

## **Health Improvement Board**

### **Basket of Indicators for Housing and Health**

One of the 3 major priorities for Housing and Health is the prevention of homelessness. The statistical information shown in Appendix A has been collated by the local housing authorities to illustrate the scale of homelessness in the county over the last three financial years.

It is proposed that this information is reported on an annual basis to the Board.

It is recommended that the number of households in temporary accommodation at the end of each quarter is adopted by the Health Improvement Board as the outcomes indicator for tracking trends in the number of households becoming homeless.

The statistics show the following:-

- There has been an increase in the numbers of households becoming homeless over the last 3 years. 411 households became homeless in 2010/11 compared to 457 in 2011/12 and 476 in 2012/13.
- There has been an increase in the number of homeless households who are in priority need and are unintentionally homeless. In 2010/11, 249 households in priority need became homeless compared with 312 in 2012/13.

*Local housing authorities have a duty to secure accommodation for households who are in priority need under homelessness legislation. Categories of priority need are pregnancy, dependent children, vulnerable as a result of old age, mental illness or handicap, or physical disability or other special reason, homeless as a result of an emergency such as fire or flood, a child aged 16 or 17, vulnerable as a result of having been looked after, accommodated or fostered, as a result of serving in the armed forces or having been imprisoned or ceasing to occupy accommodation because of actual or threatened violence.*

- Only 6 single people aged 16 or 17yrs become homeless in 2012/13. This is less than 5% of the 128 people aged 16 to 24yrs who became homeless.
- The number of households who are in priority need because of physical disability or mental illness is moderately low. In 2012/13, there were 13 homeless households where a member had a physical disability and 19 because of mental health.
- Only small numbers of households have become homeless with the main reason being due to rent arrears. There were 8 households in 2012/13.

- The number of households in any type of temporary accommodation at the end of March 2013 was 216 compared to 200 at the end of March 2012.
- There were 1992 cases recorded where positive action prevented homelessness. Positive action covers securing accommodation with a housing association or in the private rented sector as well as a result of the provision of advice, support or other intervention.
- Based on Oxford City's latest regular count in 2013 (where the majority of rough sleepers are) and the estimates made by the other local housing authorities in 2012, there are around 18 people sleeping rough in the county. This does not include people who are 'sofa surfing'. Appendix B gives further information about rough sleeping in the City.
- There are 3,416 households in housing association tenancies where housing benefit has been reduced because of the introduction of the Social Sector size criteria from April 2013.

*This affects households where none of the tenants are of working age or fall within one of the exception categories and they are assessed as having one or more bedrooms than they require according to the following formula of one bedroom for*

- *each adult couple*
- *any other person aged 16 or over*
- *two children of the same sex under the age of 16*
- *two children under the age of 10 regardless of their sex*
- *any other child*
- *a carer (who does not normally live with the tenant) if the tenant or their partner needs overnight care.*

*Tenants who are under occupying by one bedroom, have their benefit reduced by 14% of eligible rent, and tenants who are under occupying by two or more bedrooms have their benefit assessed on 25% of eligible rent.*

- Latest estimates by the DWP are that there are 320 households likely to be affected by the welfare benefit cap.

*£350 per week maximum of benefits covered for single adults who don't have children or whose children don't live with them and £500 per week maximum for couples (with or without children living with them) and £500 a week for single parents whose children live with them*



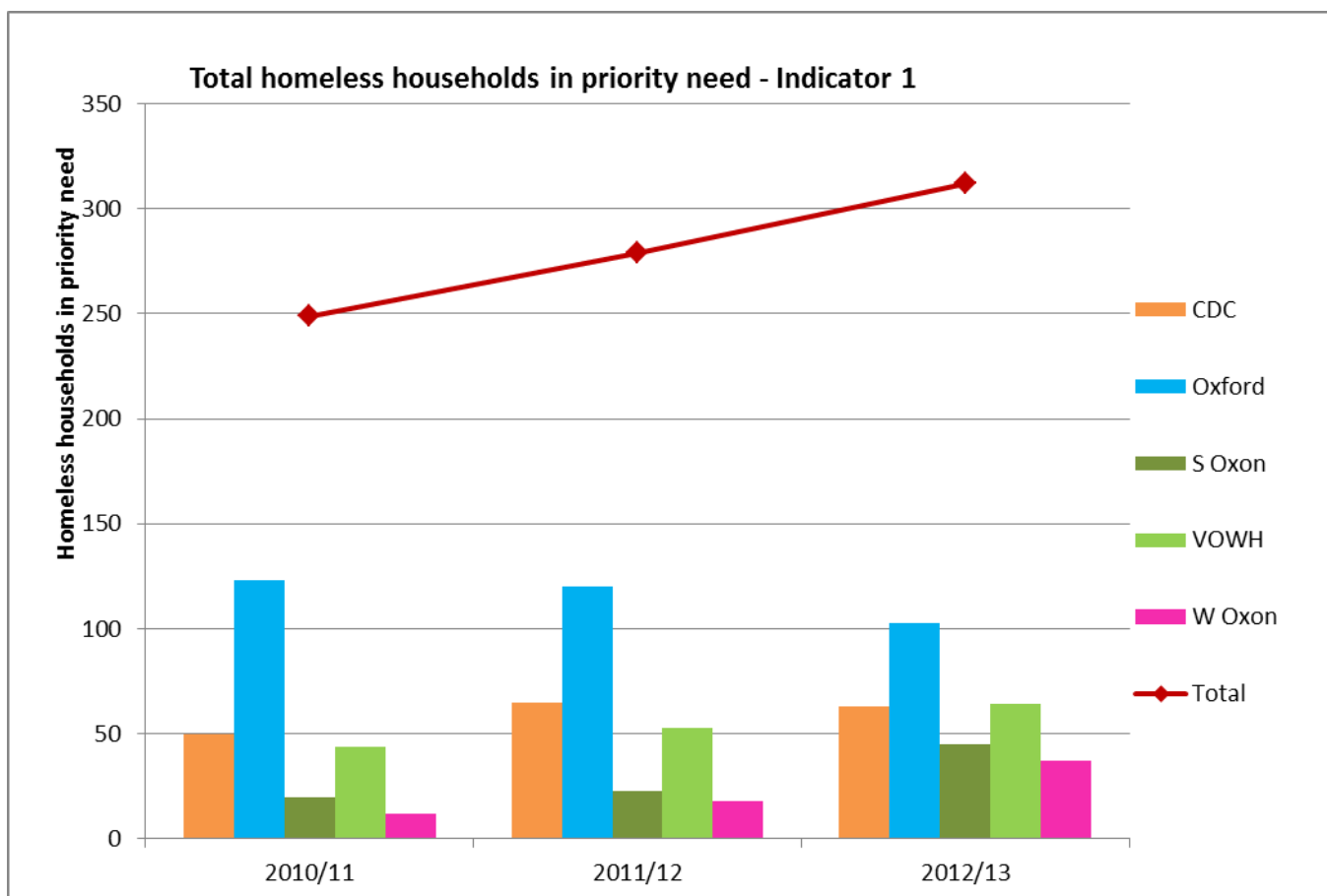
Indicator 1

Homeless households in priority need

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
CDC	50	65	63
Oxford	123	120	103
S Oxon	20	23	45
VOWH	44	53	64
W Oxon	12	18	37
Total	249	279	312

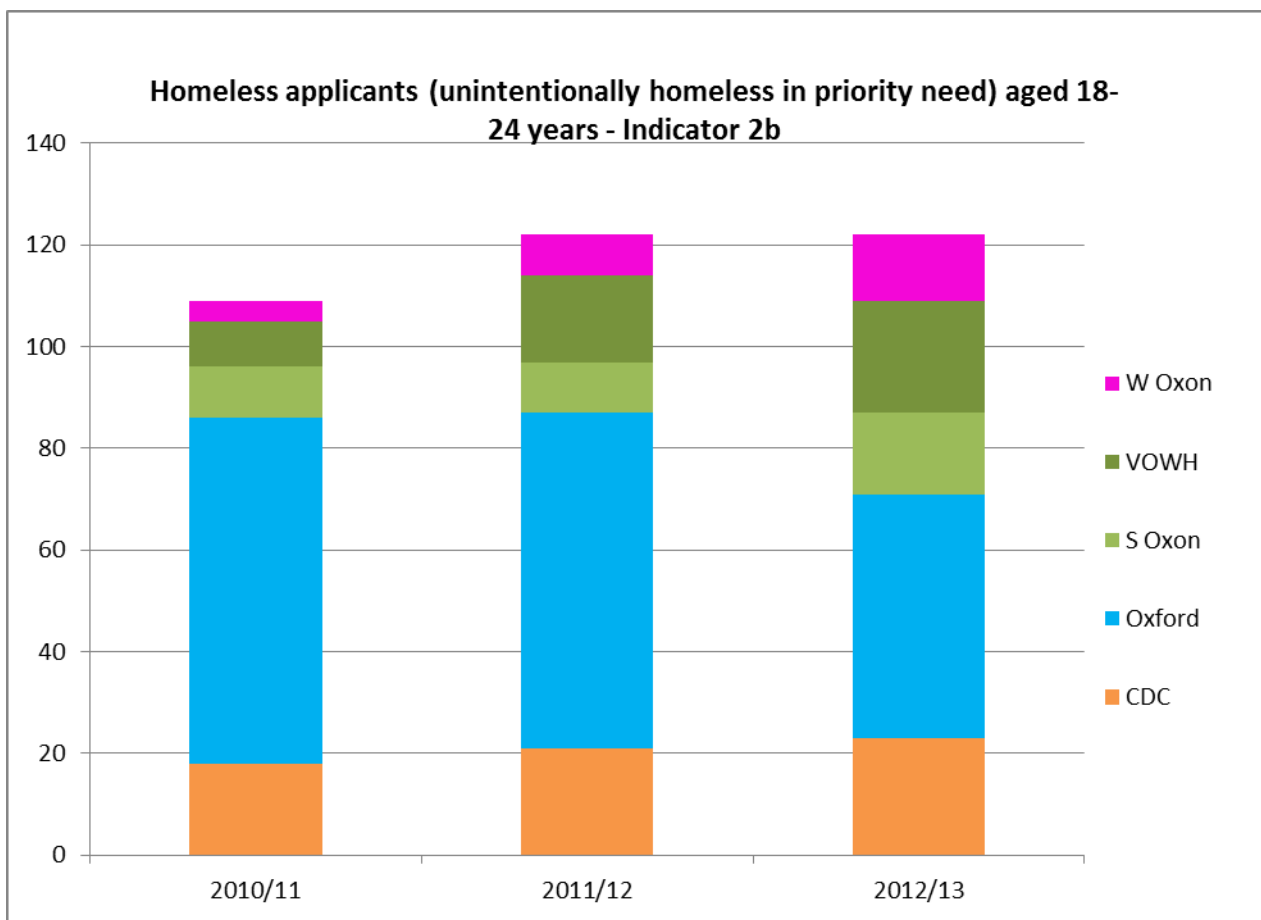
Total homeless households

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
CDC	81	102	104
Oxford	216	220	175
S Oxon	26	32	65
VOWH	64	68	85
W Oxon	24	35	47
Total	411	457	476



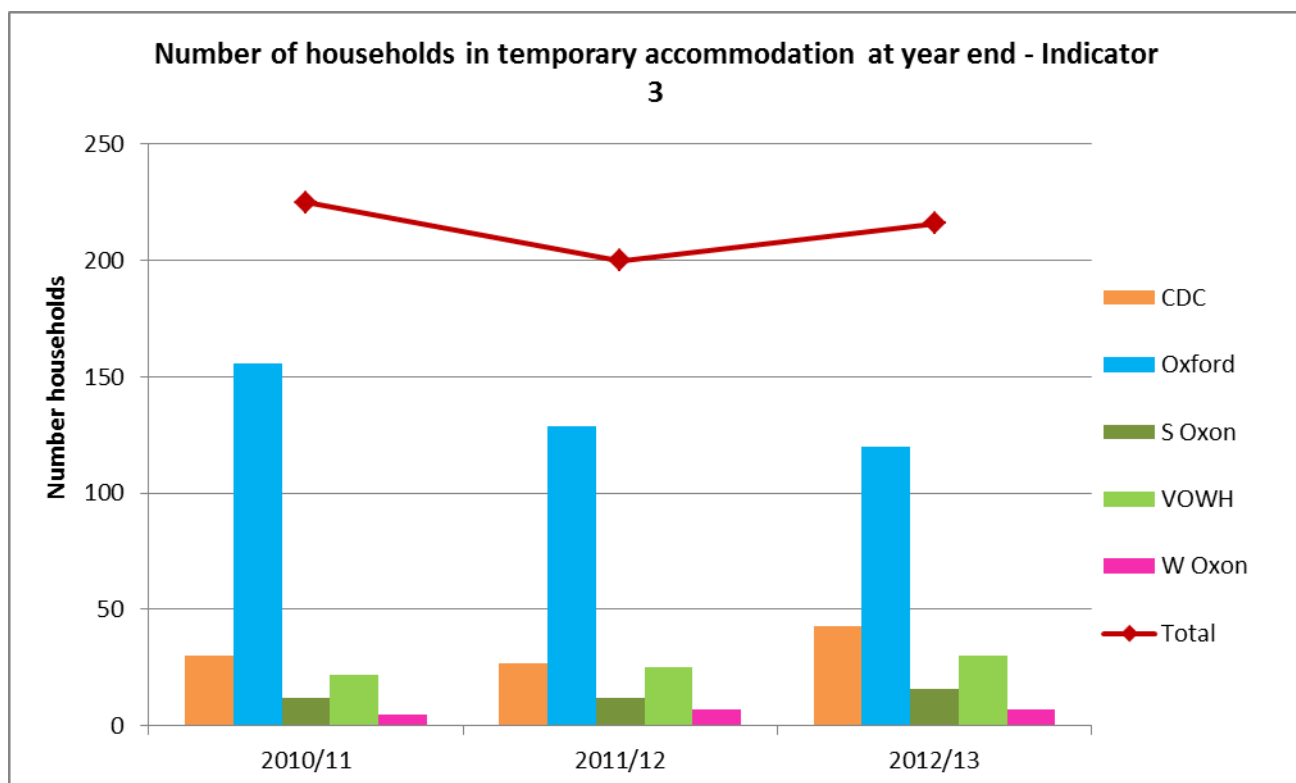
Indicator 2 Homeless applicants who were unintentionally homeless and in priority need who were Aged 18-24 years (2b) - note this is only one category

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
CDC	18	21	23
Oxford	68	66	48
S Oxon	10	10	16
VOWH	9	17	22
W Oxon	4	8	13



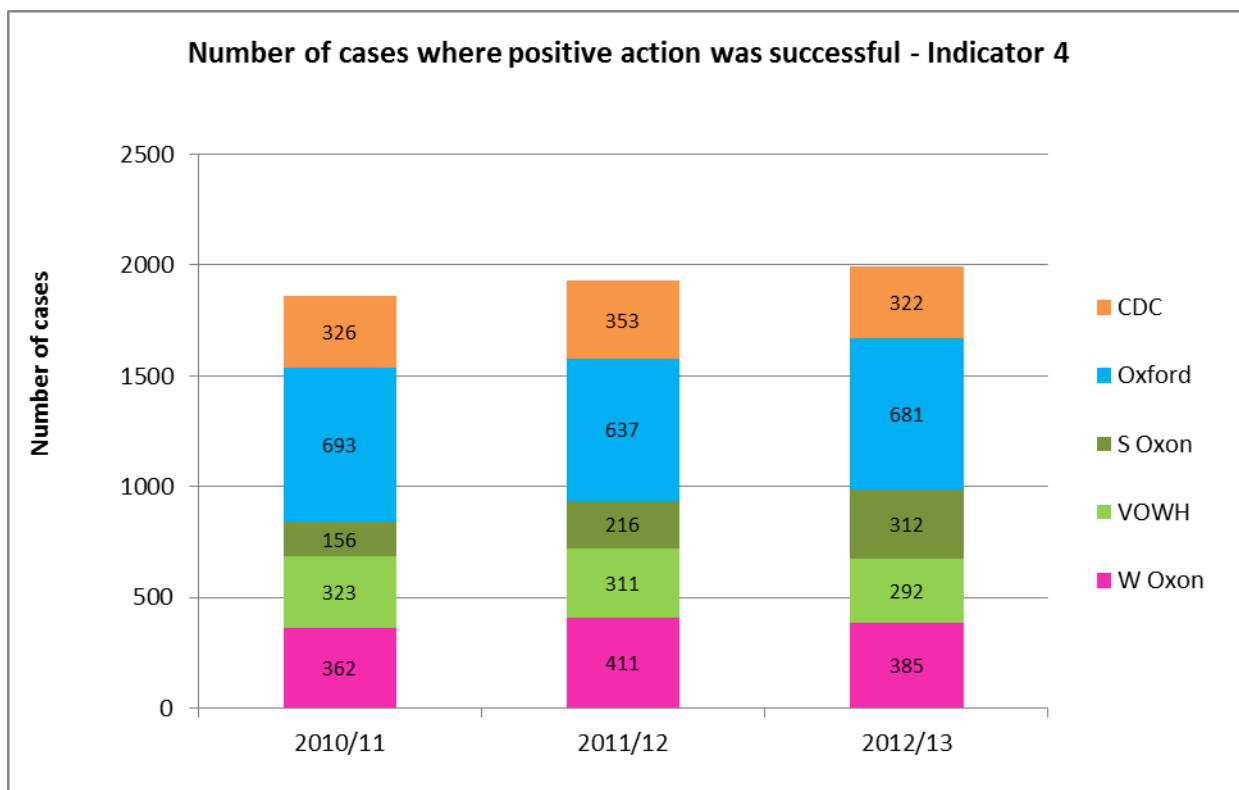
Indicator 3 Number of households in any form of temporary accommodation at year end

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
CDC	30	27	43
Oxford	156	129	120
S Oxon	12	12	16
VOWH	22	25	30
W Oxon	5	7	7
Total	225	200	216



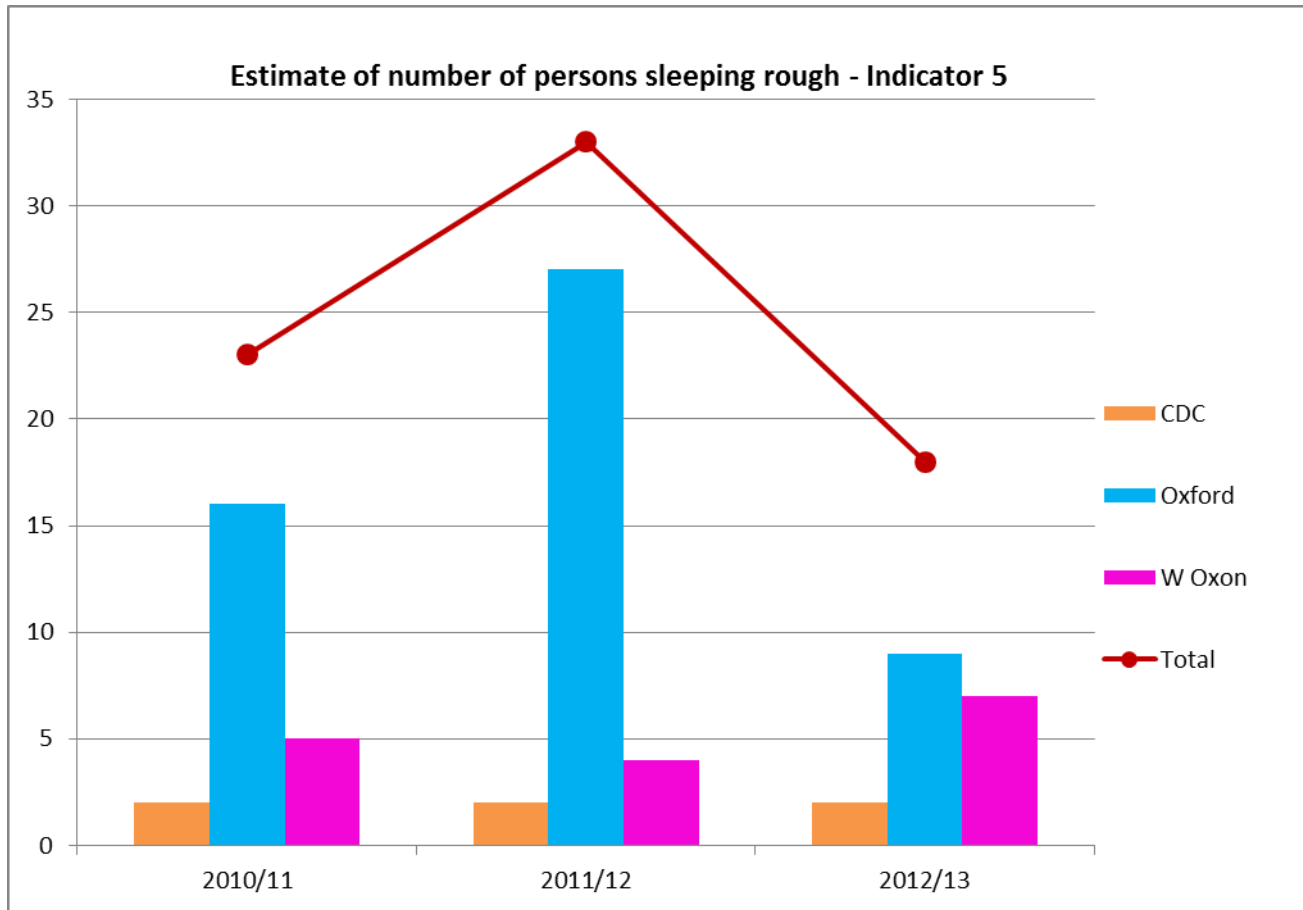
Indicator 4 Number of cases where positive action was successful in preventing homelessness

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
CDC	326	353	322
Oxford	693	637	681
S Oxon	156	216	312
VOWH	323	311	292
W Oxon	362	411	385



Indicator 5

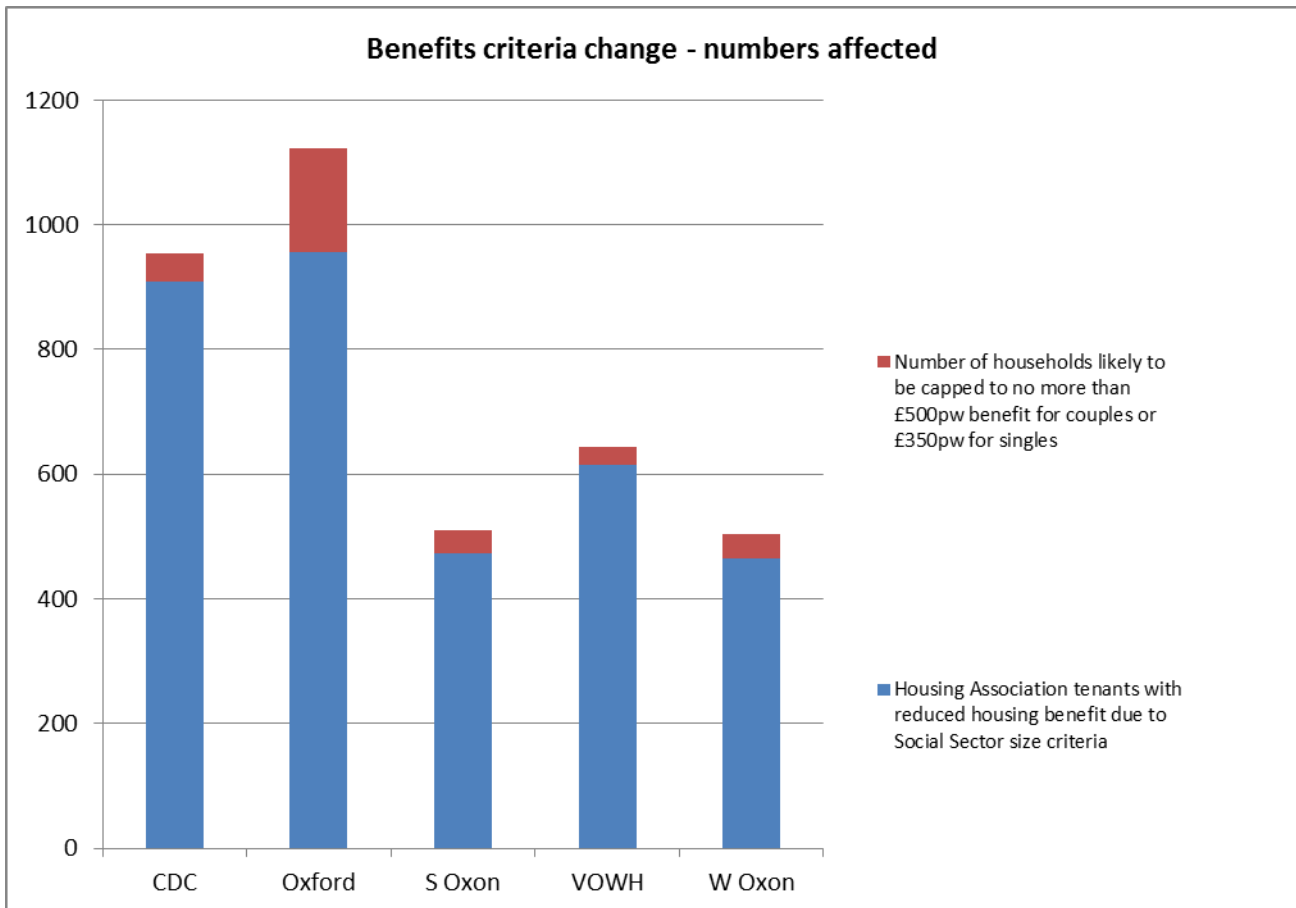
Estimate of number of persons sleeping rough			
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
CDC	2	2	2
Oxford	16	27	9
W Oxon	5	4	7
Total	23	33	18





Housing Association tenants with reduced housing benefit due to Social Sector size criteria  
 Number of households likely to be capped to no more than £500pw benefit for couples or £350pw for singles

	Cat A	Cat B
CDC	908	47
Oxford	956	166
S Oxon	474	37
VOWH	614	30
W Oxon	464	40
	3416	320



**Supporting people measures: Needs Met April 2011 to March 2012**

Needs Met (April 2011 to March 2012)	Oxon Need Met (Number)	Oxon Need Met (Proportion)	All England Need Met (Number)	All England Need Met (Proportion)
1a) Income / Welfare	879	91.1%	80,008	91.6%
3a) Physical Health	492	82.0%	39,576	85.4%
3b) Mental Health	524	77.4%	34,980	80.6%
3c) Substance Misuse	343	66.5%	20,974	65.9%
4a) Accommodation (i) Maintain Accommodation & Avoid Eviction	645	70.5%	50,815	78.0%
4a) Accommodation (ii) Secure / Obtain Settled Accommodation	737	69.3%	57,558	73.9%
4c) (i) Manage Self Harm	160	84.7%	8,993	83.3%
4c) (ii) Avoided Harm to Others	97	68.3%	7,472	76.7%
4c) (iii) Minimising Harm / Risk of Harm from Others	273	84.3%	23,545	86.9%

**Needs Met April 2012 to March 2013**

Needs Met (April 2011 to March 2012)	Oxon Need Met (Number)	Oxon Need Met (Proportion)	All England Need Met (Number)	All England Need Met (Proportion)
1a) Income / Welfare	934	90.6%	79,516	91.4%
3a) Physical Health	525	85.0%	39,987	86.8%
3b) Mental Health	597	81.4%	36,141	81.7%
3c) Substance Misuse	386	69.1%	21,028	66.1%
4a) Accommodation (i) Maintain Accommodation & Avoid Eviction	680	76.2%	51,488	79.4%
4a) Accommodation (ii) Secure / Obtain Settled Accommodation	811	72.5%	57,929	74.3%
4c) (i) Manage Self Harm	173	85.6%	9,263	85.0%
4c) (ii) Avoided Harm to Others	162	82.2%	7,890	78.9%
4c) (iii) Minimising Harm / Risk of Harm from Others	302	88.8%	23,676	88.2%

## **Performance tables**

### **Short term 2011-12 Quarter 1 to 4 departures by client group**

#### **Planned departures (Central government)**

Client Group	2010-11	2011-12			Difference from Target	
	Score	Q1 to Q4 Score	Planned departs	All departs		Target
Single Homeless	59.9%	61.9%	384	620	60%	1.9%
Mental Health	75.0%	82.1%	46	56	90%	-7.9%
Domestic Violence	82.8%	91.7%	55	60	90%	1.7%
Teenage Parents	93.5%	92.0%	23	25	93%	-1.0%
Young People	67.5%	64.6%	133	206	70%	-5.4%
Drugs problems	77.8%	80.0%	16	20	80%	0.0%
Physical disability	100.0%	100.0%	5	5	No target	No target
Overall	64.5%	66.7%	662	992	65%	1.7%

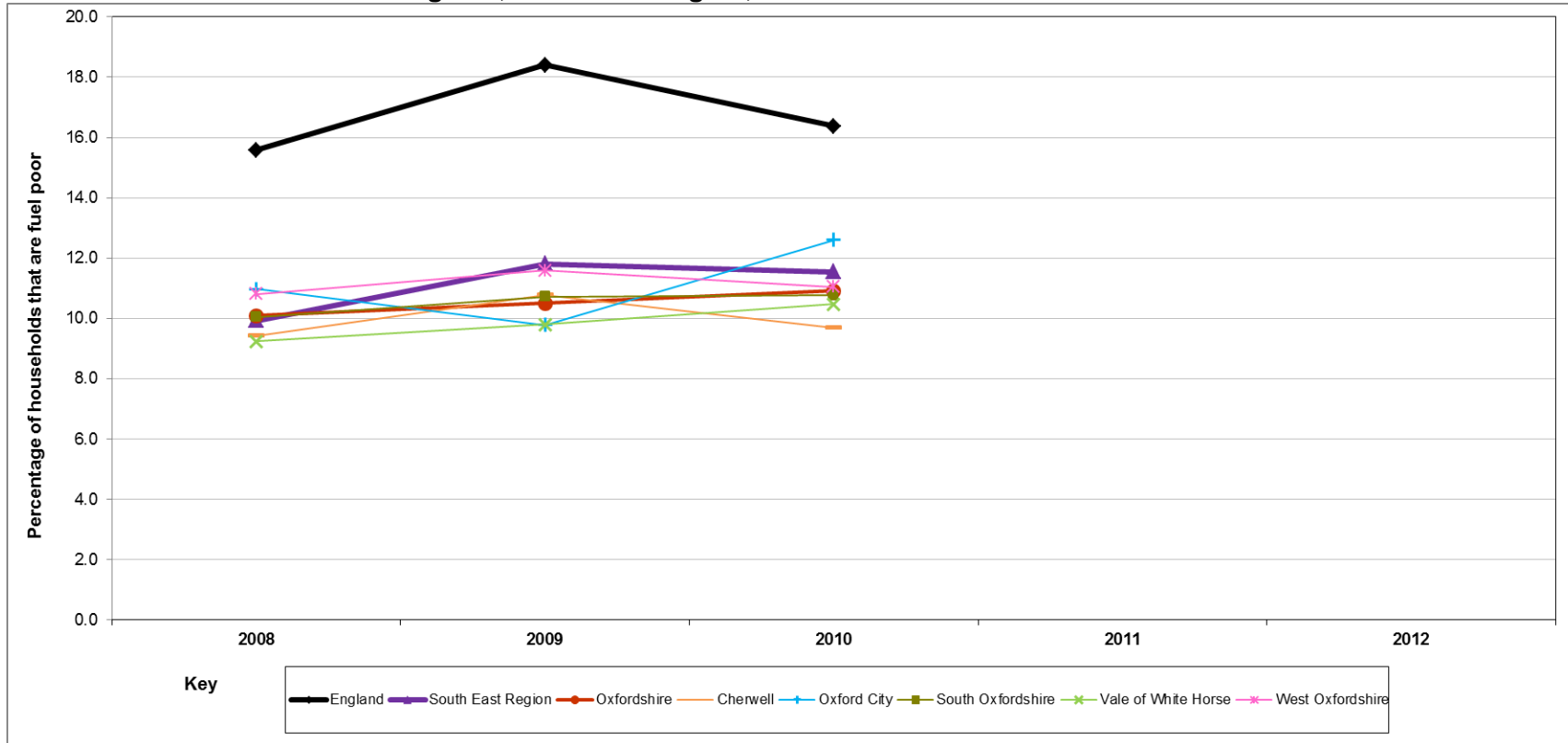
### **Short term 2012-13 Quarter 1 to 4 departures by client group - Achieved or maintained independence departures (Sitra)**

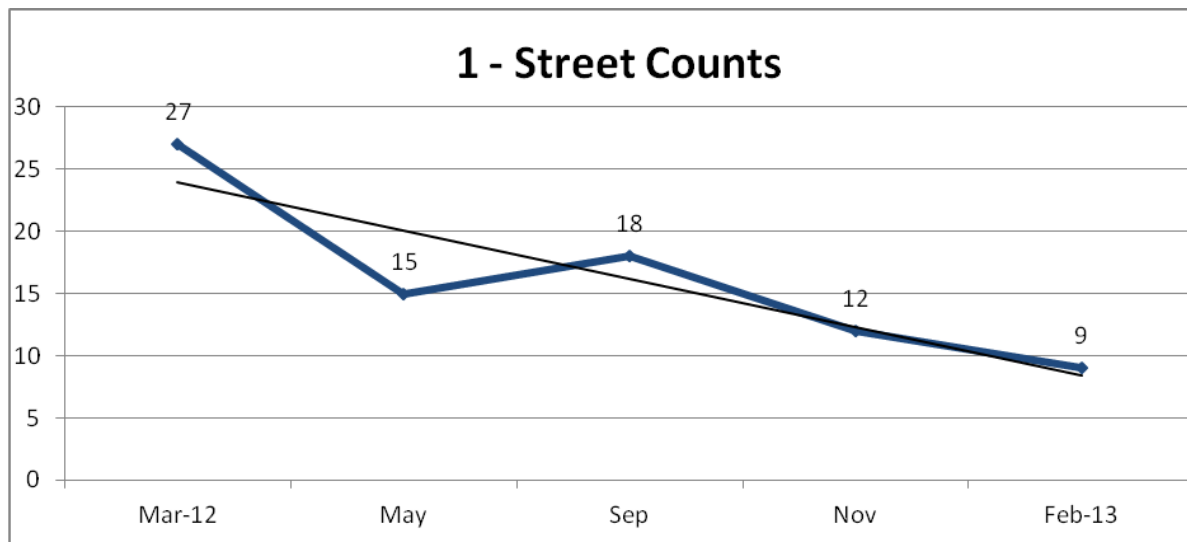
Client Group	2011-12	2012-13			Difference from Target	
	Score	Q1 to Q4 Score	Greater Independ departs	All departs		Target
Single Homeless	61.9%	67.1%	279	416	60%	7.1%
Mental Health	82.1%	82.9%	189	228	90%	-7.1%
Domestic Violence	91.7%	96.8%	122	126	90%	6.8%
Teenage Parents	92.0%	100.0%	18	18	93%	7.0%
Young People	64.6%	75.2%	152	202	70%	5.2%
Drugs problems	80.0%	50.0%	9	18	80%	-30.0%
Generic	N/A	87.8%	596	679	No target	No target
Overall	66.7%	80.9%	1365	1687	65%	15.9%

## Excess Winter Deaths

Area Name	2009/10	2010/11
Cherwell	50	80
Oxford	40	60
South Oxfordshire	40	100
Vale of White Horse	60	80
West Oxfordshire	60	40

**Percentage of households that are fuel poor (i.e. spending more than 10% of income on fuel) - 2008 to 2010 (calendar years)  
 England, South East region, Oxfordshire and local districts within Oxfordshire**





**Note chart 1 - Street Counts**

- A street count provides a snap shot of the number of individuals who are sleeping rough on one night. The street counts are carried out quarterly in Oxford and conducted according to strict government guidelines. They are carried out by Oxford City Council, Oxford City Outreach, Thames Valley Police and volunteers from other services providers.

Source: Oxford City Council

For the last two street counts we can also provide numbers of those found who spent their first night on the street (night of the count), who had spent more than one night on the street and the number of entrenched rough sleepers (i.e. *figure /split between flow v entrenched rough sleepers*). Please see below:

**November 2012**

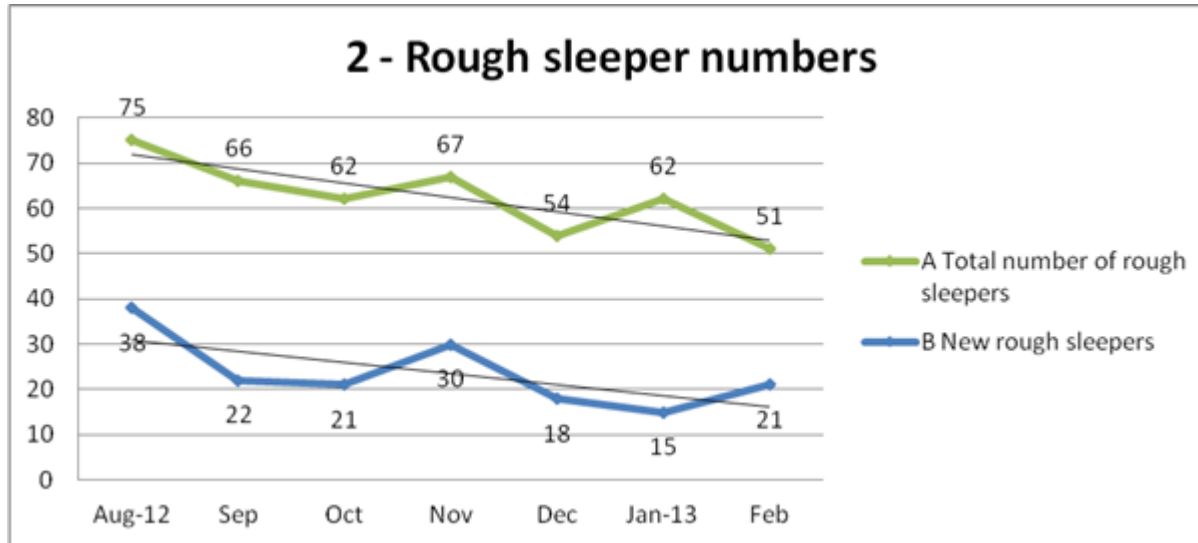
New Rough Sleepers (First Night)	2
New Rough Sleeping (Second Night or more)	0
Entrenched Rough Sleepers	10
Total (Snapshot from last Street Count)	12

**February 2013**

New Rough Sleepers (First Night)	1
New Rough Sleeping (Second Night or more)	1

Entrenched Rough Sleepers  
 Total (Snapshot from last Street Count)

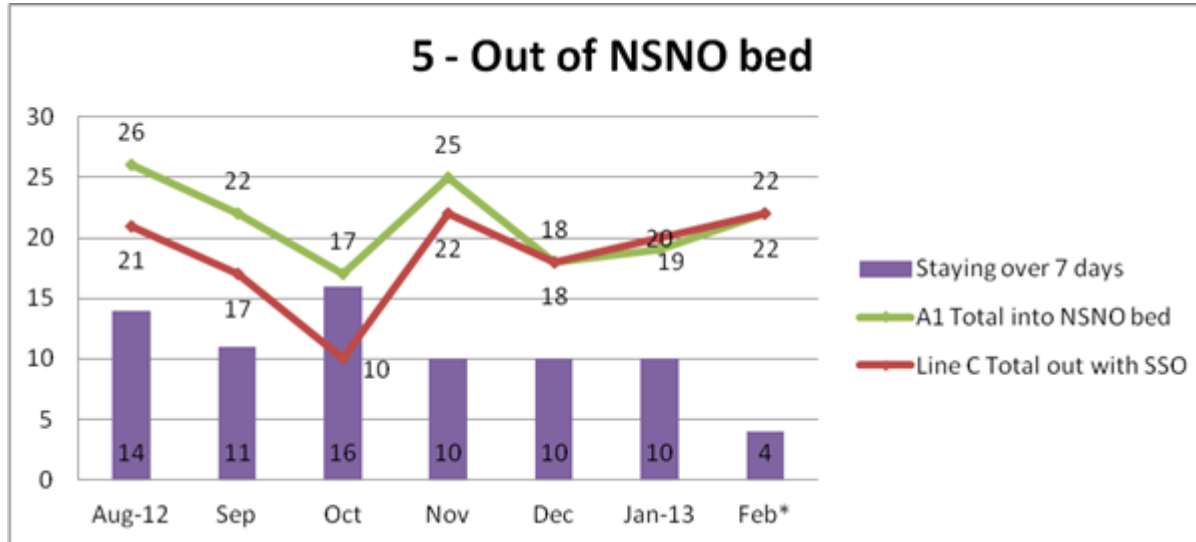
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Note chart 2 - Rough sleeper numbers (shows the breakdown of the total number of rough sleepers encountered by the Outreach team, monitors how many new rough sleepers arrive on the streets)

- Line A shows the total number of verified rough sleepers who Oxford City Outreach had contact with in each month.
- Line B shows the number of individuals who were verified as rough sleeping for the first time (new to rough sleeping).

Source: CHAIN Oxford



Note chart 5 – Out of NSNO beds (*shows how many of those who access a NSNO bed leaves the NSNO bed because they have accepted a Single Service Offer of suitable accommodation*)

- Line A1 shows the total number who accessed a NSNO bed (see Chart 4, Line A1).
- Line C shows the total number who left a NSNO bed by accepting a Single Service Officer (SSO).
- The Columns show the number who stayed in a NSNO bed for more than 7 days. \*The number who stayed in a NSNO bed for more than 7 days in Feb is based on data up until 25<sup>th</sup> Feb.

Source: Oxford CHAIN