

Drivers of Social Exclusion / Homelessness

Individual / Interpersonal

- Relationship breakdown / family not willing to accommodate
- Unemployment / debt
- Substance misuse
- Domestic Violence
- Mental Health
- Economic migrant, refugee, asylum seeker?

Structural

- Lack of affordable housing
- Poverty / unemployment
- How benefits system operates/ welfare reforms
- Way social housing is rationed

Local picture – individual / interpersonal

- High levels of Poverty
- Mortgage repossessions lower than previous years
- Heroin/Crack use decreasing whilst numbers in treatment increasing
- DV on the increase in the city
- Increasing prevalence of mental health problems
- Numbers of rough sleepers has increased over last few years



1. Higher than national poverty levels with 35% of u18's in workless households and 16.6% of working age people claiming out of work benefits-increasing, 37,000 people claiming Housing Benefit (highest recorded)-increasing
4. 30% of all violence in the city is result of DV, police receive between 11-12,000 call outs per year
5. Est. 46,000 adults with common MH problems, 23,000 requiring treatment, predicted to increase by 10% by 2020, increasing assessments, Higher prevalence of bipolar, schizophrenia, psychoses than nationally

What is happening on the ground

Housing Aid- Demand and decisions

- Footfall increasing
- Acceptances steady
- Preventions decreasing
- Gateway accommodation placements decreasing
- Intentionally homeless decisions increasing
- No Priority Needs decisions increasing



1. 32% increase in footfall over 3 years = 18,845 in 2011/12 with 10% increase in new clients on previous year, 73% increase in presentation for temporary accommodation over last 2 years showing increasing pressure on provision
2. Accepted homeless applications has remained steady over the last few years
3. Decreasing number of preventions = 16% decline over 3 years, Assisting people to access alternative accommodation now accounts for 51% of preventions, where previously enabling people to remain in their homes was the largest prevention activity
4. Sharp decline in Gateway refs accommodated in specialist or direct access; 38% compared to 95% in previous year, due to cuts in bed spaces?
5. Numbers of intentional decisions have increased over last 3 years from 6% to 15% of all decisions
6. There has been an increase in NPN decisions, perhaps indicating harsher decisions due to pressure on service?

What is happening on the ground

Housing Aid- who is homeless and why

- Young people and female presentations increasing
- Men and BME citizen presentations over-represented
- Rising numbers of EU national acceptances
- Citizens with mental health needs acceptances increasing
- AST terminations have become a more common reason for homelessness (amongst acceptances)
- The most effective prevention method involving re-housing is hostels or HIMO's (46%).



1. Lone parent females accounted for two thirds of all acceptances, 90% of all homeless acceptances are aged under 44, The most common reason for homelessness cited was parental exclusion, HW shows the number of young people (16-24) has increased from the previous year, 55% of this age group are women

½. In SP short term services 73% of clients aged 44 or younger, 67% of clients are men, Black ethnic groups are also over-represented

5. concerning if we are discharging duty to private sector, HW shows that the top four reasons for homelessness are:- Parents no longer willing to accommodate, friends no longer willing to accommodate, other reasons for loss of tenancy, leaving prison

What is happening on the ground

Street Outreach Team

- Rough sleeping is increasing
- One quarter of all those rough sleepers were EU nationals
- Younger rough sleepers increasing
- Rough sleeping due to redundancy & relationship breakdown increasing
- Mental health problems and substance misuse most prevalent support needs
- Difficulties in getting rough sleepers accommodated
- Feel lack of move on accommodation causing bed blocking in direct access hostels



1. 725 users over the year, increased qtr on qtr, 475 were new clients, 90% male

3. result of economic pressure?

5. In HW the most prevalent support needs are Ex-offender (27%), Alcohol abuse (26%), DV (24%), Mental Health (18%), Drug abuse (18%); in contrast in SP services the top 3 primary support needs are single homeless (43%), generic/complex needs (18%), refugees (12%) and the top 3 secondary support needs are Mental Health (32%), drug misuse (26%), Alcohol misuse (21%)

6. Team feels the threshold for assistance has been raised for priority need even though legislation has not changed, Waiting longer for re-housing rough sleepers than 18 months ago

7. Change in shared LHA threshold may exacerbate this

What is happening on the ground

Supporting People Services +

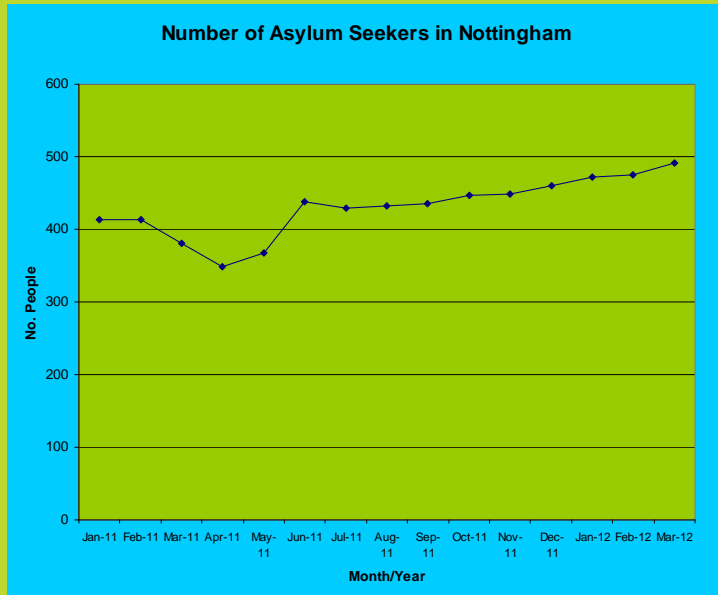
- Floating Support is a key service in meeting need
- Worklessness is a major issue
- High levels of disability
- Social housing seems over relied upon for move on accommodation
- Planned move on rates could be improved upon
- A&E being impacted upon
- ASC seeing lots of socially excluded people



1. Over 50% of all new clients for short term services receive Floating Support services
2. Only 5% of service users were in any kind of work, 40% on job-seekers, 31% long term sick/disabled and 19% 'not seeking work'
3. 28% of clients were classed as 'disabled' which is an over-representation
4. Of those who moved in a planned way 40% moved to LA tenancy, 10% into RSL, 13% into private sector
5. Of all those clients accommodated by SP or supported by floating support 77% moved on in a planned way
6. 924 A&E visits last year were NFA and a further 283 were from those residing in direct access accommodation
7. 435 assessments by the Social Inclusion Team of which 178 received a service during 10/11

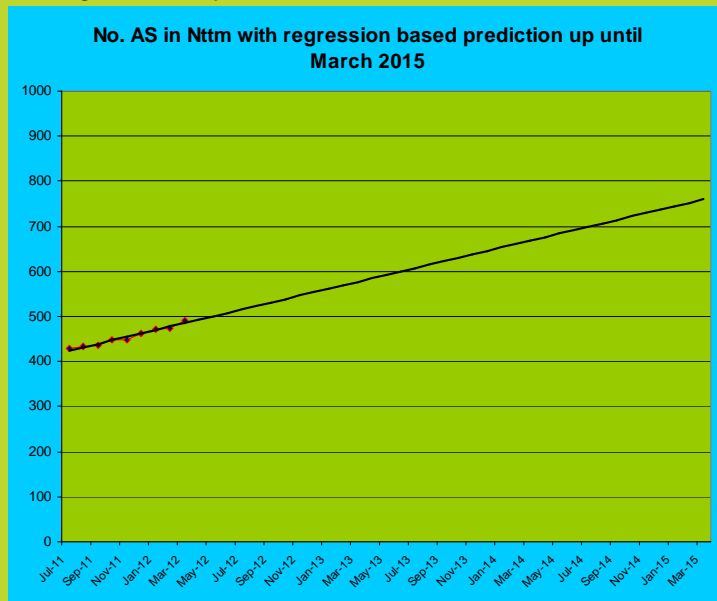
What is happening on the ground

Refugees & Asylum Seekers



What is happening on the ground

Refugees & Asylum Seekers



This regression based prediction shows an expected gradual rise in the number of asylum seekers in Nottingham. In reality it is likely that we will see a reduction in numbers between May and September 2012 as the transition from the old to the new accommodation provider occurs before resuming the expected gradual increase in numbers.

Future impact – structural risks

- Council Tax Benefit being localised/reduced
- Universal Credit implementation
- LHA changes inc:
 - non-dependent deductions
 - Under 35 rule
 - LHA under occupancy restrictions
 - LHA rates reducing



1. 10% less & for LA's to administer (increased pressure on household incomes)
4. which may increase numbers of young people becoming homeless.
5. shared occupancy threshold lifted to aged under 35, meaning some may find their current homes unaffordable, and putting pressure on demand for 'HIMO's which the city may not have.
6. Which could drive up rent arrears
7. LHA rates set at the 30th percentile of market rents and only reviewed annually, allowing time for rents and LHA rates to become distant.

Future impact – structural risks

- Social Housing costs likely to increase
- Private sector already in demand
- Discharge of statutory duty to private rented sector
- NCH decommissioning
- Right to Buy offer improving
- Allocations policy - changes to registration



1. New “Affordable Rents” product allows RSL’s and councils to charge rents at 80% of market values
2. due to difficulties in accessing mortgages and social housing
4. 980 units to be removed from single person stock to be replaced by 300 family units
5. Right to buy sales to be replaced with “affordable homes”, however no stipulation these would be in the same area as the sales.
6. Still awaiting details on this.