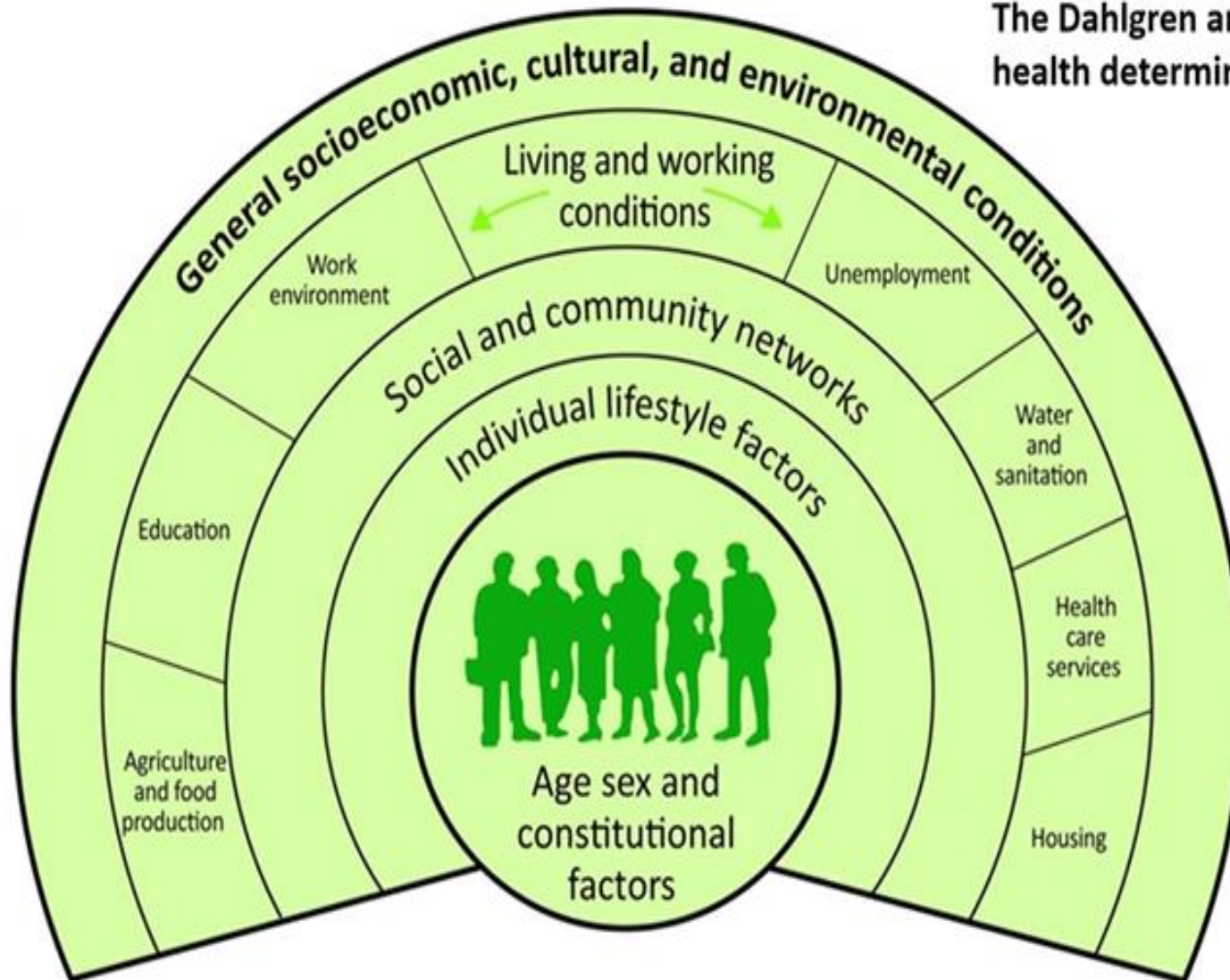


Health & Wellbeing Board Meeting the needs of Complex People

26th January 2023

The Impact of Housing on Health

The Dahlgren and Whitehead model of health determinants- 1991



Housing Crisis?



Increasing
Homelessness



Lack of suitable housing
to meet changing and
more complex needs



The Health & Wellbeing
of our Citizens is being
affected



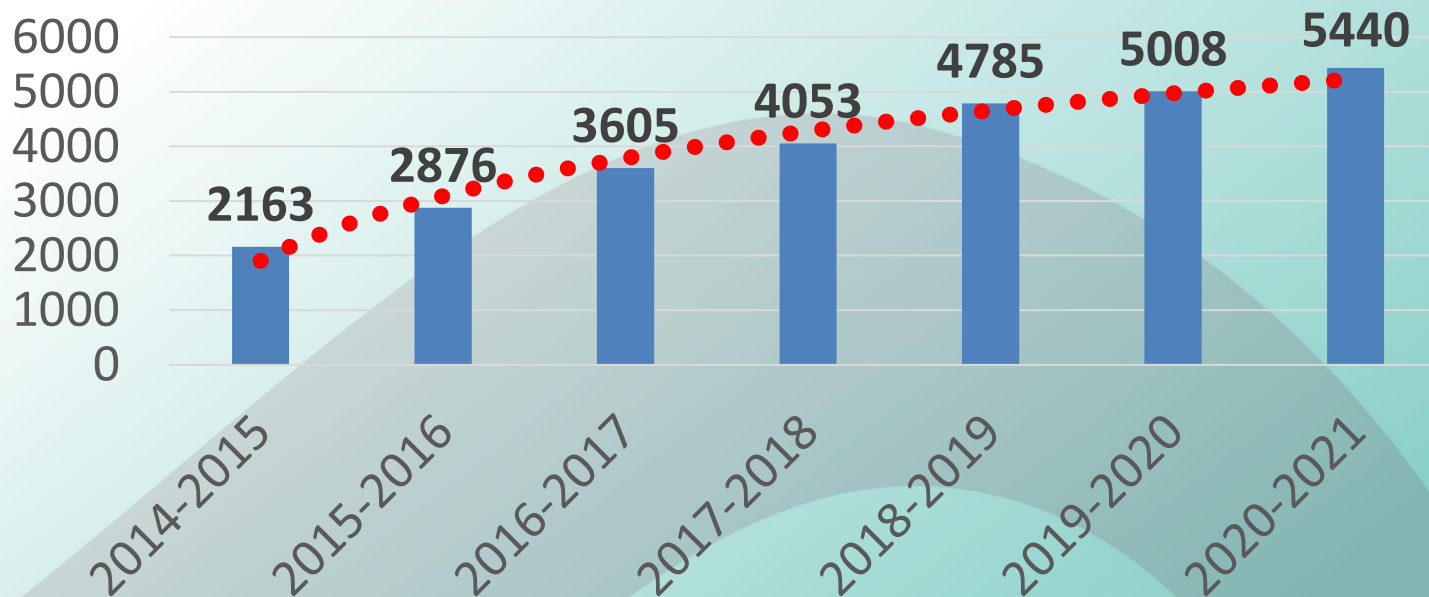
Lack of Truly affordable
housing



Leicester
City Council

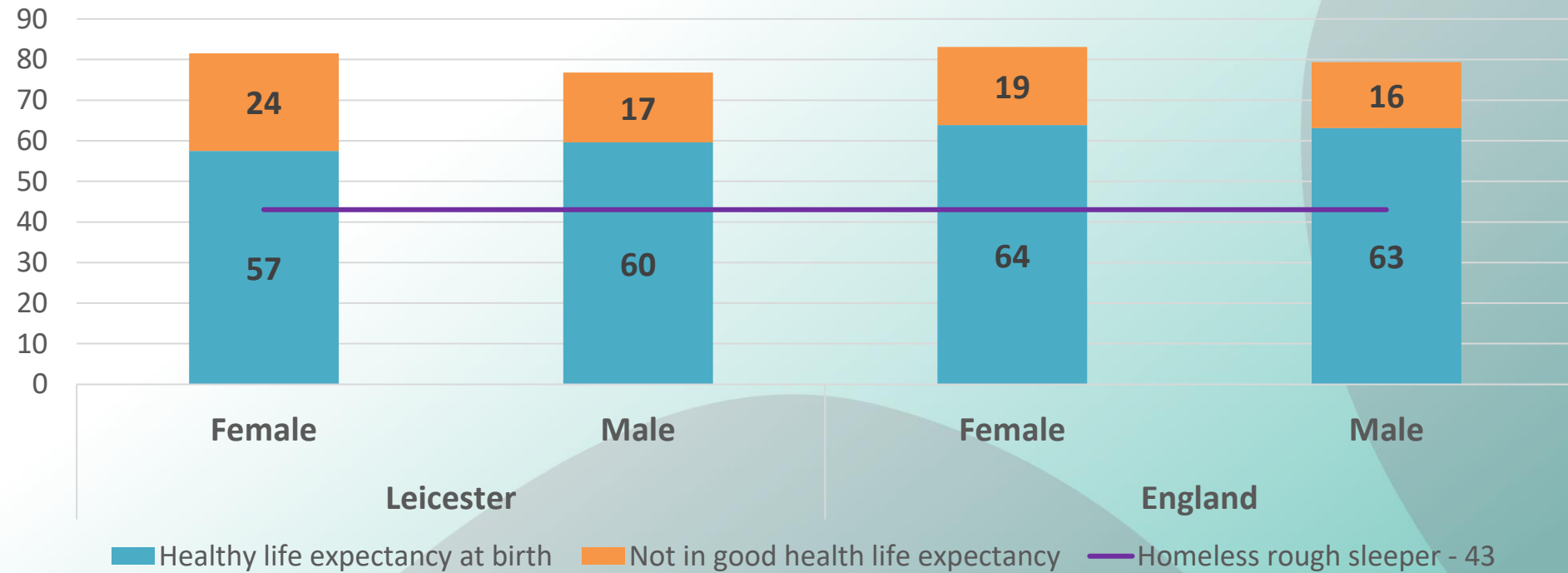
What is homelessness?

People can be homeless if they have nowhere to stay and are living on the streets, they can also be considered homeless even if they have a roof over their head



The Impact of Housing & Homelessness on life expectancy: the homeless population have a life expectancy of 43. On average men and women who are homeless at or around the time of their death live 31 years and 38 years fewer than the average.

Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy, 2018-20



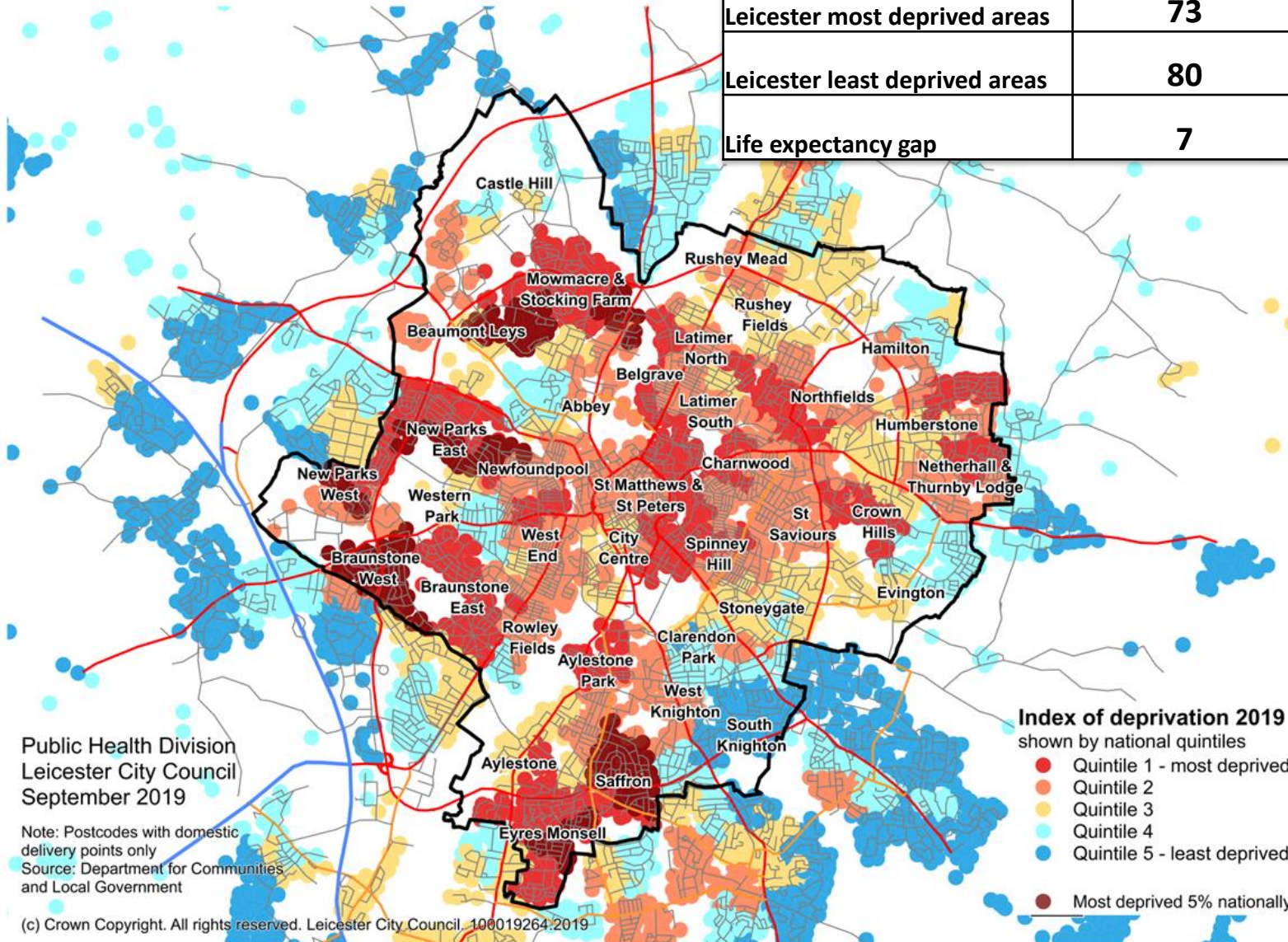
The Impact of Housing & Homelessness on Health

- Homelessness has a detrimental impact on physical and mental health, and is one of the most damaging experiences that anyone can have.
- Homelessness is associated with tri-morbidity, this is a combination of physical ill health with mental illness and drug or alcohol misuse.
- Mental illness is a cause and a consequence of homelessness. 70% of homeless service users in England have mental health problems. Deliberate self-harm, including suicide, is 7 times higher than that of the general population.
- Homeless people are over-represented attenders in A&E. A homeless drug user admitted to hospital is 7 times more likely to die over the next 5 years than a housed drug user with the same medical problem. Without early intervention homeless children and young people are likely to enter such a cycle.
- Nationally, unscheduled care costs of homeless people are 8 times that of the housed population. Many studies show that Accident and Emergency (A&E) departments are the first point of contact for many rough sleepers and the homeless population.



The Impact of deprivation on life expectancy: There are life expectancy differences between those living in the most and least deprived areas in Leicester.

Life expectancy 2018-20	Males	Females
Leicester most deprived areas	73	79
Leicester least deprived areas	80	85
Life expectancy gap	7	6



Needs

Support need	% clients recorded as having this support need
Mental health problems	56.2%
Drug problems	32.0%
Alcohol problems	22.6%
Physical or sensory disability	14.2%
Learning disabilities	3.6%
People with HIV/AIDS	0.7%

(Based on over 800 clients provided with temporary accommodation between 2015 to 2022)

Case Study

- Woman with suspected serious mental health and alcohol issues
- Causing ASB to neighbours
- We have been trying to manage this situation for 2 years
- Mental Health Services won't work with her because she has not been referred by her GP
- She will not go to GP for referral, thinks she is okay, social services have assessed her as having capacity
- We don't want to take legal action as she is vulnerable and we don't want to make her homeless
- Tenancy Management and STAR have been working with her and finally managed to convince her to move, it has taken months to find her a suitable property despite a direct let being approved
- Meanwhile other tenants in block are suffering and asking to move, preparing management cases for them takes more time and resources
- We have now finally identified a property for her and are working towards a positive outcome and still trying to get her to access mental health support
- Housing officer and support worker are providing mental health and ASC support

What are Housing Doing

- Continue to prevent over 70% of those facing Homelessness ever becoming Homeless
- Lowest Council rents in the Country
- £200m invested in new Council Housing delivering with over 1100 new homes delivered and a plan being developed for over 1500 more Affordable homes
- Launched a new PRS Strategy and action plan to drive up standards
- Strengthened already robust Homelessness services with £5m invested in these each year , with Floating support in place for tenants and PRS 'No one needs to sleep rough'
- Secured over £10m of additional funding towards helping **Complex people** (Changing Futures, Rough Sleepers Drug & Alcohol, DV Respite Rooms, protect Pathway, Rough Sleepers Initiative, Homeless Prevention grant)



What are Housing Doing

- Developing a new Homelessness Strategy for 23-28 to continue to drive the service – and as part of this undertaking a Health Needs assessment for this group
- Developing new Housing options (Flora Lodge, Stepped accommodation, Trainer Accommodation, Supported Accommodation). Bidding to the £200m SHAPs pot for stepped accommodation.
- Reconfiguring the Dawn Centre as an assessment centre with extra space and developing this with a Multi Service Hub planned for 2023 with Physical, Mental Health, Turning Point, DWP,
- Invested over £9m in DFGs and adaptations to help people remain in their homes
- Due to develop an Adaptations strategy
- Launched an Overcrowding Strategy and action plan
- Announcing a Housing crisis with clear demands of Central government and Local Government
- Due to bid for the £300m Supported Housing funding pot as soon as opened