

## Estimating the Unmet Need for Supported Housing

### A. At Risk Groups Used

1. Young people under the age of 25 who are or become homeless.
2. Young people “leaving” local authority care.
3. People with learning disabilities, or clinical mental ill-health, who no longer need to stay in hospital.
4. People with learning disabilities, clinical mental ill-health, or a long-term health condition who no longer need to stay in residential care
5. People with learning disabilities, clinical mental ill-health or a long-term health condition who are currently cared for by parents or other family members but where their capacity to continue caring into the future is limited.
6. People with added vulnerabilities who are or become homeless.
7. People with no settled accommodation to return to when leaving custody.
8. People whose current accommodation jeopardises their continued ability to maintain treatment regimes for substance misuse, or mental health
9. People leaving asylum seeker accommodation having been given leave to remain.
10. People experiencing domestic abuse in the home or from people that they are currently living with.

### B. Examples of Population At Risk Calculations

Need Group	Basis for Estimating the Numbers in need for 2015-16
<p><b>Young people leaving LA care</b></p>	<p>Figures are drawn from the “Looked After Children national tables” The numbers of 16+ year olds discharged from care and moving into independent arrangements (with support) are added to the numbers over 16 said to be living independently but where the LA has retained responsibility. These are assumed to be the target groups for potential housing support. The latter figure is deflated because it is only assumed to be during the year that they moved into a more independent setting that they will need support with their housing and we cannot know which year that was. On the assumption that it could have been at any point in the last 4 years the total is multiplied by 0.25.</p> <p>The combination of these two numbers provides the population at risk number.</p>



<p><b>People living in registered care homes and with the potential to live in supported living instead</b></p>	<p>This uses the data from 2014 for Social Services caseload by local authority, type of service received and client group<sup>7</sup>. People receiving a Nursing Home place are discounted. Then the number receiving community packages and care home placements are added together, and the proportion of the total that care home places represent calculated by care group. A median figure is then calculated for each care group, and it is assumed that all local authorities can get the proportion of care home placements down to this median figure. The cumulative difference between the actual number and the median across all Authorities that are currently higher than the median is then calculated. This is assumed to be the population at risk.</p>
<p><b>People caring for relatives with a disability and with difficulty continuing to do so because of increasing age</b></p>	<p>We use here the results of the Adult Social Care Survey for Carers 2014.<sup>8</sup> We calculate the number of carers over the age of 75 caring for a cared-for person who is under 65. We assume that 88% of these people live with the person they are caring for (this is based upon the percentage across all 75+ carers). The number is then grossed up by a factor of 5 to reflect the sample size that actually completed the survey, but reduced again on the basis that people needing to move out on the grounds that the carer could not cope any more would probably do so equally over the next 5 years. This provides the population at risk number.</p>
<p><b>People over 25 experiencing homelessness</b></p>	<p>The numbers of people accepted as statutory homeless by local authorities on grounds of vulnerability is the starting point, having deducted those where the vulnerability was old age or domestic violence (the latter is to limit the overlap with that group)<sup>10</sup>. This is not uplifted for the current year as no clear trend can be ascertained. It is then assumed that 72.5% of these people are over 25. This is based on a calculation done by the Cambridge Centre for Housing Planning and Research into Youth Homelessness and which itself is based on their analysis of CORE data.<sup>11</sup> In order to reflect the fact that the majority of single people using homelessness services are not considered as a priority case the numbers of “single homeless” who were <b>and</b> those who were not statutory homeless as recorded in the SP Client</p>



	Record Form data from 2012-13 was used to calculate a multiplier to apply to this figure. Once applied this provides the population at risk number
<b>Those leaving custody without settled accommodation to return to</b>	The numbers of people leaving custody from English institutions in 2014/15 <sup>13</sup> is multiplied by 15% as a proxy estimate of those without settled accommodation to return to without any intervention. This was an estimate made by the Ministry of Justice in 2012 as quoted in the Howard League report “No Fixed Abode”. <sup>14</sup> Once applied this provides the population at risk number.
<b>People starting substance misuse treatment and where their housing situation threatens their ability to maintain the treatment</b>	We identified from the National Drug Treatment Monitoring System report for 2014-15 <sup>17</sup> the numbers of people starting new treatment journeys who are recorded as having a “Housing Problem”. This is treated as the population at risk.

#### FOR MORE INFORMATION

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The full report can be found at :

[http://www.housing.org.uk/resource-library/browse/supported\\_housing\\_understanding\\_need\\_and\\_supply/](http://www.housing.org.uk/resource-library/browse/supported_housing_understanding_need_and_supply/)

