

Appendix L

Short term supported accommodation consultation 2016 – young people and teenage parents

Report



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1. Executive summary

This report summarises the responses to Lancashire County Council's short term supported accommodation for young people and teenage parent's consultation 2016.

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

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.

The fieldwork ran for twelve weeks from 21 April until 17 July 2016. In total, 163 completed questionnaires were returned. 158 responses were received from service users of supported accommodation for young people and 5 responses were received from service users of supported accommodation for teenage parents.

A separate questionnaire was sent to Lancashire's 12 district councils, all providers and stakeholders. We received a response from 8 providers, 4 stakeholders and 8 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: exploring options for alternative delivery methods (5), alternative funding (5) and end of service (5).
- The top mentions from responding providers for the impact on services users were: fewer accommodation options for young people (5), homelessness/rough sleeping /sofa surfing (5), reduction of support/lack of intensive /specialist support to meet needs(4) and substance misuse (4).
- The top mentions from responding providers for the impact on their organisation were: closure (5), redundancy/job losses (4), fewer move on options /risk of bed blocking and impact on organisation (3) and financial risk (3).
- The top mentions from responding providers for the impact on the community were: increased levels of crime/anti-social behaviour/impact on police/probation (6), increased use of primary and acute health care eg walk in

centres, accident and emergency (5); and increased demand for support from health eg mental health, substance misuse (5).

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 in young people services were; increased homelessness/ rough sleeping /sofa surfing (8), lack of support to develop life skills and tenancy skills (8), reduction in supported accommodation to meet needs of young people/reduction in level of support (7) and increased levels of mental health issues (5).
- The top mentions from responding districts and stakeholders for the impact on services users in teenage parent's services were: increased homelessness/ rough sleeping /sofa surfing (4); and reduction in supported accommodation to meet needs of young people/reduction in level of support (3).
- The top mentions from responding districts and stakeholders for the impact on their organisation (young people services) were: increased pressure on district homeless teams/increased level of presentations (7), increased use of temporary accommodation eg bed and breakfast /financial cost implications (7) and increase levels of homelessness (4).
- The top mentions from responding districts and stakeholders for the impact on their organisation (teenage parent's services) were: increased pressure on district homeless teams/increased level of presentations (5), increased use of temporary accommodation eg bed and breakfast /financial cost implications (4) and increase levels of homelessness (3).
- The top mentions from responding districts and stakeholders for the impact on community due to closure of young people services were: increased level of homelessness/ repeat homelessness/ sofa surfing (5), increased pressure on emergency acute services eg NHS, Police (4); and community safety issues eg ASB, offending, neighbourhood impact (4).
- The top mentions from responding districts and stakeholders for the impact on community due to closure of teenage parents services were: increased level of homelessness/ repeat homelessness/ sofa surfing (3), increased pressure on emergency acute services eg NHS, Police (3), increased levels of visible/entrenched rough sleeping (3); and increase in number of looked after children/increased demand for support from social care/children's care (3).

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 (93%); support to learn to budget properly and pay bills (93%); support to set up and maintain your home (89%) and support to access training and education (88%).

- Respondents were most likely to say that: accommodation (99%); support to set up and maintain your home (97%); dedicated support team within the accommodation/project (96%); support to claim right benefits (95%); and support to budget properly and pay bills (94%) are important¹ 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 (80%); stay in unsafe/inappropriate accommodation (77%); seek help from family and friends (67%); and seek help from district council (housing) (62%).
- More than two fifth of respondents (44%) said that without service they would be homeless/have nowhere to live. Nearly one sixth of respondents (17%) said general comment about the removal of service being bad. Over one on eighth respondents (12%) said general positive comment about the service/support received and without service mental health would be impacted.

¹ Very important and fairly important

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.

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 short term supported accommodation services for young people and teenage parents. An online version of the questionnaire could also be accessed from www.lancashire.gov.uk.

The fieldwork ran for twelve weeks from 11 April until 17 July 2016. Paper copies of the questionnaire, with a reply envelope, were sent to service users. In total, 163 completed questionnaires were returned. 158 responses were received from service users of supported accommodation for young people and 5 responses were received from service users of supported accommodation for teenage parents.

A separate online questionnaire was made available to Lancashire's 12 district councils, providers and stakeholders. This questionnaire was 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 8 providers that responded to the supported accommodation consultation for young people and teenage parents were Progress Housing, Stepping Stone Project, Pendle Action for the Community, The Salvation Army, Fylde Coast YMCA, M3 Ltd, Sleaf Ltd and Barnardo's. 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;

- exploring options for alternative delivery methods (5);
- alternative funding (5); and
- end of service (5).

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

- fewer accommodation options for young people (5);
- homelessness/rough sleeping /sofa surfing (5);
- reduction of support/lack of intensive /specialist support to meet needs(4); and
- substance misuse (4).

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

- closure (5);
- redundancy/job losses (4);
- fewer move on options /risk of bed blocking and impact on organisation(3) and
- financial risk (3)

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

- increased levels of crime/anti-social behaviour/impact on police/ probation (6);
- increased use of primary and acute health care eg walk in centres, accident and emergency (5); and
- increased demand for support from health eg mental health, substance misuse (5).

4.2 Districts and stakeholders responses

The 8 districts and 4 stakeholders who responded to the supported accommodation consultation for young people and teenage parents were Burnley, Hyndburn, Pendle, Chorley, Preston, Lancaster, South Ribble, Ribble Valley, Sleaf Householder, Foxton Centre, Great Places and one anonymous. The main issues raised in their responses are summarised below.

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

Further details of stakeholder responses are presented in appendix 3.

4.2.1 Key findings

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

Young People

- increased homelessness/ rough sleeping /sofa surfing (8);
- lack of support to develop life skills and tenancy skills (8);
- reduction in supported accommodation to meet needs of young people/reduction in level of support (7); and
- increased levels of mental health issues (5).

Teenage Parents

- increased homelessness/ rough sleeping /sofa surfing (4); and
- reduction in supported accommodation to meet needs of young people/reduction in level of support (3).

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

Young People

- increased pressure on district homeless teams/increased level of presentations (7);
- increased use of temporary accommodation eg bed and breakfast /financial cost implications(7); and
- increased levels of homelessness (4).

Teenage Parents

- increased pressure on district homeless teams/increased level of presentations (5);
- increased use of temporary accommodation eg bed and breakfast /financial cost implications(4); and
- increase levels of homelessness (3).

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

Young People

- increased level of homelessness/ repeat homelessness/ sofa surfing (5);
- increased pressure on emergency acute services eg NHS, Police (4); and
- community safety issues eg ASB, offending, neighbourhood impact (4).

Teenage Parents

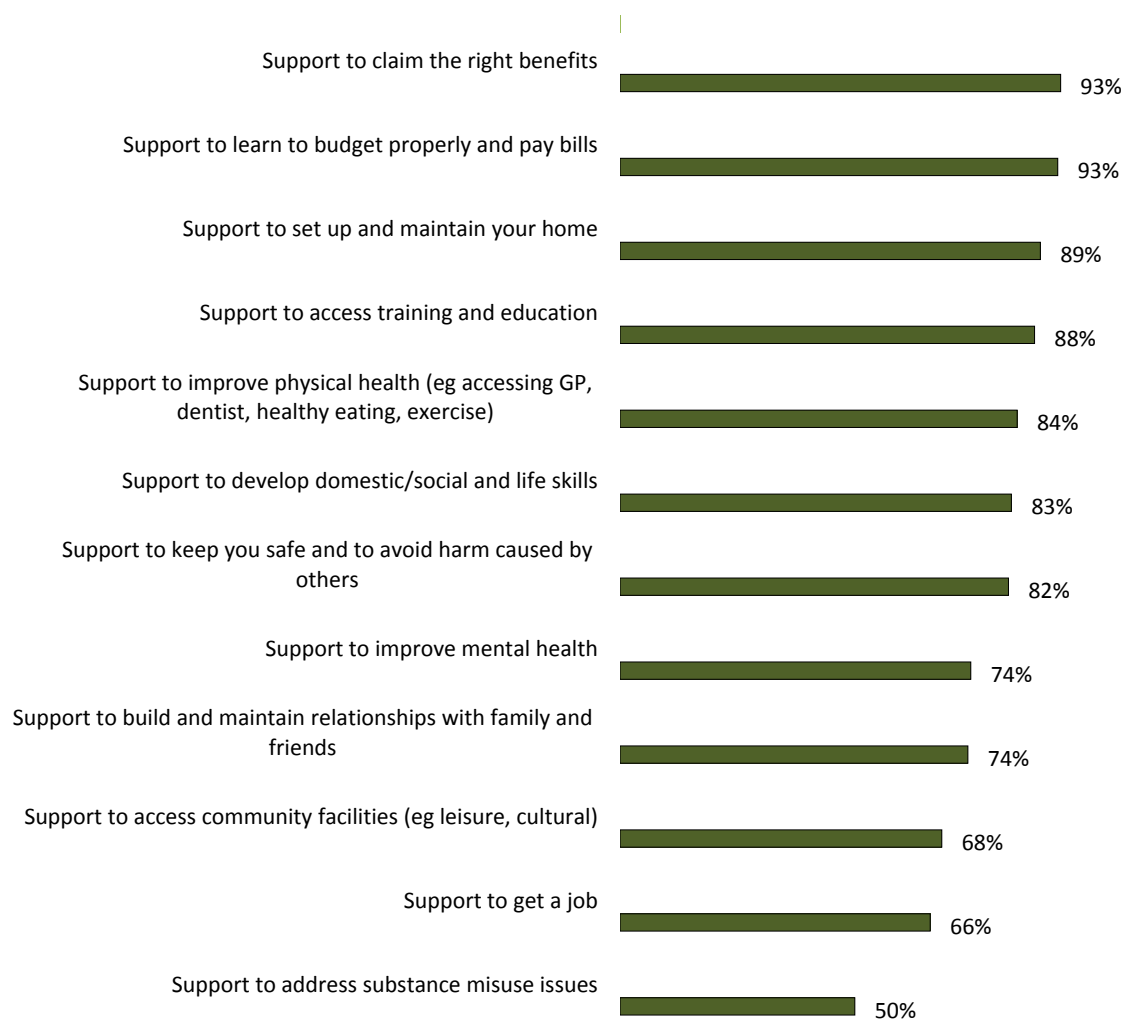
- increased level of homelessness/ repeat homelessness/ sofa surfing (3);
- increased pressure on emergency acute services eg NHS, Police (3);
- increased levels of visible/entrenched rough sleeping (3); and
- increase in number of looked after children/increased demand for support from social care/children's care (3).

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.

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 (93%); support to learn to budget properly and pay bills (93%); support to set up and maintain your home (89%) and support to access training and education (88%).

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

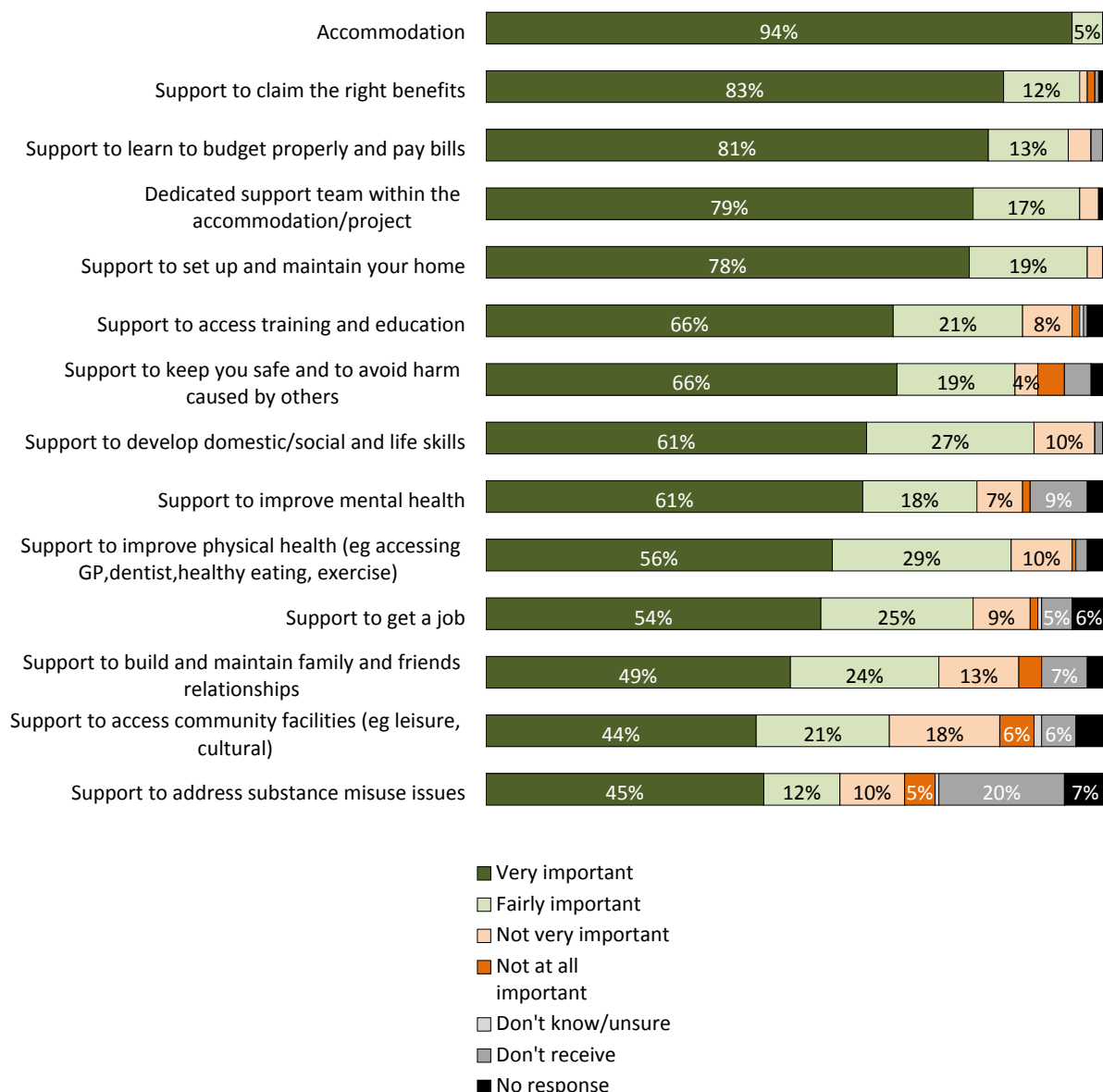


Base: all respondents (163)

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

Respondents were most likely to say that: accommodation (99%); support to set up and maintain your home (97%); dedicated support team within the accommodation/project (96%); support to claim right benefits (95%); and support to budget properly and pay bills (94%) are important² aspects of the service to them.

Chart 2 - How important are the following aspects of the service to you?



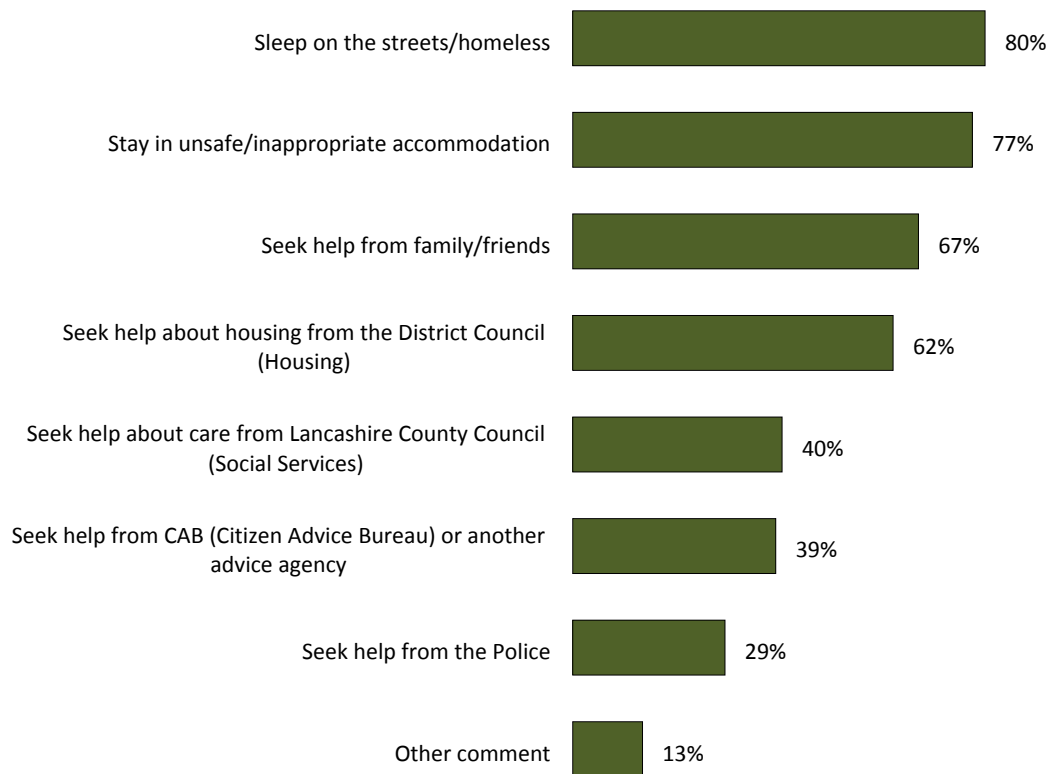
Base: all respondents (163)

² Very important and fairly important

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

Respondents were most likely to say that if this service ended then they would; sleep on the streets/homeless (80%); stay in unsafe/inappropriate accommodation (77%); seek help from family and friends (67%); and seek help from district council (housing) (62%).

Chart 3 - If this service ended, what do you think that people who need this type of service would do in the future?

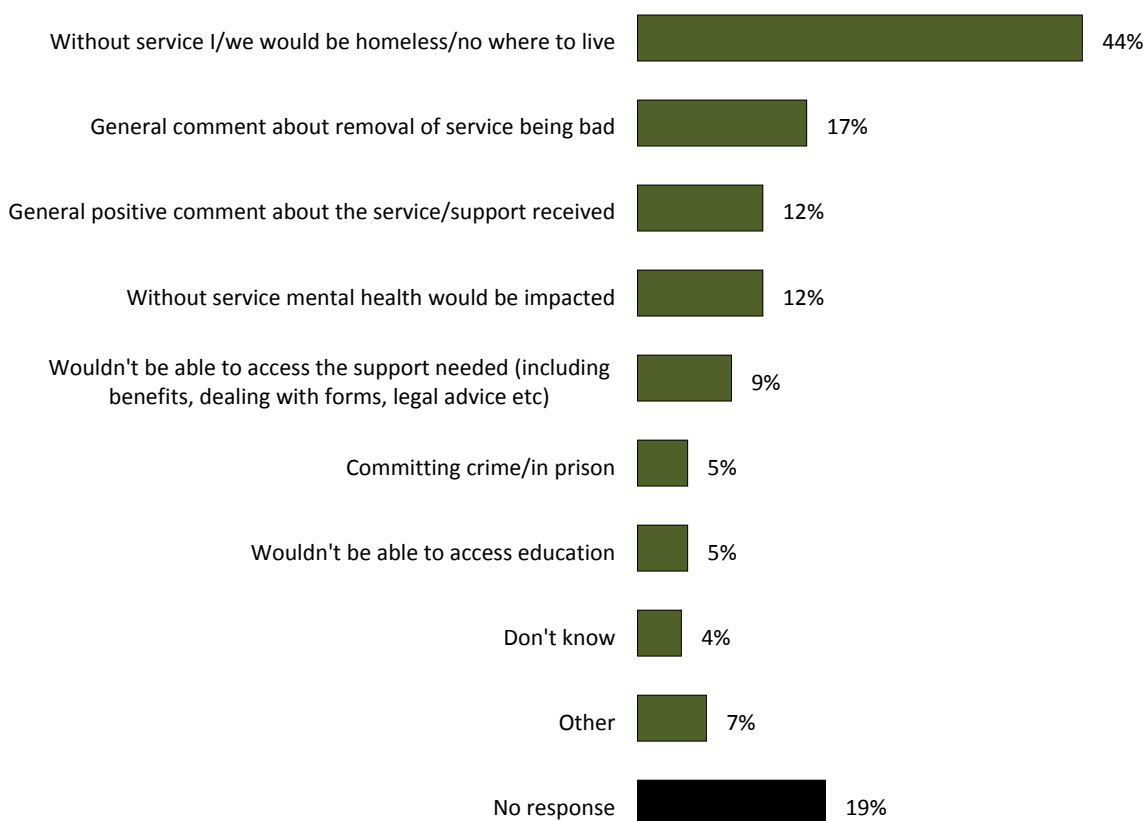


Base: all respondents (163)

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

More than two fifth of respondents (44%) said that without the service they would be homeless/have nowhere to live. Nearly one sixth of respondents (17%) had a general comment about the removal of the service being bad. Over one on eighth respondents (12%) said general positive comment about the service/support received and without the service their mental health would be impacted.

Chart 4 - Please provide any further feedback or comments about how the proposal will affect you in the box below.



Base: all respondents (161)

5. Other responses to the proposal

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

5.1 Other responses

Other responses received included 33 responses from a range of Lancashire residents including one MP; a Hyndburn Borough Council Councillor; 6 service users; members of voluntary and community organisations and employees of providers and representatives of district councils. There were 7 anonymous comments. Among the comments received a high proportion concerned the Crossroads young people's service in Hyndburn. The combined comments from all respondent have been summarised below.

In all responses but one there was widespread opposition to the potential loss of young people's supported accommodation services due to the impact that this would have in increasing street homelessness, increasing the burden on other statutory services and increasing future costs. Some respondents also commented on the particular impact on young people aged 18 plus that would be created by restricting future provision of services to 16 and 17 year olds only. There were concerns that there were few other options for young people particularly with the combined impact of planned welfare reform and a recurring theme that young people needed safe and secure accommodation in which to live and develop independent living skills. Some providers commented on the increasing complexity of young people's needs and there were several comments about the future increased demand for statutory services if services closed or were not able to support these young people effectively in future. Many respondents commented more generally on the need to invest in the future of young people to enable them to overcome damage in early life and become happy, contributing members of society.

A few respondents commented on the potential job losses that would result from any proposed reduction in funding or closure of services.

In the case of the respondent who responded that they were supportive of the closure of young people's services this view concerned the Crossroads service at Hyndburn which they believed had a negative impact on the local community and neighbours.

Appendix 1: Demographic breakdown

Table 1 - What is the name of your current supported accommodation service provider?

	Supported accommodation for young people	Supported accommodation for teenage parents
2A High Street	1	-
Bay 6	15	-
Birchwood Centre	15	-
Burnley Accommodation Scheme	11	-
Crossroads	7	-
Fielden House	5	-
George Williams House	3	-
Lancashire Dispersed Housing	36	-
M3 Project	10	5
Parker House	5	-
Preston City Foyer	2	-
Safe Space	23	-
Stepping Stones	1	-
Supported Lodgings	4	-
The Bridge	9	-
The Mill	5	-
The Sidings	5	-
No response	1	-
Total	158	5

Table 2- Are you...?

	%	Count
Male	47%	77
Female	49%	80
No response	4%	6
Total	100%	163

Table 3- Have you ever identified as transgender?

	%	Count
Yes	4%	6
No	93%	151
Prefer not to say	2%	3
No response	2%	3
Total	100%	163

Table 4- What was your age on your last birthday?

	%	Count
16-17	25%	41
18-21	60%	97
22-25	13%	22
50-64	1%	1
No response	1%	2
Total	100%	163

Table 5 - Are you a deaf person or do you have a disability?

	%	Count
Yes	10%	16
No	89%	145
No response	1%	2
Total	100%	163

Table 6- Which best describes your ethnic background?

	%	Count
English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	87%	141
Eastern European	1%	2
Caribbean	1%	1
African	1%	1
Pakistani	2%	3
Bangladeshi	2%	3
Chinese	1%	1
White and Black Caribbean	2%	3
White and Asian	2%	3
No response	3%	5
Total	100%	163

Table 7- What is your religion?

	%	Count
No religion	75%	122
Christian (including C of E, Catholic, Protestant and all other denominations)	17%	28
Buddhist	1%	2
Muslim	4%	6
Any other religion	2%	4
No response	1%	1
Total	100%	163

Table 8- Are you in a marriage or civil partnership?

	%	Count
Marriage	-	-
Civil partnership	1%	2
Prefer not to say	2%	3
None of these	94%	151
No response	2%	4
Total	100%	163

Table 9- How would you describe your sexual orientation?

	%	Count
Straight (heterosexual)	80%	130
Bisexual	9%	15
Gay man	1%	2
Lesbian/gay woman	5%	8
Other	2%	3
Prefer not to say	2%	3
No response	1%	2
Total	100%	163

Table 10- In which district do you live in Lancashire?

District	%	Count
Burnley	13%	22
Chorley	9%	14
Fylde	-	-
Hyndburn	14%	23
Lancaster	1%	1
Pendle	16%	26
Preston	3%	5
Ribble Valley	3%	5
Rossendale	13%	22
South Ribble	13%	22
West Lancashire	9%	15
Wyre	5%	8
Total	100%	163

Tablec11- Are there any children or young people in your household aged under 20?

	%	Count
No children aged under 20	60%	98
Yes, aged under 5	3%	5
No response	14%	23
Yes, aged 5-8	-	-
Yes, aged 12-16	2%	4
Yes, aged 9-11	-	-
Yes, aged 17-19	15%	24
No, but expecting	6%	10
Total	100%	164

Table 12- Are there any disabled young people in your household aged 20-25?

	%	Count
Yes	9%	15
No	84%	137
No response	7%	11
Total	100%	163

Appendix 2: Provider responses

Table 13- changes to services

		Exploring options for alternative delivery methods	Alternative funding	End of Service	Reduced Support	Focus on 16/17 year olds only	Not sure due to lack of clarity around funding proposals	Housing Management Funding only	Diversification into other service areas
Young People	Provider 1			X	X				
	Provider 2	X	X	X		X	X		
	Provider 3	X	X	X	X	X	X		
	Provider 4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	Provider 5								
	Provider 6	X	X	X					X
	Provider 7	X	X						
	Provider 8								
	Total	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	1
Teenage Parents									
	Provider 1	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	X
	Total	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1

Table 14- impact on service users

		Fewer accommodation options for young people	Homelessness/Rough Sleeping /Sofa Surfing	Reduction of support/lack of intensive /specialist support to meet needs	Substance Misuse	Inability to accommodate people with complex needs due to inadequate support	Crime/ASB	Mental Health	Increased use of unsuitable accommodation by young people eg bed and breakfast, HMO's	Les able to take up education, employment, training.	Increased trend for young people to present to other agencies in crisis for assessment/care/support	Increased use of acute services eg NHS, Police	Sexual Exploitation/	Closure/reduction in number /geographical spread of services	Fewer accommodation options for over 18's if reduced to 16/17 year olds only	Loss of emergency beds for young people in crisis/	Inability of young people to move out of mental health hospitals/bed blocking	Domestic violence	Lack of basic life skills training	Not sure due to lack of clarity on funding proposals	
Young People	Provider 1	X	X	X	X							X									
	Provider 2	X		X		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	
	Provider 5																				
	Provider 6	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X								
	Provider 7		X		X		X	X		X											
	Provider 8																				
	Total	5	5	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table 15- impact on organisation

		Closure	Redundancy/Job Losses	Fewer move on options /risk of bed blocking and impact on organisation	Financial risk	Increased demand for other internal services/lack of resources to meet needs	Reduced staffing levels/availability of support	Reduction in capacity/bed spaces	Housing management funding only /no support	Impact of savings in conflict with organisational values/ethics	Insufficient time to prepare for withdrawal of funding	Considering Judicial Review
Young People	Provider 1					x						
	Provider 2											
	Provider 3		x	x		x	x				x	x
	Provider 4	x		x	x				x	x		
	Provider 5	x	x	x	x							
	Provider 6	x			x							
	Provider 7	x	x									
	Provider 8	x	x				x	x				
	Total	5	4	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Teenage Parents	Provider 1	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 16- impact on the wider community

		Increased levels of Crime/Anti-social behaviour/impact on police/ probation	Increased use of primary and acute health care eg walk in centres, accident and emergency	Increased demand for support from health eg mental health, substance misuse	Increased homelessness/ rough sleeping /Sofa surfing	Increased levels of unemployment	Increased levels of domestic abuse	Increased use of inappropriate temporary accommodation eg caravans, bed and breakfast	Increased demand for support from Social Care/Children's Social Care	General increased demand for services from other agencies	Increased levels of sexual exploitation	Increased levels of Debt	Impact on inter-agency working
Young People	Provider 1	x	x	x			x						
	Provider 2												
	Provider 3	x	x	x	x		x	x					
	Provider 4	x	x		x		x		x	x	x		
	Provider 5	x	x	x	x	x				x			
	Provider 6	x	x	x	x	x		x	x			x	
	Provider 7	x		x		x							
	Provider 8					x							x
	Total	6	5	5	4	4	3	2	2	2	1	1	1
Teenage Parents													
	Provider 1	x	x	x	x	x		x	x			x	
	Total	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-

Table 17-other comments

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		Increased demand for statutory services/extra costs for Lancashire County Council	Short term view/ false Economy	Reduction in number of young people entitled to support if restricted to 16/17 year olds	Proposal for unitary council in East Lancashire	Case Studies provided to illustrate impact of savings	Formal representation to elected members	Appreciation for staff at Lancashire CC
Young People	Provider 1	x	x					
	Provider 2							
	Provider 3	x	x		x	x		
	Provider 4	x						
	Provider 5							
	Provider 6							
	Provider 7							x
	Provider 8	x		x			x	
	Total	4	2	1	1	1	1	1

Appendix 3: Districts and stakeholders responses

Table 18- impact on service users

		Increased homelessness/ rough sleeping /Sofa surfing	Lack of support to develop life skills and tenancy skills	Reduction in supported accommodation to meet needs of Young People/reduction in level of support	Increased levels of mental health issues	Increased levels of Crime/Anti-social behaviour	Increased vulnerability to sexual exploitation/ other abuse	Increased levels of Debt	Increased levels of Substance misuse	Increased levels of domestic abuse	Impact on ability to take up/maintain employment and training	Social Isolation/ loneliness /need to move away from links	Increased pressure on acute services	Increased Referrals/Costs of accommodation/ emergency accommodation for Children's Social Care	Increased levels of self-harm /suicide	Dismantling of current support pathways for young people	Lack of integrated support within supported housing services	Less support for most vulnerable and people with more complex needs	Importance of developing effective provision with retained statutory funds	Reduced option for care leavers after statutory duty ends	Impact will depend on Provider's response	Increase in pregnancy rates	
Young People	District 1	X	X	X																			
	District 2		X		X								X				X						
	District 3	X	X	X																	X		
	District 4	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X								
	District 5																		X				
	District 6			X										X		X							
	District 7	X	X	X	X	X	X			X								X		X			
	District 8	X	X	X	X	X			X		X	X											
	Stakeholder 1	X	X		X	X																X	
	Stakeholder 2	X		X			X																
	Stakeholder 3		X																				
	Stakeholder 4	X	X						X														
	Total		8	8	7	5	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

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		Teenage Parents																			
		Increased homelessness/ rough sleeping /Sofa surfing	Lack of support to develop life skills and tenancy skills	Reduction in supported accommodation to meet needs of Young People/reduction in level of support	Increased levels of mental health issues	Increased levels of Crime/Anti-social behaviour	Increased vulnerability to sexual exploitation/ other abuse	Increased levels of Debt	Increased levels of Substance misuse	Increased levels of domestic abuse	Impact of ability to take up/maintain employment and training	Social Isolation/ loneliness /need to move away from links	Increased pressure on acute services	Increased Referrals/Costs of accommodation/ emergency accommodation for Children's Social Care	Increased levels of self-harm /suicide	Dismantling of current support pathways for young people	Lack of integrated support within supported housing services	Less support for most vulnerable and people with more complex needs	Importance of developing effective provision with retained statutory funds	Reduced option for care leavers after statutory duty ends	Impact will depend on Provider's response
District 1	x	x	x																		x
District 2	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x							
District 3														x							
District 4	x	x	x	x	x	x			x									x		x	
District 5	x													x							
Stakeholder 1																					
Stakeholder 2																					
Stakeholder 3																					
Stakeholder 4																					
Total	4	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-

Table 19- impact on organisation

		Increased Pressure on District Homeless Teams/Increased level of presentations	Increased use of Temporary Accommodation eg bed and breakfast /Financial cost implications	Increase levels of homelessness	Increase in request for statutory assessments/Need to develop more formal agreements with LCC on Children's Act/Care Act assessments	Risk of more legal challenges from eg Shelter, Solicitors to gain homelessness priority status in order to gain exemption from single room shared room rent	Difficulty accessing general needs accommodation due to lack of support	Increased levels of eviction	Financial management risk	Increased demands on other internal services due to lack of support /lack of accommodation or lack of staff	Need to refer 16/17 year olds to Lancashire County Council	Lack of Move on Accommodation	job losses	Loss of experience	End of service
Young People	District 1	x	x	x											
	District 2	x	x												
	District 3	x	x												
	District 4	x	x	x	x	x	x					x			
	District 5	x	x	x				x							
	District 6	x	x								x				
	District 7	x	x	x	x	x	x	x							
	District 8								x	x					
	Stakeholder 1												x	x	x
	Stakeholder 2									x					
	Stakeholder 3								x						
	Total		7	7	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1

Short term supported accommodation consultation 2016 - young people and teenage parents

		Increased Pressure on District Homeless Teams/Increased level of presentations	Increased use of Temporary Accommodation eg bed and breakfast /Financial cost implications	Increase levels of homelessness	Increase in request for statutory assessments/Need to develop more formal agreements with LCC on Children's Act/Care Act assessments	Risk of more legal challenges from eg Shelter, Solicitors to gain homelessness priority status in order to gain exemption from single room shared room rent	Difficulty accessing general needs accommodation due to lack of support	Increased levels of eviction	Financial management risk	Increased demands on other internal services due to lack of support /lack of accommodation or lack of staff	Need to refer 16/17 year olds to Lancashire County Council	Lack of Move on Accommodation	job losses	Loss of experience	End of service	
Teenage Parents	District 1	x														
	District 2	x	x	x	x	x	x					x				
	District 3	x	x	x				x								
	District 4	x	x								x					
	District 5	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
	District 6								x	x						
	Stakeholder 1															
	Stakeholder 2															
	Stakeholder 3															
	Stakeholder 4															
Total		5	4	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	

Table 20- impact on the wider community

		Increased level of Homelessness/ Repeat Homelessness/ Sofa Surfing	Increased pressure on emergency acute services eg NHS, Police	Community safety issues eg ASB, Offending, neighbourhood impact	Increased levels of visible/entrenched rough sleeping	Increase in number of looked after children/increased demand for support from social care/children's care	Increased demand for support from health eg mental health, substance misuse	Increase in social exclusion/isolation	Increased demand on LCC services eg assessments and safeguarding	Increased use of primary and acute health care eg walk in centres, accident and	Empty properties	Reduced ability to take up employment	Increased use of inappropriate temporary accommodation eg caravans, bed and breakfast	Increased demand other 3rd sector services eg food banks	Increased levels of unemployment	General increased demand for services from other agencies	Limited Impact
Young People	District 1	X	X	X													
	District 2										X						
	District 3	X															
	District 4	X	X		X	X		X	X								
	District 5																
	District 6	X	X	X	X							X					
	District 7		X		X	X		X	X								
	District 8	X				X	X			X			X	X			
	Stakeholder 1			X			X			X							
	Stakeholder 2																
	Stakeholder 3			X				X							X		
	Stakeholder 4															X	
	Total	5	4	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	-

		Increased level of Homelessness/ Repeat Homelessness/ Sofa Surfing	Increased pressure on emergency acute services eg NHS, Police	Community safety issues eg ASB, Offending, neighbourhood impact	Increased levels of visible/entrenched rough sleeping	Increase in number of looked after children/increased demand for support from social care/children's care	Increased demand for support from health eg mental health, substance misuse	Increase in social exclusion/isolation	Increased demand on LCC services eg assessments and safeguarding	Increased use of primary and acute health care eg walk in centres, accident and emergency	Empty properties	Reduced ability to take up employment	Increased use of inappropriate temporary accommodation eg caravans, bed and breakfast	Increased demand other 3rd sector services eg food banks	Increased levels of unemployment	General increased demand for services from other agencies	Limited Impact
Teenage Parents	District 1																x
	District 2	x	x		x	x		x	x								
	District 3																
	District 4	x	x	x	x						x						
	District 5		x		x	x		x	x								
	District 6	x				x	x			x			x	x			
	Total	3	3	1	3	3	1	2	2	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	1

Table 21- other comments

		Increased costs to statutory services	Proposals will increase costs for LCC/false economy/short sighted/self-defeating	General Concern around impact/potential loss of services	Lack of clarity on proposals for young people	Providers should be given support to find grants to keep services open	Loss of effective preventative service	Impact on future users of service
Young People	District 1							
	District 2							
	District 3			x				
	District 4				x			
	District 5	x						
	District 6							
	District 7							
	District 8	x	x					
	Stakeholder 1	x	x			x	x	
	Stakeholder 2		x					
	Total	3	3	1	1	1	1	-
Teenage Parents	District 1							x
	District 2				x			
	District 3	x						
	District 4			x	x			
	District 5	x			x			
	District 6		x					
	Total	2	1	1	3	-	-	1