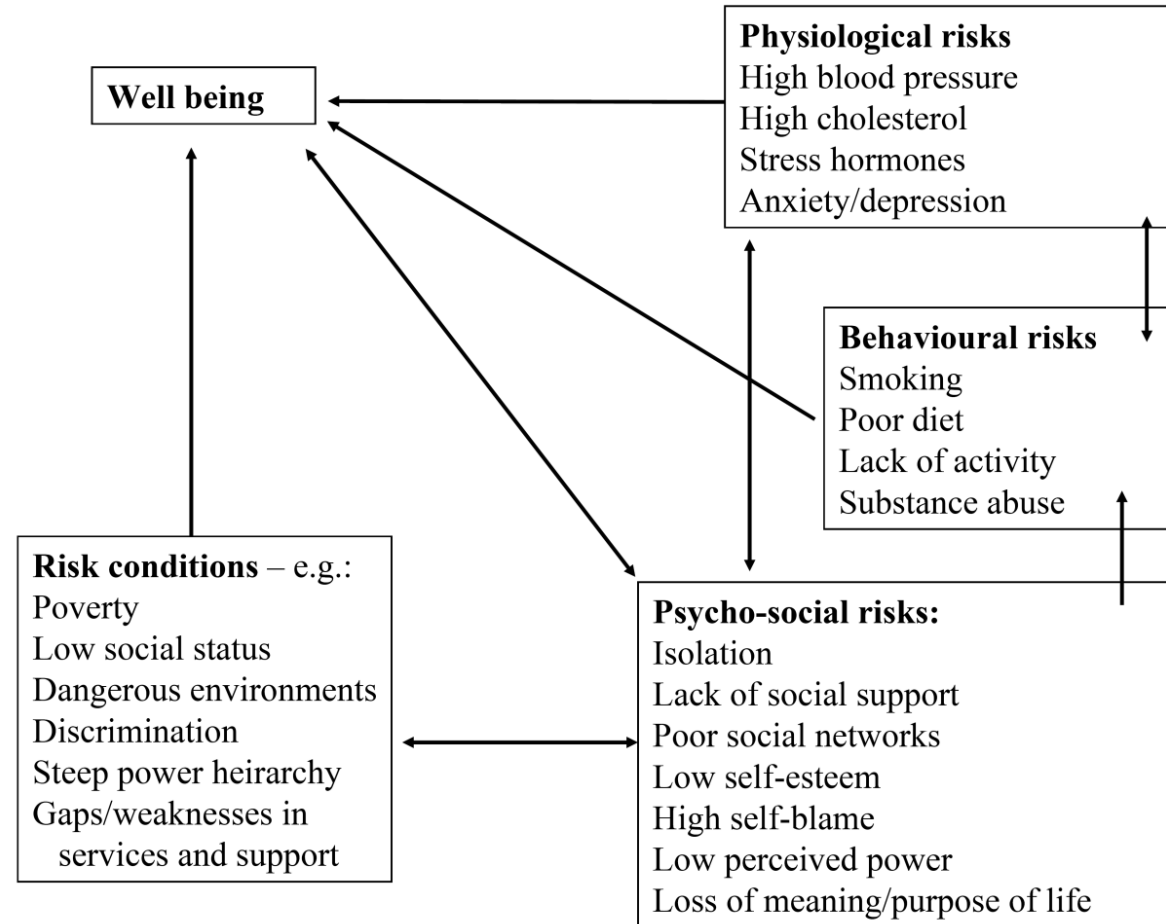
21/04/2017

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Tim Winters

What influences health and wellbeing

What is the potential impact of not preventing and/or addressing certain problems or not intervening early enough (preventable disease, physical conditions, self esteem and bullying, problems that may not present until adulthood)?



Health Inequalities support programme

http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_115113

Causes of homelessness



Individual

- Poor physical health
- Mental health problems
- Alcohol and drug issues
- Bereavement
- Care leavers
- Crime

Physiological risks

Behavioural risks

Pyscho-social risks

Wider determinants and structural

- Poverty
- Inequality
- Housing supply and affordability
- Unemployment
- Welfare and income support policies

Risk Conditions

Impact of homelessness



Average age at death for homeless people who die

47 years



80 years

Impact on the person

- 46% chance they attend A&E
- 77% chance that someone could sleep rough
- 53% chance that someone could be involved in street drinking
- 32% chance that someone could beg
- 10% chance that someone could be involved in prostitution.

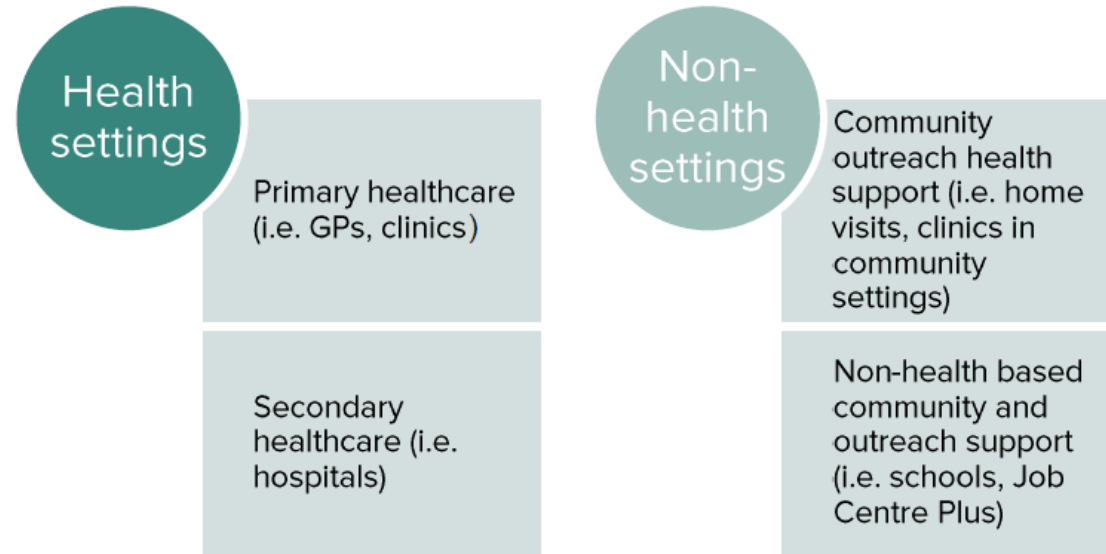
Financial impact

- £147 per A&E visit
- £250 per ambulance call out – there is about 1 ambulance call out for every A&E visit
- £1,800 per hospital admission
- £1,668 per arrest - 7 out of 10 homeless ex-offenders are reconvicted within one year
- £26,000 is the estimated average cost of a homeless person each year to public purse
- £1 billion is the estimated annual cost of homelessness

Secondary and tertiary interventions to prevent repeat homelessness



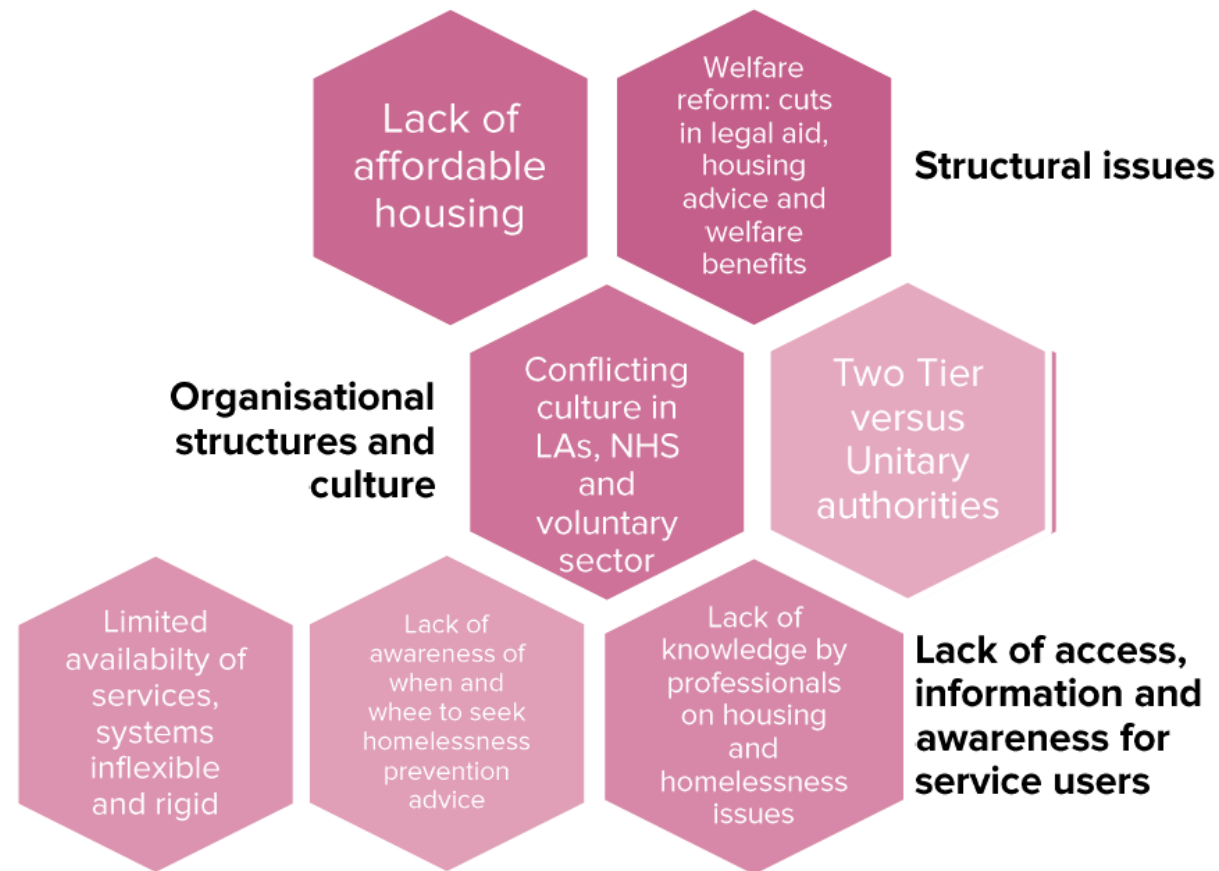
Four models of practice



Four main settings

But ... few studies to show what is effective in responding to needs amongst households at risk of homelessness and few studies focusing on primary prevention

So, not much for primary prevention and there are some identified barriers to implementing the secondary and tertiary prevention



What we need to do

- Use the JSNA to highlight who is at risk of and experiencing homelessness. How do we compare?
- Basic health and housing literacy for everybody working in health and housing
- Use a making every contact count approach and equip people to implement it to help with primary prevention
 - Voluntary sector
 - Homeless people – peer support?
 - Primary and secondary care
 - Housing
 - Social care
 - Criminal Justice
 - Schools – for those children and families who might be at risk of homelessness
 - Workplace health / employers
- Embed prevention first and identify opportunities earlier for at risk communities and groups
- How can communities help?
- Make information and guidance more accessible
- Data collection and early intervention – identify those at risk and also what works?
- System leaders – the Health and Wellbeing Board take ownership of the issue

National homeless audit by homelessness link

Sample size:
3,355 total
respondents



Gender:
71% male
29% female



Sexuality:

Heterosexual	93%
Gay man	2%
Gay woman/lesbian	2%
Bi-sexual	3%
Prefer not to say	1%

Contact with services:
15% with probation
1% with a Youth
Offending Service



Community service:
3% had a current
community order



Prison leavers:
12% left in last 12 months
14% left >12 months ago



Migration/ethnicity:
93% UK residents
89% 'White'



Disability:
reported
by 36%



Age:

16-17	4%
18-25	28%
26-35	22%
36-45	23%
46-55	16%
56-65	6%
Over 66	2%

Care leavers:
5% left care in last
five years



Accommodation:
One in ten sleeping
rough



Current sleeping location:

2nd stage/supported	28%
Hostel	41%
Rough sleeping	9%
Sofa surfing/squatting	9%
Emergency/temporary	6%
Own home	5%
Other	1%

Learning:

17% in education
or training
13% volunteering



Employment:

6% in
employment



Employability:

✓ 30% receiving guidance
around work or training

✗ 45% prevented from
training, volunteering or
working due to health

Rough sleeping count - Autumn 2016 compared to autumn 2015

Table 5: Top 10 local authorities with largest increase in number of rough sleepers, 2016

Local Authority	Region	2015	2016	Change from 2015	% change on 2015
Brighton and Hove	South East	78	144	66	85%
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	East	5	42	37	740%
Cornwall	South West	65	99	34	52%
Wigan	North West	3	28	25	833%
Luton	East	53	76	23	43%
Portsmouth	South East	15	37	22	147%
Cambridge	East	18	40	22	122%
Norwich	South East	13	34	21	162%
Nottingham	East Midlands	14	35	21	150%
Walsall	West Midlands	7	26	19	271%

Source: DCLG

Local authorities with highest levels of rough sleeping in EAST ENGLAND region(s) in year 2016

Luton	76
Bedford	59
Southend on Sea	44
King's Lynn	42
Cambridge	40
Norwich	34
Ipswich	27
Peterborough	21
Colchester	20
Waveney	20

Table 1: Rough sleeping in England 2010-2016

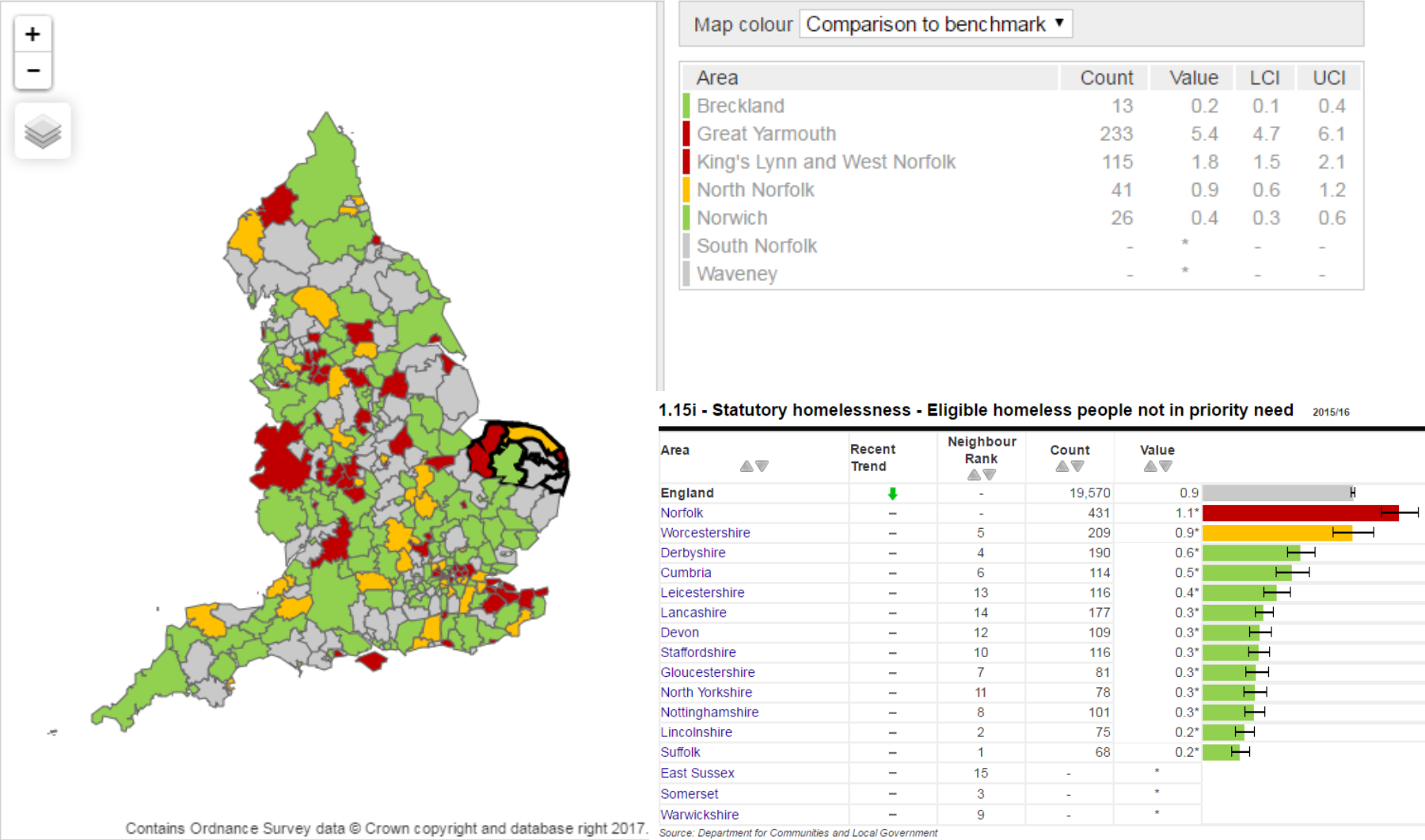
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of rough sleepers	1,768	2,181	2,309	2,414	2,744	3,569	4,134
Numerical increase on previous year	N/A	413	128	105	330	825	565
% change on previous year	N/A	23%	6%	5%	14%	30%	16%

Source: DCLG

Homelessness indicators from national profiles – eligible homeless people not in priority need

1.15i - Statutory homelessness - Eligible Homeless People Not In Priority need per 1,000 households

The majority of the people that fall into this cohort are single homeless people.

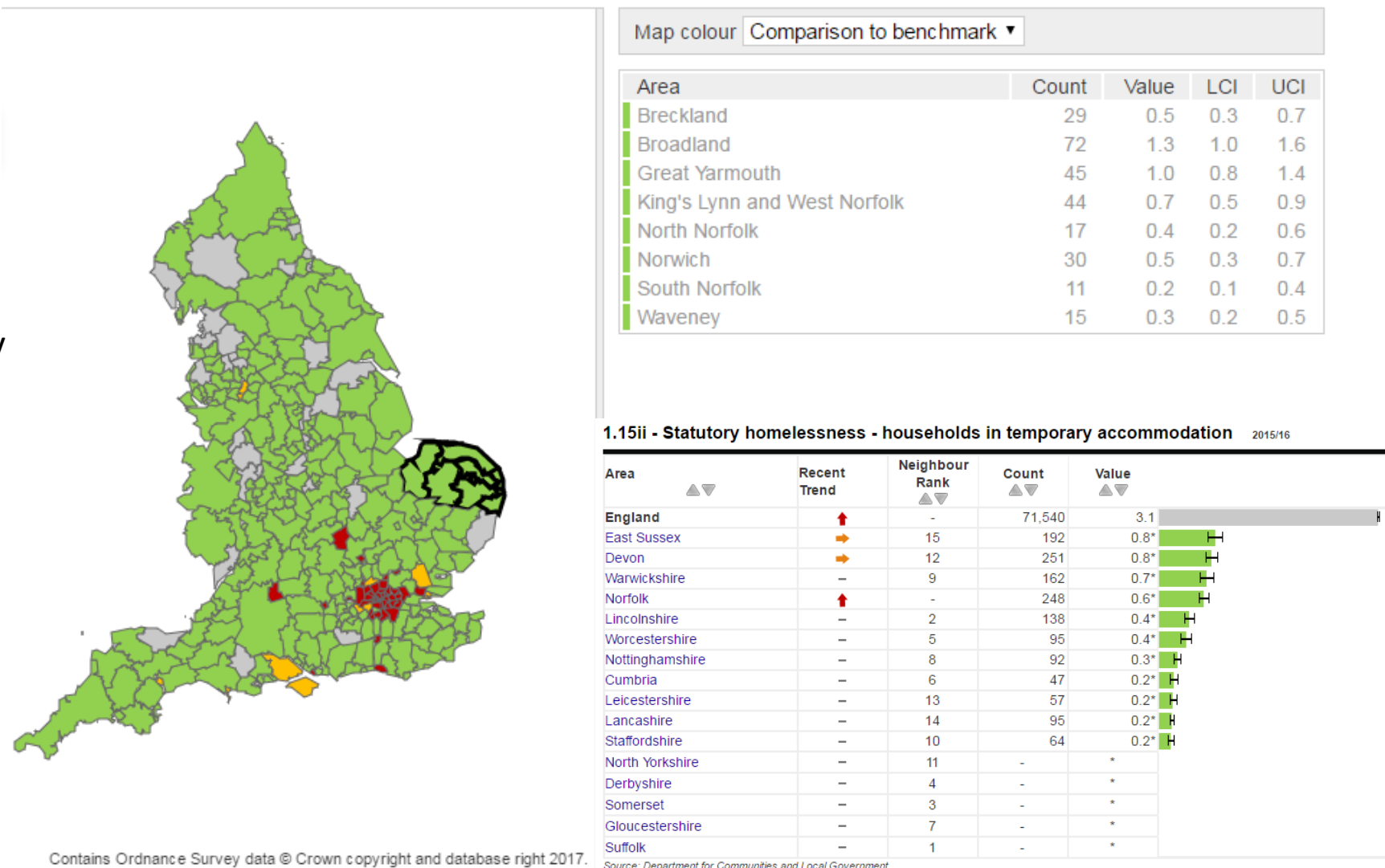


Homelessness indicators from national profiles – households in temporary accommodation

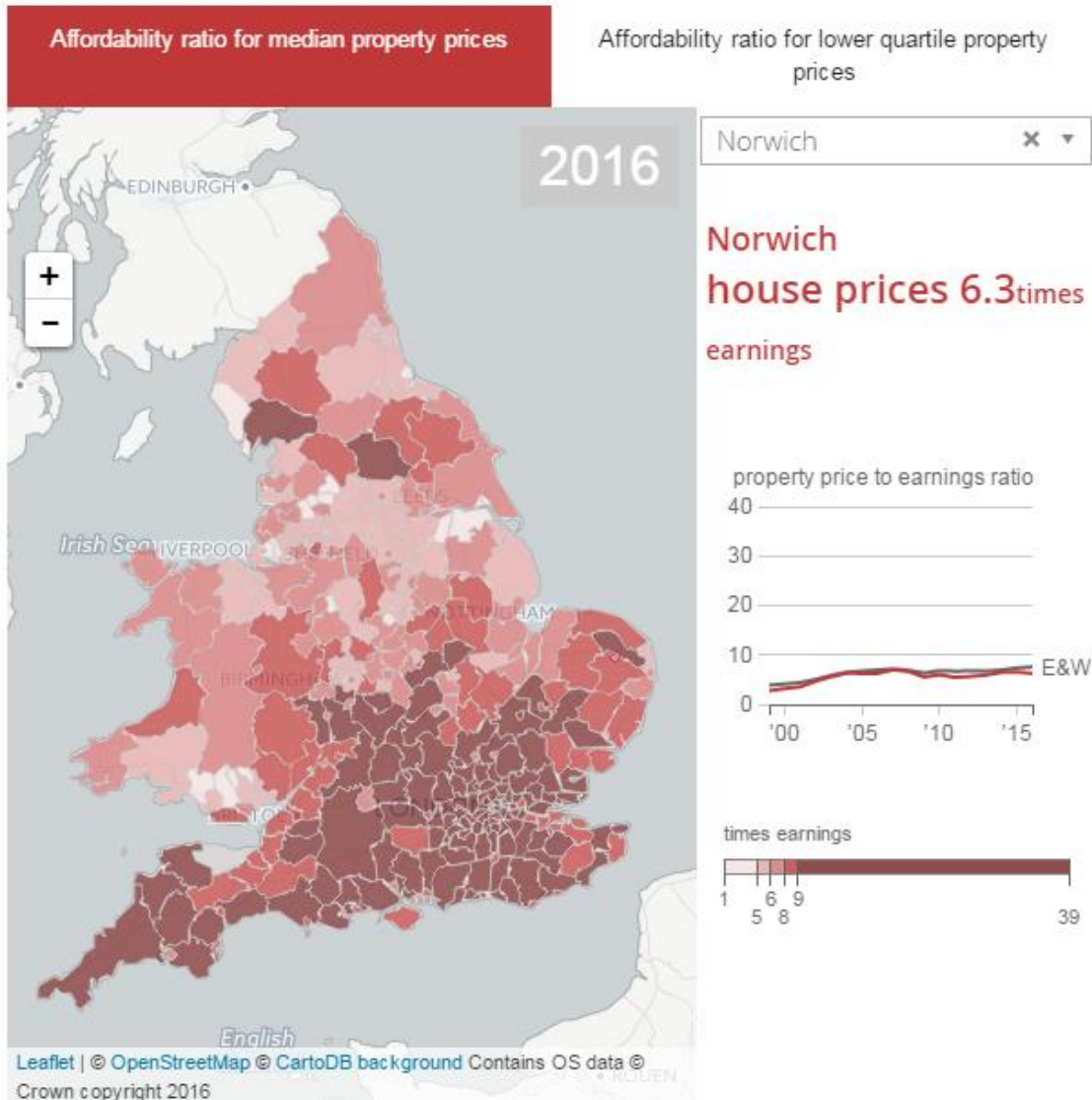
1.15ii - Statutory homelessness - Eligible Homeless People Not In Priority need per 1,000 households

Households that are accepted as being homeless or are in temporary accommodation can have greater public health needs than the population as a whole.

The trend is increasing showing the need for primary prevention is also increasing



Affordability



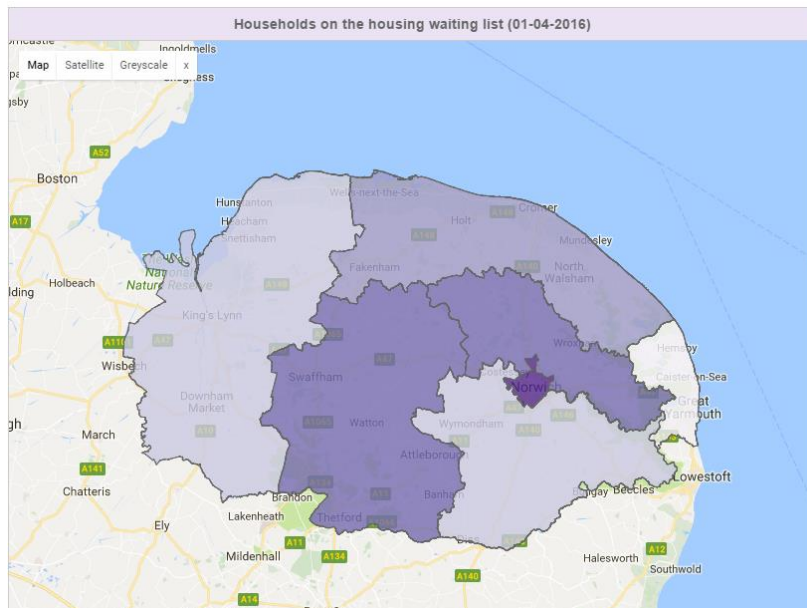
Shows affordability has worsened across England generally

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/bulletins/housingaffordabilityinenglandandwales/1997to2016>

Homelessness indicators - local data sources

Housing
Affordable housing supply
Council Tax Stock of Properties
Homelessness
House price statistics
Local authority housing statistics - Allocations
Local authority housing statistics - Dwelling stock
Private rent providers - Average weekly rent

- Majority of households on waiting list require a single bedroom, most acutely seen in Norwich
- Great Yarmouth and North Norfolk have the highest % looking for more than three bedrooms
- Across the districts (other than Breckland) between 20% and 30% of households are looking for two bedrooms.
- Great Yarmouth and King's Lynn and West Norfolk have the highest proportion looking for 3 bedrooms.
- Figures are generally inline with the England average

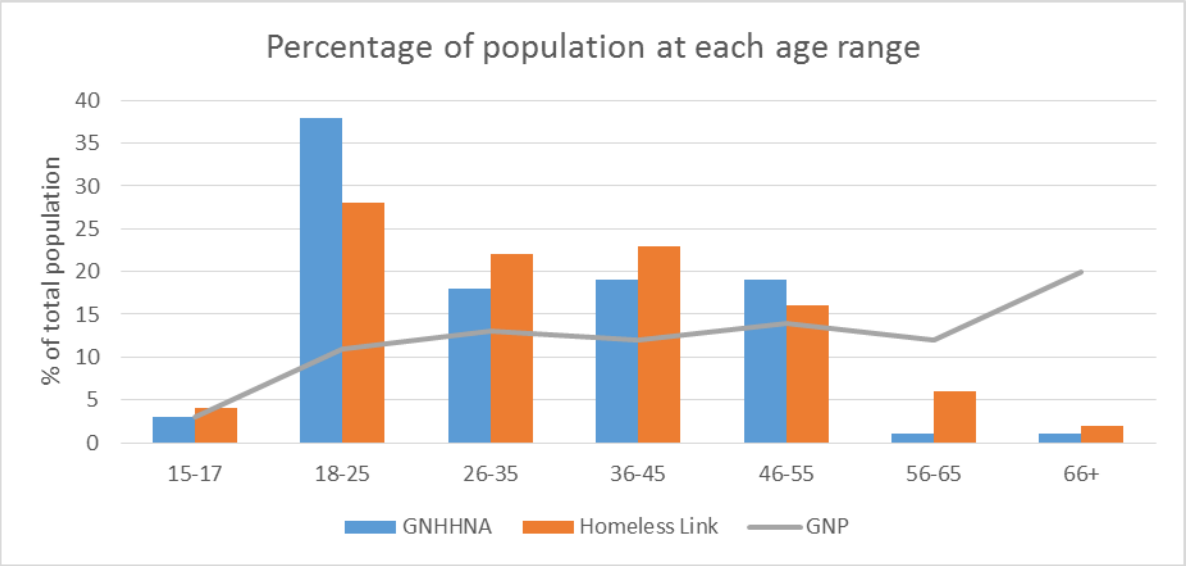
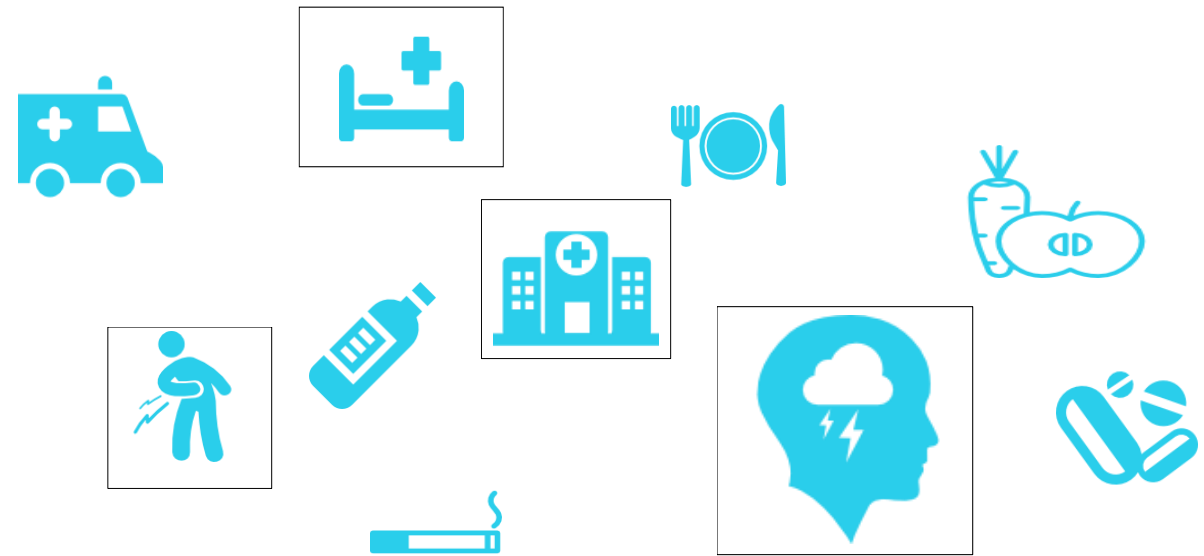


BUT ... what is the scale of the problem that is prevented due to early intervention and prevention strategies?

- Advice and assistance at an early stage
- Discretionary housing payments to meet arrears

<http://www.norfolksight.org.uk/dataviews/tabular?viewId=144&geold=5>

The local picture – homelessness audit



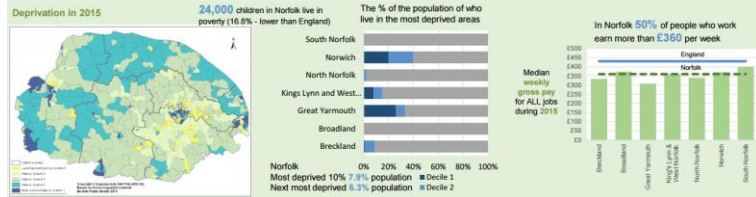
Norfolk's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)

Place

Currently more than 120,000 people in Norfolk live in areas categorised as the most deprived 20% in England. These are mainly located in the urban areas of Norwich, Great Yarmouth, Thetford and King's Lynn together with some identified pockets of deprivation in rural areas, coastal villages and market towns. However, some of the smaller areas of rural deprivation, which make delivery of services more difficult and reduce accessibility for the population, remain hidden.

Increasing the number of quality well paid employment opportunities can help address deprivation. However, earnings across Norfolk are generally lower than England. The median weekly gross pay for ALL jobs in Norfolk is £360. Meaning that 50% of the population who work earn more than £360 per week and 50% earn less.

The balance of urban and rural varies across the districts with Norwich the most urban and North Norfolk the most rural. 56% of our population 75+ live in a rural area. The rural nature of Norfolk presents opportunities in providing access to natural greenspace but higher risk of being killed or seriously injured on the roads.



- The provision of a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment is a requirement of Local Government as part of the Health and Social Care Act 2012
- Integral part of the commissioning process
- The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for Norfolk provides information on the past, current and future health and care needs of the population of Norfolk.
- This information can be used for planning and commissioning local health and well-being services, social care services and other interventions.
- New content is added and current content reviewed on an ongoing basis to ensure as live a picture of the health and wellbeing of Norfolk as possible.
- Hosted on Norfolk Insight a resource for data at various geography levels.

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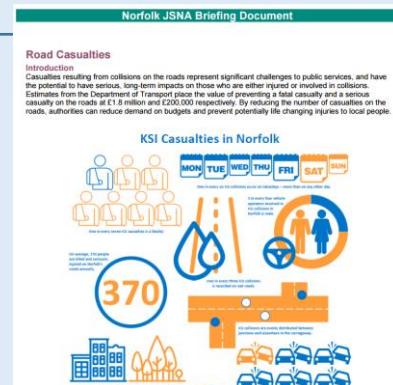
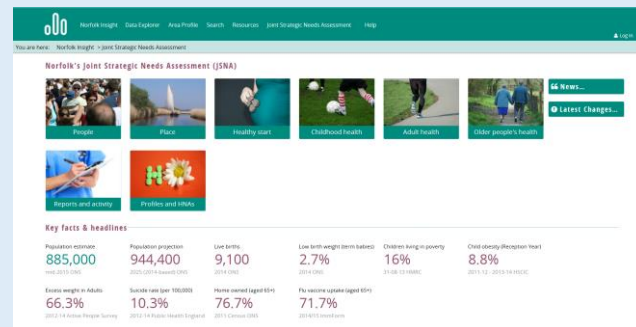
www.norfolkinsight.org.uk/jsna

Norfolk's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

www.norfolkinsight.org.uk/jsna

Provides information as high level statistics, short topic narrative, resources such as briefing papers, needs assessments, health and wellbeing profiles, DPH reports, externally published documents and links.

Home page with categories and system wide statistics



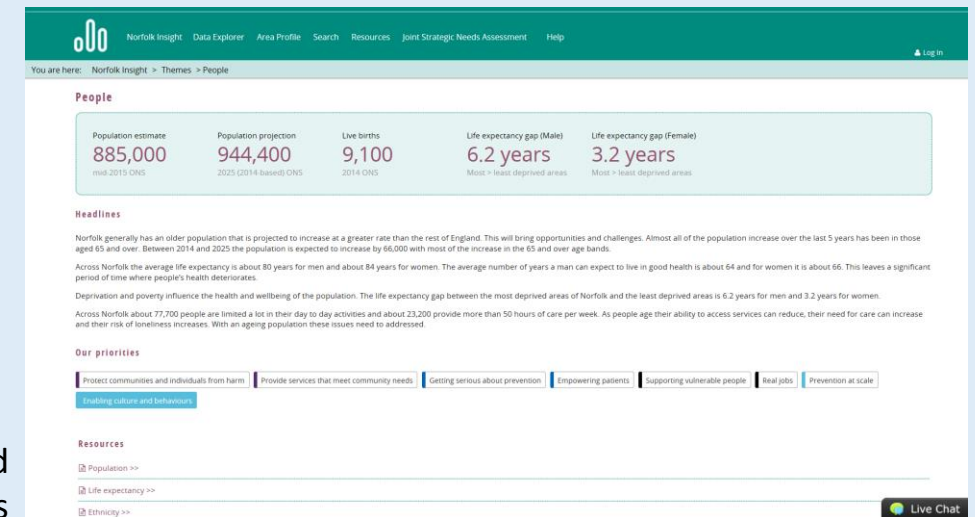
Topic page with high level statistics, narrative, priorities and strategies and document links

High level statistics

Narrative

Priorities and strategies

Documents and links



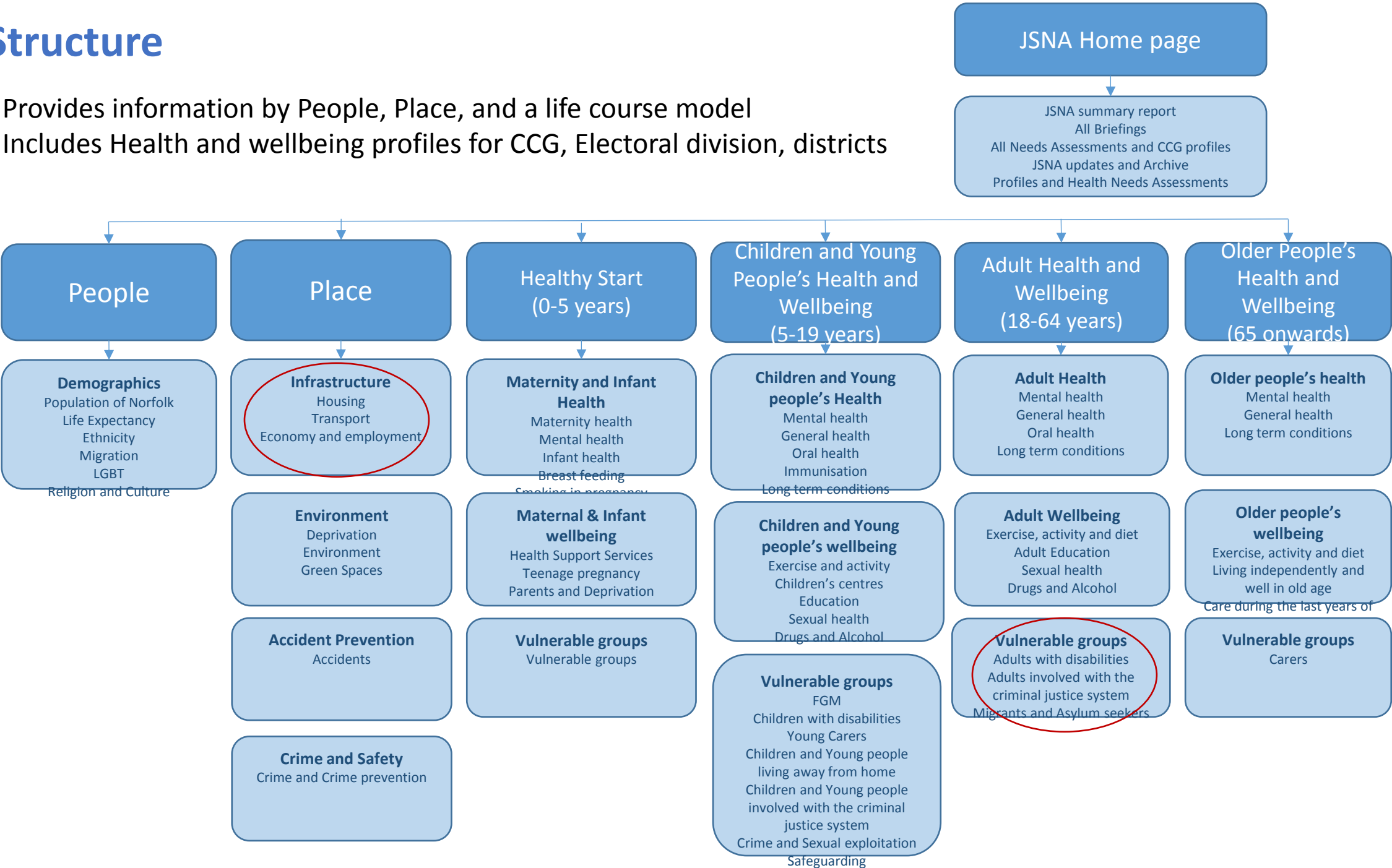
Briefing papers with content included for various topics

- Enabling a regular structure to the information
- Encouraging inclusion of the same content
- Ensuring readers know what and where they will find information

JSNA@norfolk.gov.uk

Structure

- Provides information by People, Place, and a life course model
- Includes Health and wellbeing profiles for CCG, Electoral division, districts



Housing

Norfolk key facts

Household projection	Household projection 461,000 2039 (2014-based) DCLG	2014-based household projections to 2039 for England Department for Communities and Local Government
People homeless and in priority need	People homeless and in priority need 599 2015/16 DCLG	Statutory homelessness and prevention and relief live tables Department for Communities and Local Government
Households in temporary accommodation	Households in temporary accommodation 0.6 per 1,000 2015/16 DCLG	1.15ii – statutory homelessness – households in temporary accommodation Public Health Outcomes Framework
Households on housing waiting list	Households on housing waiting list 15,612 2016 DCLG	Total households on the waiting list at 1 st April in Norfolk Local Government Association

Headlines

Headline text on the topic highlighting key messages any information for Norfolk.

- The average weekly private rental prices and the variation across the county.
- How Norfolk compares to the national picture for levels of Homelessness

Our priorities

Links to NCC, NHS and STP priorities

- Norfolk County Council – Reimagining Norfolk – Supporting Vulnerable People

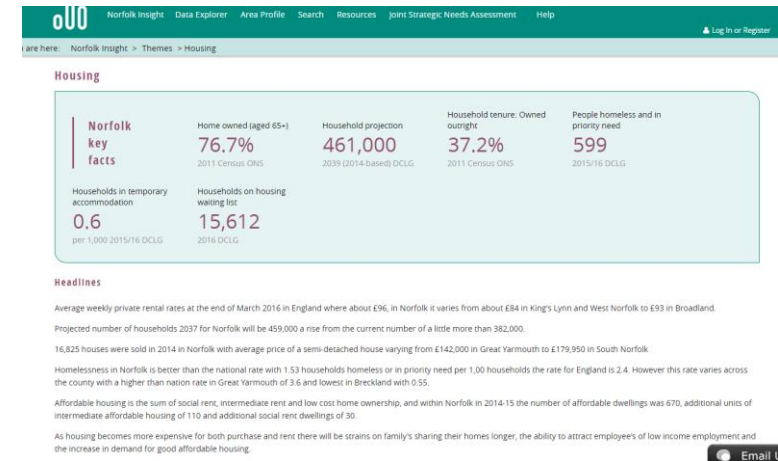
Resources

Relevant resources links both papers and other web sites.

- District housing pages
- Homes for health, commissioning for improved health through the home – Public Health England
- Briefing paper - Homelessness

How can the JSNA help me?

- Provide information for commissioning and funding bids e.g. district profiles, health needs assessments
- Includes a specific section on homelessness as well as drugs and alcohol and mental health
- Enable you to see how strategies of Norfolk County Council, Re-imagining Norfolk, Health and Wellbeing Board Strategy, Public Health Strategy, NHS 5 Year Forward View and the Sustainability and Transformation Plan are aligned to topic areas
- Access to topic specific briefing papers on homelessness and substance misuse etc.
- Help us fill the gaps in our information and knowledge
 - **Let us know if there are topics not yet included which you would like to see**
 - **Let us know if there is content you could recommend**
 - **Let us know if you would like to collaborate on a briefing paper**
- Contact us JSNA@norfolk.gov.uk



JSNA Briefing Document

Homelessness

Introduction

Homelessness includes those households who are defined as statutorily homeless within the Housing Act 1996 and Homelessness Act 2002 (families with dependent children, pregnant women and adults who are assessed as vulnerable), however non-statutory homeless include single or couples without dependents who are sleeping rough, living in supported accommodation or are deemed as "hidden homeless" often sleeping on friends or family sofas.

Housing and health are linked and those who are homeless are more likely to have general health (including drug and alcohol issues) and mental health issues than the general population. They are also less likely to receive primary health care and more likely to require help from Acute services.

Summary

Homelessness, statutorily or non-statutorily, can also be defined by need, roofless, houseless, insecure or inadequate housing, each brings different priorities and support requirements including health and wellbeing issues. Ill health, depression and substance misuse issues are also higher for those sleeping rough or in unstable accommodation.

The House of Commons, Communities and Local Government Committee report², Homelessness recognised that homelessness is increasing. The factors acknowledged in causing this increase are the cost and availability of housing, a varied approach by different local authorities to support, the multiple complex needs especially of vulnerable groups with a particular concern for poor mental health and domestic violence. The impact of recent welfare reforms and are awaiting a review of the impact on support accommodation.

Rough sleeping has increased nationally, demand on services for the homeless is on the increase whilst local government funding pressures impact on capacity.

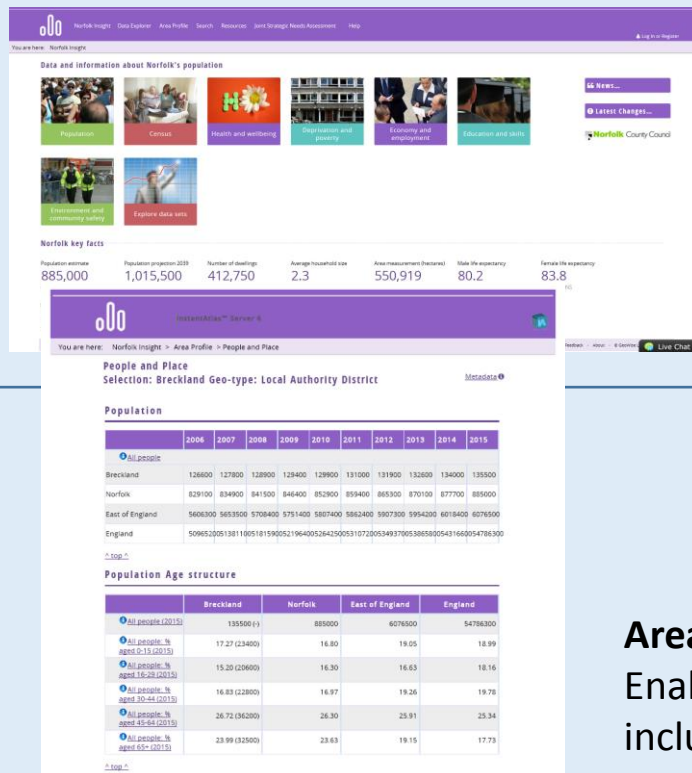
Homelessness has an effect on health and wellbeing, homeless people are more likely to die young, have a physical or mental health problem, have taken drugs in the last 6 months, been to A&E or admitted to hospital. They are also less likely to have a good diet, have access to preventative health services and more likely to smoke or drink alcohol above than the recommended amounts.

Norfolk Insight

www.norfolkinsight.org.uk

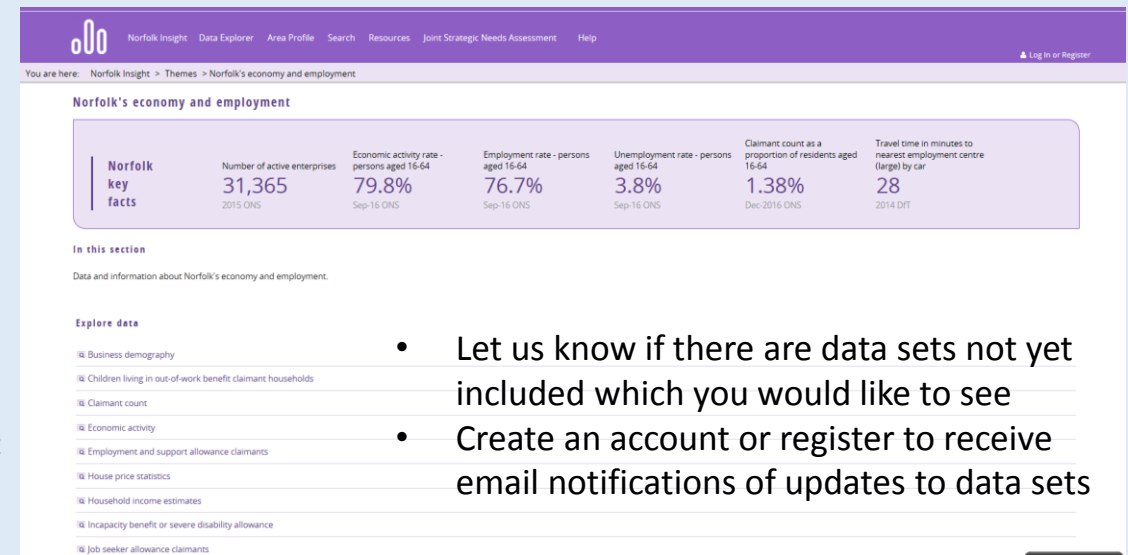
- Provides more data and information about Norfolk's population
- Enables data sets to be viewed by various geographical boundaries (District, CCG, MSOA, LSOA etc.)
- Provides information on Census, demographics, wider determinants, education, employment, crime etc.
- Provides information as high level statistics
- Hosts the JSNA and [Norfolk's Story](#)

Home page with categories and system wide statistics



Topic page with high level statistics and links to relevant data sets

High level statistics



Links to relevant data sets

- Let us know if there are data sets not yet included which you would like to see
- Create an account or register to receive email notifications of updates to data sets

Area profiles by various geographical areas
Enabling a report on an area with standard data included

insight@norfolk.gov.uk

Example areas of interest – example current resources

Topic	JSNA Links to source data resources	Norfolk Insight Data available for various demographics and geographies
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population estimates Health and wellbeing profiles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2011 Census data Population estimates Population projections Economic activity
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homelessness Housing and Health District Housing summaries Household projections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household projections Local authority housing statistics Private rent providers Fuel poverty
Drugs and Alcohol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Briefing paper – Substance misuse – Alcohol Briefing paper – Substance misuse – Drug Briefing paper – Substance misuse – Drug related deaths Health related behaviour survey of children and young people report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drugs offences related to possession, supply and production
Homeless	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Briefing paper – Homelessness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Authority housing statistics Deprivation Homeless numbers under the provisions of the housing acts and in priority need Households in poverty
PHE signposting guide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=179758 	

Thank you for listening

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