

Appendix J(i)

Short term supported accommodation consultation

- Services for single people who are homeless
- Services for offenders (supported housing and floating support)
- Services for people with substance misuse issues
- Services for people who are homeless (including young people, single people and homeless families)

2016

Report



Irfan Bin Ghaus, Mick Edwardson and Mike Walker

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For further information on the work of the Corporate Research and Intelligence Team, please contact us at:

Business Intelligence

Lancashire County Council

County Hall

Preston

PR1 8XJ

Tel: 0808 1443536

www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight

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1. Executive summary

This report summarises the responses to Lancashire County Council's consultation in relation to the following short term supported accommodation services:

- Services for single people who are homeless
- Services for offenders (supported housing and floating support)
- Services for people with substance misuse issues
- Services for people who are homeless (including young people, single people and homeless families)

The proposal is to stop funding for the support within short term supported accommodation services from 31 March 2017, with the exception of funding for some services for young people who the county council have a legal duty to help.

For the consultation, paper questionnaires were sent to all service users and made available at short term supported accommodation services. An online version of the questionnaire could also be accessed from www.lancashire.gov.uk.

The fieldwork ran for twelve weeks from 21 April until 17 July 2016. In total, 131 completed questionnaires were returned.

A separate questionnaire was sent to Lancashire's 12 district councils, all providers and stakeholders. We received a response from 10 providers, 1 stakeholder and 9 district councils.

1.1 Key findings

Providers

The top mentions from respondents are presented with the number of providers that they relate to shown in brackets.

- The top mentions from responding providers for what their plans are for their schemes in light of the proposal were: service ceases (5), service to be reviewed (5), examining options for alternative funding (5), service at risk (4); and the provider already is or there is potential for drawing down housing management (no support) (4).
- The top mentions from responding providers for the impact on services users were: disagree with cutting funding for SP services (8), increase in crime/re offending and returning to prison (7), more social problems (drug, alcohol and addiction problems (7) and will not maintain substance misuse free lifestyle (7).
- The top mentions from responding providers for the impact on their organisation were: service closure (6), significant impact (loss of income) (5) and reduced service (4).

- The top mentions from responding providers for the impact on the community were: increase in community safety issues (6), increase in the demand on Public services (More ill health and greater access to health services, Criminal justice systems, CSC, A&E) (6); and increase in the number of rough sleepers (4).

Districts and stakeholders

The top mentions from respondents are presented with the number of districts and stakeholders that they relate to shown in brackets.

- The top mentions from responding districts and stakeholders for the impact on services users were: may reach crisis point due to a lack of available, accessible, supported accommodation (1) and increase in the demand on public services (more ill health and greater access to health services, criminal justice systems, CSC, A&E) (1).
- The top mentions from responding districts and stakeholders for the impact on their organisation were: increase in the demand on Public services (More ill health and greater access to health services, criminal justice systems, CSC, A&E) (8), unsuitable temporary accommodation (expensive) (6), increased use of B & B (6) and people not having the ability to sustain a tenancy in the future (downward spiral into homelessness) (6).
- The top mentions from responding stakeholders for the impact on community were: increase in neighbourhood nuisance (8), increase in community safety issues (6), increase in failed tenancies (5) and increase in demand on public sector services (accident & emergency services etc) (5).

Service users

- Of the different types of support listed in the question, respondents were most likely to say that they receive or have received: support to claim the right benefits (87%); support to learn to budget properly and pay bills (85%); support to improve the physical health (81%); and support to set up and maintain your home (80%).
- Respondents were most likely to say that: accommodation (97%); dedicated support team within the accommodation / project (95%); support to set up and maintain your home (94%); support to claim right benefits (91%); and support to budget properly and pay bills (90%) are very important and fairly important aspects of the service to them.
- Respondents were most likely to say that if this service ended then they would; sleep on the streets/homeless (74%), stay in unsafe/inappropriate accommodation (68%), and seek help from district council (housing) (56%).
- Nearly two fifth of respondents (38%) chose not to respond to this question. More than a quarter of respondents (28%) said that without service they would be homeless/nowhere to live. Over one in six respondents (18%) said general positive comment about the service/support received. Nearly one in eight respondents (13%) said that they would turn to drug/alcohol.

2. Introduction

Lancashire County Council needs to make savings of £262m by 2020/21. This extremely difficult financial position is due to continued cuts in Government funding, rising costs and rising demand for our key services.

As part of the savings, the county council is proposing to stop funding for the support within short term supported accommodation services from 31 March 2017, with the exception of funding for some services for young people who the county council have a legal duty to help.

This report focuses on the consultation responses regarding the following services:

- Services for single people who are homeless
- Services for offenders (supported housing and floating support)
- Services for people with substance misuse issues
- Services for people who are homeless (including young people, single people and homeless families)

There is a separate consultation report regarding young people's services.

Although we don't know what this will mean for each service, there is a possibility for any or some of the following to take place:

- the service closes;
- the service continues with major changes (eg reduction in number of staff); or
- the service continues with little change as your provider has managed to obtain other funding (eg from charities not Supporting People)

People usually stay in short-term supported accommodation for about six to nine months. Consequently this proposal would be unlikely to directly affect the current service users. However, it could impact on other people who may use this service after March 2017.

This consultation was designed to help us understand: more about how important the service is to service users; and their thoughts about how the proposals could affect people who need services in the future.

3. Methodology

For the consultation, paper questionnaires were sent to all service users and made available at the following short term supported accommodation services:

- Services for single people who are homeless
- Services for offenders (supported housing and floating support)
- Services for people with substance misuse issues
- Services for people who are homeless (including young people, single people and homeless families)

An online version of the questionnaire could also be accessed from www.lancashire.gov.uk.

The fieldwork ran for twelve weeks from 21 April until 17 July 2016. 131 completed questionnaires were returned.

Separate online questionnaires was made available to Lancashire's 12 district councils, providers and stakeholders. The questionnaires were designed to give district councils, providers and stakeholders an opportunity to outline what they think the impact of the proposal will be on service users, on their respective organisations and on the wider community.

Where districts, providers and stakeholders have sent more than one response, these responses have been merged and are presented in the findings.

A summary of providers and stakeholders responses have been provided in the main findings.

3.1 Limitations

In charts or tables where responses do not add up to 100%, this is due to multiple responses or computer rounding.

4. Main consultation findings

4.1 Provider responses

The 10 providers that responded to the supported accommodation consultation were Home Group Ltd, Salvation Army, Langley House Trust, Methodist Action North West, Calico Homes, Acorn, Cotswold Supported House, Adactus Housing Association, Progress Housing and one unknown.

The main issues raised in their responses are summarised below. The top mentions from respondents are presented with the number of providers that they relate to shown in brackets.

Further details of provider responses are presented in appendix 2.

4.1.1 Key findings

The top mentions from respondents for what changes they are considering for their schemes were;

- service ceases (5);
- service to be reviewed (5);
- examining options for alternative funding (5);
- service at risk (4); and
- The provider already is or there is potential for drawing down housing management (no support) (4).

The top mentions from respondents for the impact on services users were;

- disagree with cutting funding for SP services (8);
- increase in crime/re offending and returning to prison (7);
- more social problems (drug, alcohol and addiction problems (7); and
- will not maintain substance misuse free lifestyle (7).

The top mentions from respondents for the impact on their organisation were:

- service closure (6);
- significant impact (loss of income) (5); and
- reduced service (4).

The top mentions from respondents for the impact on the wider community were:

- increase in community safety issues (6);
- increase in the demand on Public services (More ill health and greater access to health services, Criminal justice systems, CSC, A&E) (6); and
- increase in the number of rough sleepers (4).

4.2 Districts and stakeholders responses

There were a total of 9 districts and one stakeholder that responded to the short term supported accommodation consultation 2016. They were Burnley, Pendle, Hyndburn, Chorley, Lancaster, Preston, South Ribble, Wyre, Ribble Valley and The Foxton Centre. The main issues raised in their responses are summarised below. The top mentions from respondents are presented with the number of stakeholders/districts that they relate to shown in brackets.

Further details of district council responses are presented in appendix 3.

4.2.1 Key findings

The top mentions from respondents for the impact on services users were;

- may reach crisis point due to a lack of available, accessible, supported accommodation (1); and
- increase in the demand on Public services (More ill health and greater access to health services, Criminal justice systems, CSC, A&E) (1).

The top mentions from respondents for the impact on their organisation were:

- increase in the demand on Public services (More ill health and greater access to health services, Criminal justice systems, CSC, A&E) (8);
- unsuitable temporary accommodation (expensive) (6);
- increased use of B & B (6); and
- people not having the ability to sustain a tenancy in the future (downward spiral into homelessness) (6).

The top mentions from respondents for the impact on the wider community were:

- increase in neighbourhood nuisance (8);
- increase in community safety issues (6);
- increase in failed tenancies (5); and
- increase in demand on public sector services (Accident & emergency services etc) (5).

4.3 Service user responses

First, respondents were asked which of the main types of support offered by the service they receive or have received.

Single people who are homeless (27)

Of the different types of support listed in the question, respondents were most likely to say that they receive or have received: support to learn to budget properly and pay bills (24); support to improve the physical health (22) and support to claim the right benefits (21).

People with a history of offending (27)

Of the different types of support listed in the question, respondents were most likely to say that they receive or have received: support to improve the physical health (25) and support to claim the right benefits (24).

People with substance misuse issues (18)

Of the different types of support listed in the question, respondents were most likely to say that they receive or have received all services listed (17) other than two support to set up home and maintain your home (16) and support to get a job (15).

People who are homeless (families, single people and young people) (58)

Of the different types of support listed in the question, respondents were most likely to say that they receive or have received: support to claim the right benefits (51); support to learn budget properly and pay bills (46), support to set home and maintain your home (46).

Table 1 - Do you receive or have you received support with the following?

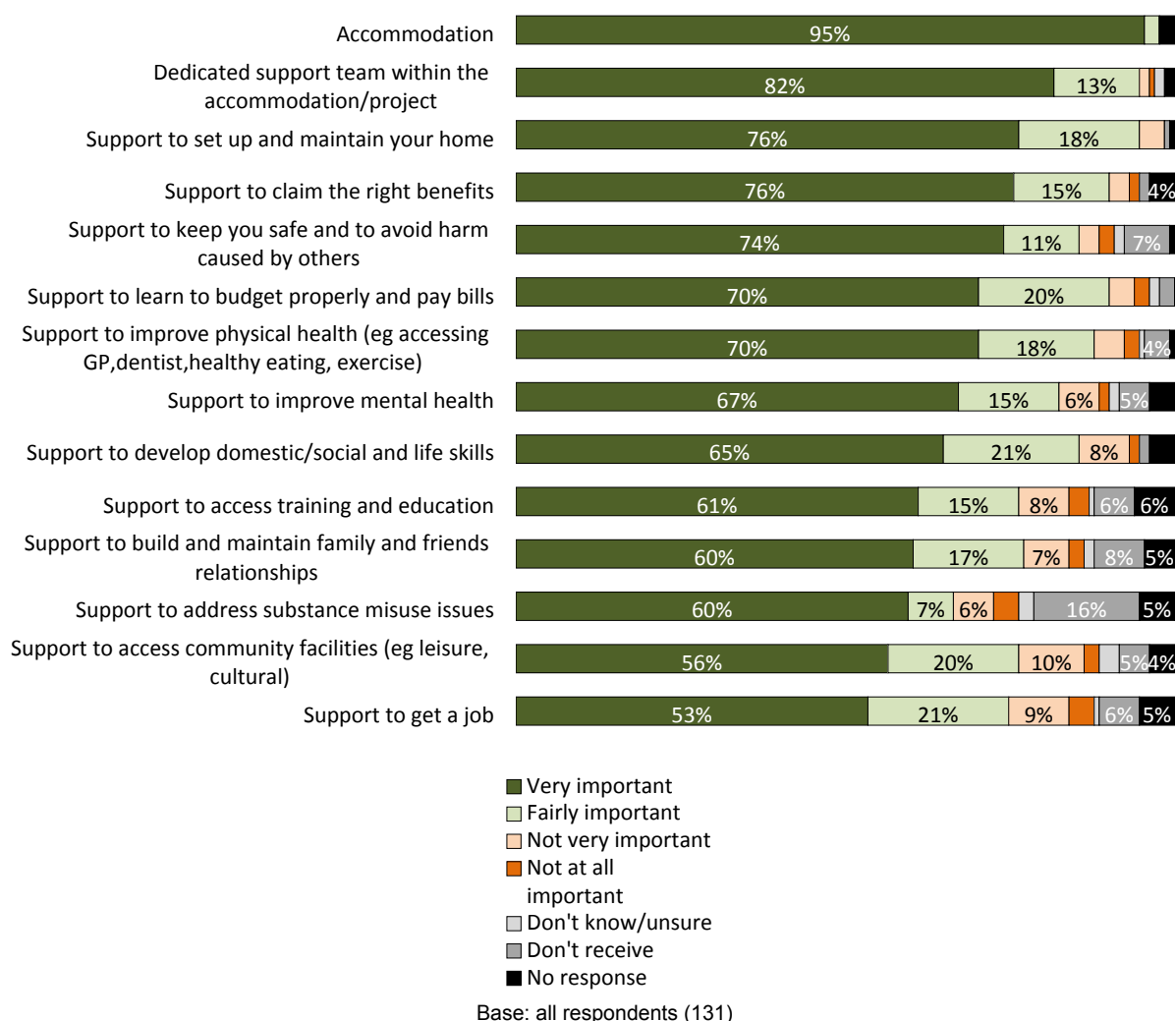
	single people who are homeless	people with a history of offending	people with substance misuse issues	people who are homeless (families, single people and young people)	No Response
Support to claim the right benefits	21	24	17	51	1
Support to learn to budget properly and pay bills	24	23	17	46	1
Support to improve physical health (e.g. accessing GP, dentist, healthy eating,	22	25	17	42	-
Support to set up and maintain your home	20	23	16	46	-
Support to keep you safe and to avoid harm caused by others	20	21	17	40	-
Support to develop domestic/social and life skills	20	23	17	36	-
Support to access community facilities (e.g. leisure, cultural)	15	23	17	38	-
Support to access training and education	21	20	17	34	-
Support to improve mental health	18	20	17	36	1
Support to build and maintain relationships with family and friends	14	21	17	31	-
Support to get a job	14	20	15	26	-
Support to address substance misuse issues	14	19	17	24	-
No response	-	-	-	1	-
Total no of responses	27	27	18	58	1

Please note the response from the all the client groups have been combined together in presented in the following section. Also the figure presented in this section are in % of responses, not as a count of responses as in the other sections.

Respondents were asked about how important different aspects of the service are to them.

Respondents were most likely to say that: accommodation (97%); dedicated support team within the accommodation / project (95%); support to set up and maintain your home (94%); support to claim right benefits (91%); and support to budget properly and pay bills (90%) are very important and fairly important aspects of the service to them.

Chart 1 - How important are the following aspects of the service to you?



Respondents were then asked what they think that people who need this type of service would do in the future, if this service ended.

Single people who are homeless (27)

Respondents were most likely to say that if this service ended then they would: sleep on the streets/homeless (19); stay in unsafe /inappropriate accommodation (14); seek help about housing from the district council (housing) (14); and seek help about care from Lancashire County Council (social services) (11).

People with a history of offending (27)

Respondents were most likely to say that if this service ended then they would: sleep on the streets/homeless (27); stay in unsafe /inappropriate accommodation (23); seek help about housing from the district council (housing) (15); and seek help from family/friends (15).

People with substance misuse issues (18)

Respondents were most likely to say that if this service ended then they would: stay in unsafe /inappropriate accommodation (17); sleep on the streets/homeless (13); and seek help about housing from the district council (Housing) (9).

People who are homeless (families, single people and young people) (58)

Respondents were most likely to say that if this service ended then they would: sleep on the streets/homeless (37); stay in unsafe /inappropriate accommodation (35); seek help about housing from the district council (housing) (34); and seek help from family/friends (27).

Table 2 - If this service ended, what do you think that people who need this type of service would do in the future?

	single people who are homeless	people with a history of offending	people with substance misuse issues	homeless (families, single people and young people)	No response
Stay in unsafe/inappropriate accommodation	14	23	17	35	-
Sleep on the streets/homeless	19	27	13	37	1
Seek help about housing from the District Council (Housing)	14	15	9	34	1
Seek help from family/friends	7	15	6	27	1
Seek help about care from Lancashire County Council (Social Services)	11	8	7	24	-
Seek help from CAB (Citizen Advice Bureau) or another advice agency	9	10	4	18	-
Seek help from the Police	5	6	3	5	-
Other comment	1	3	1	5	-
Total no of responses	27	27	18	58	1

Respondents were then asked for their feedback and comments about how this proposal will affect them.

Single people who are homeless (27)

One third of respondents (9) said that without service they would be homeless/nowhere to live. Over one fifth of respondents (5) said general positive comment about the service/support received (5).

People with a history of offending (27)

Two fifth of respondents (16) said that without service they would be homeless/nowhere to live and over one third of respondents (10) said that they would be committing crime/in prison.

People with substance misuse issues (18)

One third of respondents (9) said that they would turn to drugs /alcohol and less than third respondents (8) said general positive comment about the service/support received.

People who are homeless (families, single people and young people) (58)

Nearly two third of respondents (38) chose not to respond to this question and almost one in six respondents (10) said that without this service they would be homeless/nowhere to live.

Table 3 - Please provide any further feedback or comments about how the proposal will affect you in the box below.

	single people who are homeless	people with a history of offending	people with substance misuse issues	people who are homeless (families, single people and young people)	No Response
Without service I/we would be homeless/ nowhere to live	9	16	2	10	-
General positive comment about the service/support received	5	2	8	8	-
Turn to drugs/alcohol	3	4	9	1	-
Committing crime/in prison	-	10	4	1	-
General comment about removal of service being bad	3	2	3	4	-
Without service mental health would be impacted	2	2	1	1	-
Wouldn't be able to access the support needed (including benefits, dealing with forms, legal advice etc)	2	1	1	-	-
Wouldn't be able to access education	-	1	1	-	-
Suicide/death	1	-	1	1	-
Without service I'd be in a bad/unsafe situation	2	-	-	-	-
Other	1	-	1	-	-
Won't affect me	-	-	1	1	-
Would be separated from child	1	-	-	-	-
No response	5	5	1	38	1
Total	27	27	18	58	1

Respondents were then asked to name their current short term accommodation support provider. The results are presented below in the table with number of responses.

Table 4 - What is the name of your current supported accommodation service provider?

	Supported accommodation for single people who are homeless	Supported accommodation for homeless families	Supported accommodation for people with a history of offending	Supported accommodation for people with substance misuse issues	Supported accommodation for people who are homeless (families, single people and young people)	No response
Aldcliffe Supported Housing	-	-	-	8	-	-
Astley Lodge	-	-	19	-	-	-
Cotswold	-	-	-	-	13	-
Elizabeth Street Project	-	-	-	-	7	-
Foundations	14	-	-	-	-	-
Fox St Community	6	-	-	-	-	-
George Williams House	-	-	-	-	9	-
Langley House Trust	-	-	4	-	-	-
Mill Bank Court	-	-	-	-	28	-
Oaktree House Lancaster	5	-	-	-	-	-
St James Housing	-	-	1	10	-	-
Stonham	-	-	3	-	-	-
No response	2	-	-	-	1	1
Total	27	0	27	18	58	1

5.0 Other Responses

Other responses to the proposal

Many people also chose to respond to the consultation in other ways. For example, sending an email, or signing a petition.

5.1 Other responses

8 comments specific to the services covered in this report were received as part of the wider general consultation held prior to Full Council. These included 3 residents, 2 employees of provider organisations and 3 provider organisations. There were also other more generic responses which covered all SP services.

In addition, there were approximately 2 letters from MPs, 1 letter from a member of the public and 1 from a district council

The responses raised the following concerns regarding the budget proposals:

- Services prevent homelessness
- Cuts would lead to an increase in the use of B&B
- Services help people address the mental health issues associated with homelessness
- Increased demand for statutory services e.g. health, police and other public services
- Negative impact on teenage parents who require housing and support
- Services prevent re-offending when people leave prison by giving individuals the skills and belief that they can make the changes needed to stay out of prison

Appendix 1: Demographic breakdown

Table 5- Are you...?

	%	Count
Male	59%	77
Female	35%	46
No response	6%	8
Total	100%	131

Table 6- Have you ever identified as transgender?

	%	Count
Yes	3%	4
No	92%	120
Prefer not to say	2%	3
No response	3%	4
Total	100%	131

Table 7- What was your age on your last birthday?

	%	Count
16-17	11%	15
18-21	18%	24
22-25	8%	10
26-34	21%	28
35-49	31%	40
50-64	8%	11
65-74	2%	2
75+	0%	0
No response	1%	1
Total	100%	131

Table 8 - Are you a deaf person or do you have a disability?

	%	Count
Yes	19%	25
No	80%	105
No response	1%	1
Total	100%	131

Table 9- Which best describes your ethnic background?

	%	Count
English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	90%	118
Irish	1%	1
Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0%	0
Eastern European	1%	1
Caribbean	0%	0
African	2%	2
Indian	1%	1
Pakistani	2%	2
Bangladeshi	0%	0
Chinese	0%	0
White and Black Caribbean	2%	3
White and Black African	1%	1
White and Asian	0%	0
Arab	0%	0
Other	1%	1
Total	100%	131

Table 10- What is your religion?

	%	Count
No religion	56%	74
Christian (including C of E, Catholic, Protestant and all other denominations)	36%	47
Buddhist	0%	0
Hindu	1%	1
Jewish	0%	0
Muslim	2%	3
Sikh	0%	0
Any other religion	2%	2
No response	3%	4
Total	100%	131

Table 11- Are you in a marriage or civil partnership?

	%	Count
Marriage	2%	3
Civil partnership	0%	0
Prefer not to say	5%	7
None of these	91%	119
No response	2%	2
Total	100%	131

Table 12- How would you describe your sexual orientation?

	%	Count
Straight (heterosexual)	87%	114
Bisexual	2%	3
Gay man	3%	4
Lesbian/gay woman	0%	0
Other	1%	1
Prefer not to say	5%	6
No response	2%	3
Total	100%	131

Table 13- In which district do you live in Lancashire?

District	%	Count
Burnley	5%	7
Chorley	27%	35
Fylde	1%	1
Hyndburn	8%	11
Lancaster	10%	13
Pendle	1%	1
Preston	37%	48
Ribble Valley	1%	1
Rossendale	0%	0
South Ribble	0%	0
West Lancashire	0%	0
Wyre	9%	12
No response	2%	2
Total	100%	131

Table 14- Are there any children or young people in your household aged under 20?

	%	Count
No children aged under 20	48%	63
Yes, aged under 5	18%	24
No response	14%	18
Yes, aged 17-19	5%	7
No, but expecting	8%	10
Yes, aged 5-8	5%	6
Yes, aged 12-16	4%	5
Yes, aged 9-11	2%	3
Total no of children		55

Table 15- Are there any disabled young people in your household aged 20-25?

	%	Count
Yes	7%	9
No	90%	118
No response	3%	4
Total	100%	131

Appendix 2: Provider responses

Table 16- Providers responses by client groups

	Single People who are homeless	Homeless Families	People with history of offending	People with substance misuse	People who are homeless (families, single people and young people)
Provider 1			x		
Provider 2				x	
Provider 3					x
Provider 4			x		
Provider 5	x				
Provider 6					X
Provider 7	x		x	x	x
Provider 8		x			
Provider 9	x		x	x	
Provider 10	x				
Total	4	1	4	3	3

Table 17- changes to services

	Service Ceases	Service to be reviewed	Examining options for alternative funding	Service at risk	The provider already is or there is potential for drawing down housing management (no support)	Services continues without SP	Reduction in staffing and services (staff redundancies)	Increase in the demand on Public services (More ill health and greater access to health services, Criminal justice systems, CSC, A&E)	High risk people being left on the streets (offenders)	Service only available to people with additional needs (MH)	Committed to delivering the service, planning application to build new bespoke service	Threat to Public safety (increase offending)	District council will need to seek alternative homeless provision	LCC to provide info on managing service contract ends	Customers are afforded the right options and treated fairly if they are to lose their accommodation	Refer Homeless Families with child protection to LCC	Welcome opportunity to discuss with LCC the option of a contract cut and for the provider to seek match funding	Interested in talks with LCC of how the provider might be able to help LCC meet their statutory duties to children
Provider 1	X		X		X													
Provider 2																		
Provider 3	X	X		X	X		X	X								X	X	X
Provider 4			X	X					X	X		X						
Provider 5						X												
Provider 6			X								X		X	X	X			
Provider 7		X	X		X	X		X										
Provider 8	X	X		X														
Provider 9	X	X	X	X	X				X									
Provider 10	X	X					X											
Total	5	5	5	4	4	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table 18- impact on service users

	Disagree with cutting funding for SP services	Increase in crime/Re-offending and returning to prison	More social problems (drug & alcohol and addiction problems)	Will not maintain substance misuse free lifestyle	Increase in rough sleeping, street homelessness	Increase in the demand on Public services (More ill health and greater access to health services, Criminal justice systems, CSC, A&E)	Significant risks of harm or deaths	More severe mental health problems	Unsettling for communities	Greater worklessness	More failed tenancies	Feel like we have been setup to fail	Changes to welfare reforms means this group cannot access accommodation unless they are in a shared house	Pressure on financial resources	Lack of suitable accommodation and support	No impact on clients	More people not attending education and training	Reliant on peer support	Unsafe Networks	Explore alternative funding	Increasing the charges to HB is not a guaranteed measure as HB depts. are under pressure (changes to welfare reforms)	Running services is becoming more and more difficult	Vulnerable people moving into poor quality accommodation	No financial means to pay deposit	Danger of vulnerable children slipping through the net	Supported accommodation allows those families who have no income or significant debt a period of stability and support
Provider 1	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x															
Provider 2	x																	x								
Provider 3	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x								x	x	x	x
Provider 4	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x																	
Provider 5														x		x				x						
Provider 6														x	x						x	x				
Provider 7	x	x	x	x			x					x						x								

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Provider 8	x	x	x	x	x		x																				
Provider 9	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x					x										
Provider 10	x	x	x	x	x	x				x			x														
Total	8	7	7	7	5	5	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table 19- impact on organisation

	Service closure	Significant impact (loss of income)	Reduced Service	Staff at risk of redundancies	Restructure of the organisation	Review services	Support only available to high risk offenders with source of funding	High risk offenders onto the streets	High risk offenders onto the streets smaller organisations are likely to cease to exist	Move some of the costs to eligible service charge	Provision around intensive housing management	Threat to public safety	Potential for modifying the use of the building	Limiting future options for both commissioners and clients	Increase and repeat homelessness	Increased number of people misusing drugs and alcohol	Anti-social behaviour and domestic abuse are not able to be resolved as a result of the lack of supported accommodation	Increase in number of evictions due to not being able to manage
Provider 1	X	X							X					X				
Provider 2					X					X	X							
Provider 3	X		X	X		X												
Provider 4				X			X	X				X						
Provider 5					X	X												
Provider 6	X	X	X															
Provider 7																		
Provider 8	X	X	X															
Provider 9	X	X											X					
Provider 10	X	X	X	X	X		X	X							X	X	X	X
Total	6	5	4	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Tabel 20- impact on the wider community

	Increase in Community safety issues	Increase in the demand on Public services (More ill health and greater access to health services, Criminal justice systems, CSC, A&E)	Increase in the number of rough sleepers	Expect an increase in offending behaviour, substance use and mental health conditions	Greater poverty (unemployment)	Lack of direct support provision	False economy	Increased safeguarding risks	Clients will still receive a service they need	Reduce homeless provision	Negative long term impact	Increase in risk to vulnerable groups	Falling house prices	Cost shunting	Undermines the preventative work done by local authorities over the years	Increased risk to multiple agencies	Increased demand in housing	No specialist support	Providing supported accommodation is cheaper than paying for emergency services	Supported accommodation prevents homelessness	Supported accommodation creates safer communities
Provider 1				X																	
Provider 2						X			X												
Provider 3	X	X		X			X	X											X	X	X
Provider 4	X	X			X																
Provider 5										X	X										
Provider 6		X	X																		
Provider 7	X		X		X								X								
Provider 8	X	X	X			X						X		X	X						
Provider 9	X	X	X	X	X																
Provider 10	X	X					X	X								X	X	X			
Total	6	6	4	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table 21- other comments

	Increase in the demand on Public services (More ill health and greater access to health services, Criminal justice systems, CSC, A&E)	False economy	Increase in community safety issues	Closure of services	Increase in the number of rough sleepers	SP services are vital	Expect an increase in offending behaviour, substance use and mental health conditions.	Will not be able to manage high risk offenders safely in the community	Boom or Bust approach (LCC should have planned ahead)	Awaiting information on CaUNSS	Provider has written to elected members during this consultation period to demonstrate the potential unintended costs relating to having to take children into the care of the local authority
Provider 1	X	X		X							
Provider 2											
Provider 3	X	X	X	X		X					X
Provider 4							X	X			
Provider 5									X		
Provider 6										X	
Provider 7											
Provider 8			X		X						
Provider 9	X		X		X	X	X				
Provider 10	X	X									
Total	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1

Appendix 3: Districts and stakeholders responses

Table 22- Providers responses by client groups

	Single People who are homeless	Homeless Families	People with history of offending	People with substance misuse	People who are homeless (families, single people and young people)
Stakeholder 1	x		x	x	x
District 1	x	x			x
District 2		x		x	
District 3	x	x	x	x	
District 4	x	x	x	x	x
District 5	x		x		x
District 6	x	x	x	x	
District 7	x	x	x	x	x
District 8	x	x	x	x	x
District 9		x	x	x	x
Total	8	8	8	8	7

Table 23- impact on service users

	May reach crisis point due to a lack of available, accessible, supported accommodation	Increase in the demand on Public services (More ill health and greater access to health services, Criminal justice systems, CSC, A&E)
Stakeholder 1		
District 1	X	x
District 2		
District 3		
District 4		
District 5		
District 6		
District 7		
District 8		
District 9		
Total	1	1

Table 24- impact on organisations

	Increase in the demand on Public services (More ill health and greater access to health services, Criminal justice systems, CSC, A&E)	Unsuitable temporary accommodation (expensive)	Increased use of B & B	People not having the ability to sustain a tenancy in the future (downward spiral into homelessness)	Increase in rough sleepers and repeat homelessness	Additional requests for assistance from the Council's Housing Needs service	Current service prevents homelessness	To be in appropriate accommodation is seen as the bed rock for people to improve their health and wellbeing	Potential to lead into increase in safeguarding and care proceedings	Reduced ability to secure and maintain employment, education and training with no suitable accommodation	Access to affordable accommodation is limited and without support being in place many vulnerable households will struggle to source and maintain accommodation	Negative impact on lives of families and vulnerable people (who may have protected characteristics)	More substance misusers on the street adding to chaotic lives	Increase in social isolation & loneliness	Huge challenge to districts with changes to welfare reforms	The confidence of landlords to accept vulnerable people as tenants will reduce as they will have had no opportunity to manage their needs with support	Loss of tenancy's	Without stable accommodation vulnerable people will be much more costly in terms of chaotic lifestyles
Stakeholder 1	x				x							x	x					x
District 1	x	x	x	x														
District 2	x	x	x			x												
District 3	x	x	x	x		x		x										
District 4		x	x	x	x	x												
District 5																		
District 6	x	x	x	x			x	x							x			
District 7	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x		
District 8	x			x	x	x			x	x	x			x				
District 9	x		x		x		x		x	x			x				x	
Total	8	6	6	6	5	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1

Table 25- impact on the wider community

	Increase in neighbourhood nuisance	Increase in Community safety issues	Fail tenancy	Increase demand on public sector services (Accident & emergency services etc.)	Increase in Street Homelessness	False economy	Increased risk to multiple agencies	Increase in offending behaviour	Increased safeguarding risks	Closure of services	Increase in Child protection (child sexual exploitation)	Potential increase in looked after children	Increase in family breakdowns	Lack of support may lead to household leaving the service	Due to very low amount of accommodation the impact on the wider community would be expected to be relatively low	Leave unused empty building (empty properties)	Undermines early action and prevention programmes	harder for existing clients to address substance misuse and addictions	Loss of safe accommodation	Potential loss of trusted multi-commissioned services	Increase in number of evictions of tenants who are not able manage their tenancies.	Greater poverty (more debt, unemployment, exclusion from the community)
Stakeholder 1	X	X		X																		
District 1	X	X	X	X		X		X														
District 2	X	X								X						X						
District 3	X	X	X											X	X							
District 4																						
District 5	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X														
District 6																						
District 7	X		X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X									
District 8	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X		
District 9	X				X				X												X	X
Total	8	6	5	5	4	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table 26- other comments

	Very concerned with significant level of reductions	Potential risk to those who are in great need of the service	Increase demand on public sector services (Accident & emergency services etc)	It is wrong and will condemn many vulnerable people to homelessness
Stakeholder 1			x	x
District 1				
District 2				
District 3	x	x		
District 4				
District 5				
District 6	x			
District 7				
District 8	x	x		
District 9			x	
Total	3	2	2	1