

Evening Seminar

# What would it take to end homelessness?

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@academyjustice



Academy for Social Justice  
Commissioning



## Academy Overview

- **The Academy's mission** is to bring people together to share knowledge, skills and practice and **to promote excellence in social justice commissioning**
- The Academy was **created in 2007** and now has over **3900 cross sector members**
- **Services** are designed to **support the development of social justice commissioning** and include nationwide events, eLearning, commissioning themed learning groups and web pages offering commissioning information



# Everybody In: How to end homelessness in Great Britain

Exploring the Current Landscape and Outlining A Vision for Eliminating Homelessness

# The state of homelessness across Great Britain

Core homelessness, projections and, statutory homelessness – July 2018

# What is homelessness?

**Table 1: Definitions of core and wider homelessness**

<b>Core homelessness</b>
Rough Sleeping
Sleeping in tents, cars, public transport*
Squatting (unlicensed, insecure)*
Unsuitable non-residential accommodation e.g. 'beds in sheds'*
Hostel residents
Users of night/winter shelters*
DV victim in Refuge*
Unsuitable temporary accommodation (which includes bed and breakfast accommodation, hotels etc.)
'Sofa Surfing' – staying with others (not close family), on short term/insecure basis/wanting to move, in crowded conditions (this does not include students)
<b>Wider homelessness</b>
Staying with friends/relatives because unable to find own accommodation (longer term)
Eviction/under notice to quit (and unable to afford rent/deposit)
Asked to leave by parents/relatives
Intermediate accommodation and receiving support
In other temporary accommodation (e.g. conventional social housing, private sector leasing)
Discharge from prison, hospital and other state institution without permanent housing

\* For the forward projections presented in this report these smaller items are grouped into a category of 'other'

- Definitions of core and wider homelessness have been developed to align with Crisis' definitions of ending homelessness in line with Crisis' long term plan for ending homelessness
- Core homelessness refers to households who are considered homeless at any point in time due to experiencing the most acute forms of homelessness or living in short-term or unsuitable accommodation
- Wider homelessness refers to those at risk of homelessness or who have already experienced it and are in accommodation which is on a temporary basis
- Core homelessness captures individuals/households outside of usual statutory data sets

## The current picture of core homelessness

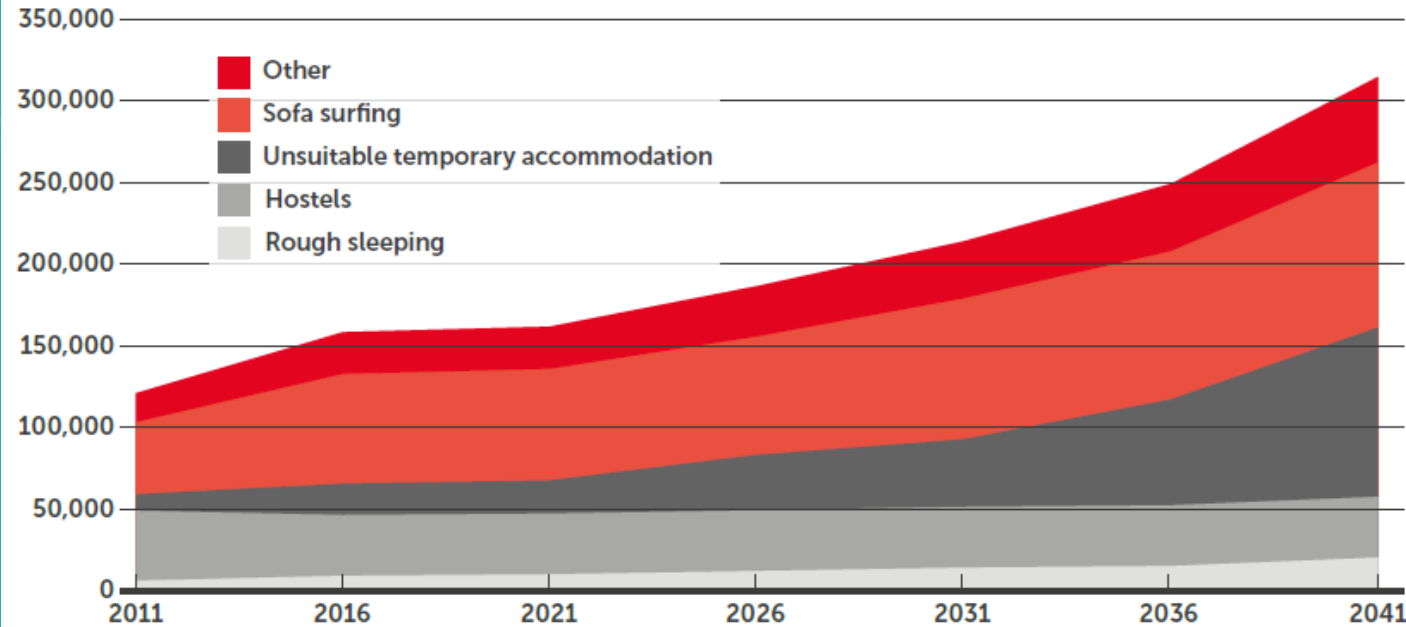
	England		Wales		Scotland		Great Britain	
Core homelessness	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016
Rough sleepers	5,000	8,000	200	300	900	800	6,100	9,100
Tents, cars, and public transport	5,000	8,000	200	300	700	800	5,900	9,100
Squatting and non-residential accommodation	6,800	11,500	300	300	800	400	7,900	12,200
Hostels, refuges and night/winter shelters	44,200	38,500	900	900	2,000	2,300	47,100	41,700
Unsuitable temporary accommodation	7,000	17,000	400	200	2,700	2,100	10,100	19,300
Sofa surfers	35,000	59,000	2,900	3,400	6,000	4,600	43,900	67,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>103,000</b>	<b>142,000</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>13,100</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>121,000</b>	<b>158,400</b>

(figures are rounded to nearest thousand)

- Baseline data to project levels going forward
- The central or 'medium' figure has been used as the best and evidenced estimate for each category
- At any one time across Britain in 2016, almost 160,000 households were experiencing the worst forms of homelessness (stock figures)
- Nearly all forms of core homelessness have increased between 2011 and 2016
- Variation across GB:
  - Nearly 50% rise in England and Wales
  - Stability in Scotland
  - Large increase in unsuitable TA in England

# GB Homelessness Projections

**Figure 5.1: Baseline forecast of core homelessness main component, Great Britain 2011 – 41**

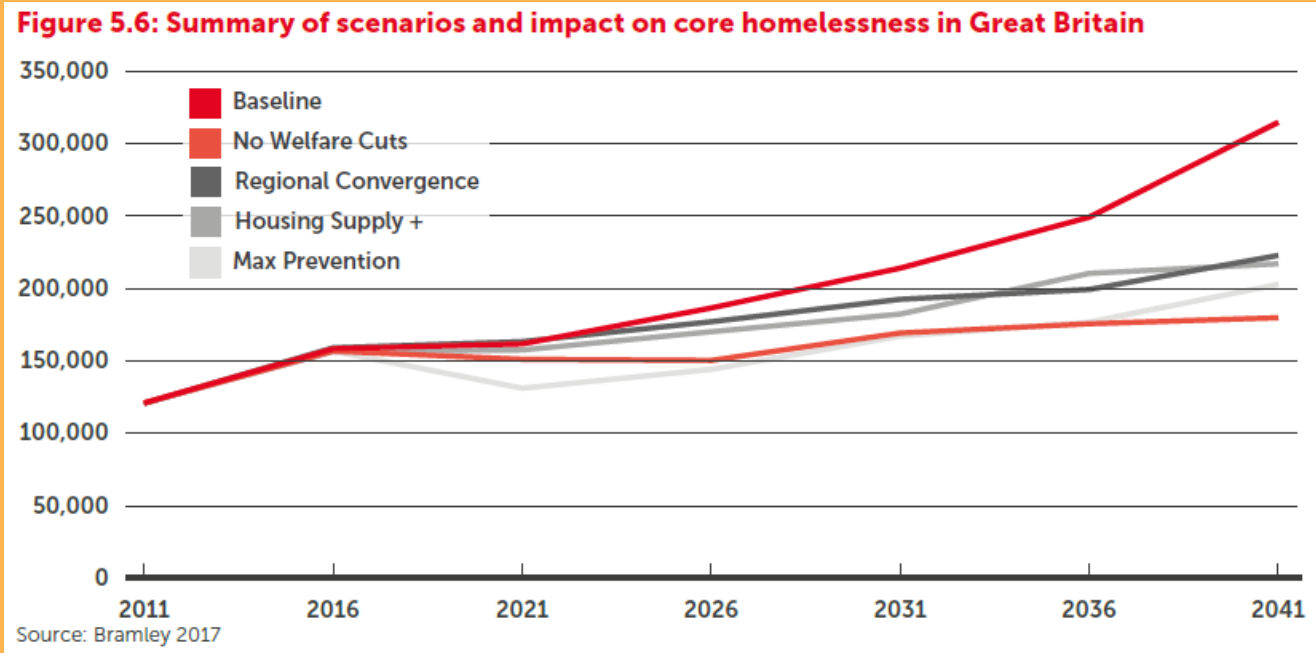


Source: Bramley 2017

Category	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041
Rough sleeping	6,100	9,100	10,000	12,000	14,100	15,100	20,300
Hostels	42,900	37,200	37,200	37,200	37,200	37,200	37,200
Unsuitable temporary accommodation	10,100	19,300	20,400	34,000	41,500	64,900	103,800
Sofa surfing	43,900	67,000	68,100	72,300	86,100	90,600	100,900
Other <sup>12</sup>	18,000	25,800	26,100	31,100	35,200	41,500	52,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>121,000</b>	<b>158,400</b>	<b>161,800</b>	<b>186,600</b>	<b>214,100</b>	<b>249,300</b>	<b>314,800</b>

- Overall GB levels are predicted to rise
- Slight levelling off in the short term due to housing market corrections (i.e. house prices and rents stabilising) and stable labour market
- Rise driven by unsuitable TA levels

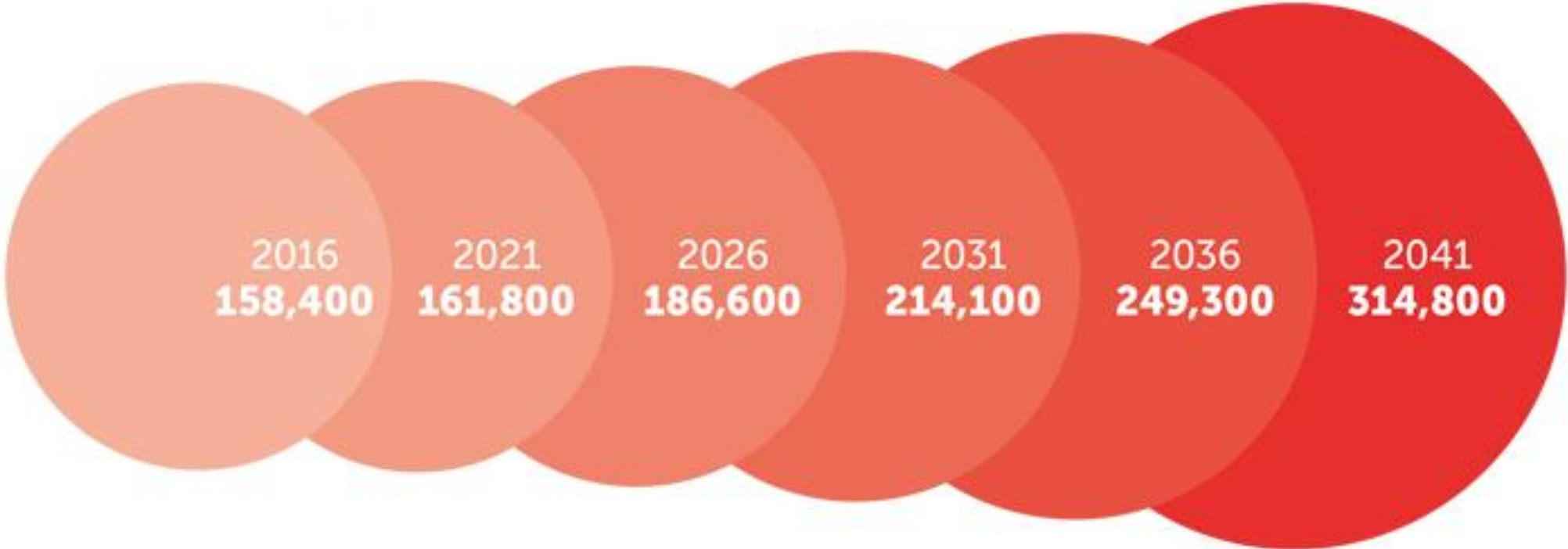
# What policies would make a difference?



- Static poverty – cessation of further welfare cuts planned in 2015 for the period 2016-21 up to 47% difference by 2041
- 60% increase in private and social housing supply skewed towards south of England – 35% difference
- Maximum prevention - all local authorities matching the practices currently implemented by those with the most extensive homelessness prevention activity – up to 40% by 2041
- Regional convergence - combination of measures; fiscal, infrastructural, industrial, and educational – government is able to rebalance the economy across the regions, without greatly reducing the growth rate of the leading regions



# Homelessness projections



# Statutory homelessness

Local authorities also record data on the number of people who approach them for assistance and receive support, currently many people who are 'non – priority' are not picked up in this data:

- Number of households accepted as homeless\*:
  - 56,580 in England (2017/18)
  - 28,792 in Scotland (2017/18)
  - 20,004 in Wales (2016/17\*\*)
- Numbers rough sleeping: 4,751 in England (150% increase since 2010) with CHAIN showing 7,484 in London (double the numbers in 2010); 2,682 in Scotland (45% decrease since 2010); 345 Wales (44% increase since 2016)
- As of end of March 2018 there were 79,880 households in temporary accommodation in England; 10,933 in Scotland; and 2,013 in Wales (as of end of March 2017)

**The opportunity for change**

# Progress from Governments

## The Westminster Government

- The Homelessness Reduction Act (2017)
- Commitment to half rough sleeping by 2022 and end it altogether by 2027
- Rough Sleeping Advisory Panel and cross- departmental Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Implementation Taskforce
- £28 million to pilot Housing First/ £30 million for a new rough sleeping initiative

## The Scottish Government

- Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Action Group
- £50 million Ending Homelessness Together Fund (over 5 years)
- Abolished priority need giving entitlement to settled accommodation for all unintentionally homeless households
- Commitment to build at least 50,000 affordable homes by 2021 (including 35,000 social homes)

## The Welsh Government

- The Housing (Wales) Act (2014)
- Funding to test ten Housing First pilots across Wales
- Commitment to ending youth homelessness by committed to ending youth homelessness by 2027
- Commitment to build 20,000 new affordable homes by 2021

# **A plan to end homelessness**

# Making a plan to end homelessness

Homelessness Projections Research

Ending Rough Sleeping: what works? An international evidence review

National Policy Consultation

Rapid Evidence Review on interventions to address homelessness

Framework's Institute: Finding a better frame for homelessness

The Right Framework of Law

Outcomes & Evaluation Framework

Housing Affordability

Crisis and NHF Housing Supply review

Housing First national report

Migrant homelessness policy development platforms - including APPG

Costing the plan



## Everybody In: How to end homelessness in Great Britain

June 2018

# Key principles

- Housing-led
- Non-discriminatory
- Politically agnostic and unconstrained
- GB consistent
- Evidence-based
- Always open to improvement!



**What needs to change?**



Prevention



- A duty on local authorities in Scotland to prevent homelessness
- A wider duty on other public bodies in each nation of Great Britain to prevent homelessness
- Funding of Critical Time Interventions, an evidence-based approach that helps people at most risk of homelessness

# Rapid Rehousing



- Emergency accommodation for anyone at immediate risk of sleeping rough
- 7 day limit in unsuitable TA
- Help to rent

# Rough Sleeping



- Everyone to be able to access help, including scrapping priority need criteria in England and Wales
- Specialist multidisciplinary assertive outreach rough sleeper teams
- Provide a Housing First offer to the 18,500 people identified as needing one in the Crisis plan

# Housing First



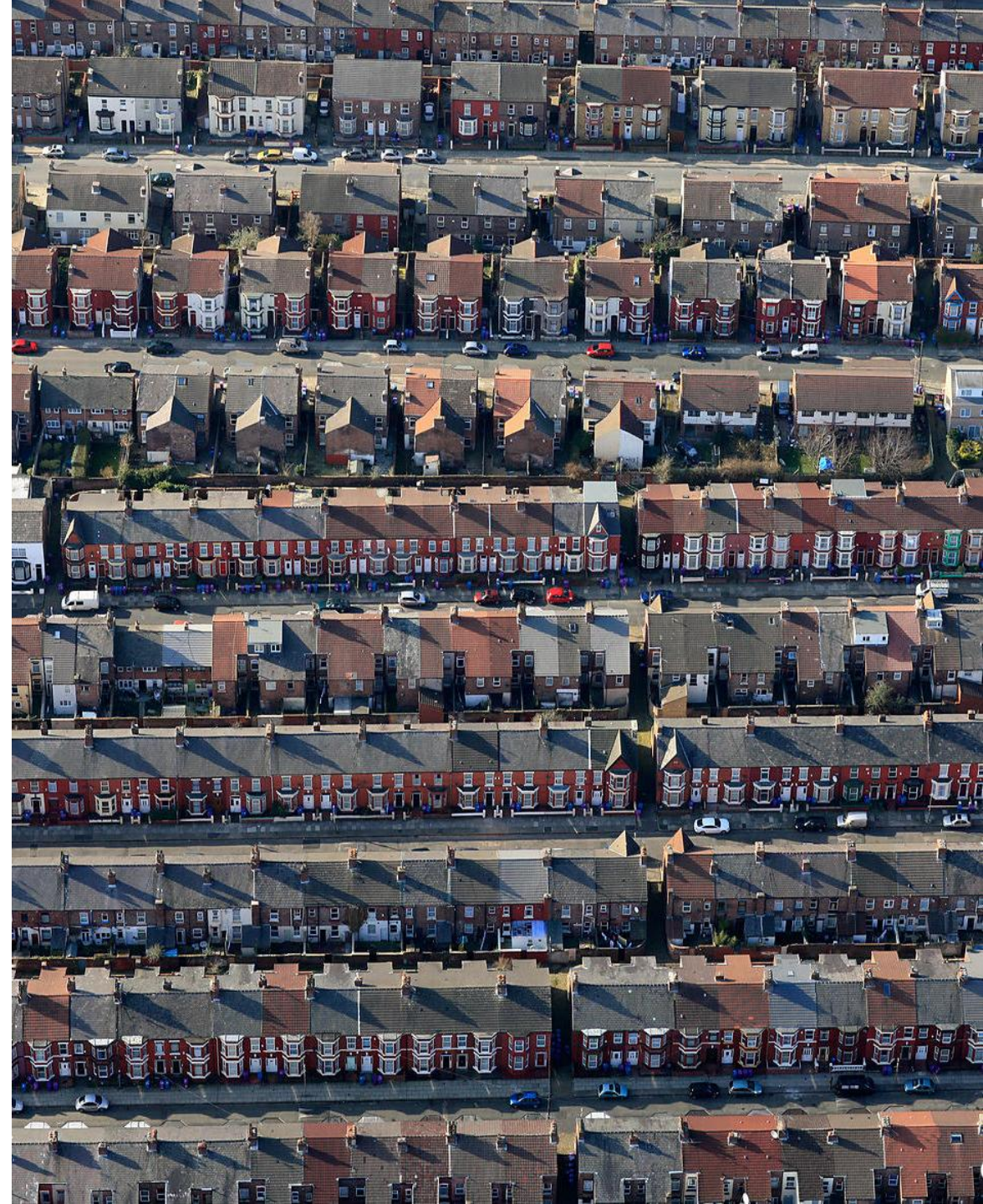
# Welfare and Work





- Ensure rent is covered by benefit levels
- Exemptions for SAR
- UC functionality
- Integration of JCP and Housing Option -  
Housing and Homelessness specialists

# Housing



- 90,000 new social homes each year across England for the next 15 years
- Allocations policy for Housing Associations and a proportion of new supply for homeless people
- Rent setting framework is affordable for homeless people

# Migrant homelessness



- Repeal the Right to Rent policy
- Reinstate Housing Benefit for EEA nationals with jobseeker status
- Immigration detention centres subject to the duty to refer for those at risk of homelessness on release to the LA

# Costs and Benefits

By 2041 the most targeted policies in the plan would cost **£19.3bn** ...



... and will deliver benefits of **£53.9bn**

**Everybody In**  
We're calling for  
politicians of all  
persuasions, across  
Great Britain, to  
commit to getting  
everybody into a safe,  
stable place to live  
**#EndHomelessness**





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