

## Appendix 2 – Establishing the Need for Service Interventions

The Population at Risk (PAR) figures are translated into the need for Service Interventions through a series of steps:

### 1. People making their own arrangements or not engaging.

It is assumed that some people within each PAR will have the capacity to resolve their own difficulties and that some others will effectively be “lost to the System” because they never follow through or engage with the assistance offered. The assumed percentages for each of these categories in the base year are as follows:

Population at Risk Groups	% making their own arrangements	% not engaging
Starting Probation Community Order / Leaving Prison without settled housing	10	5
Homeless with support needs due to Learning Disability	0	5
Starting Sub Misuse community treatment without settled housing	10	5
Homeless with support needs due to Mental Health	10	5
Homeless with support needs - vulnerable young person	10	5
Homeless with support needs due to physical disability	10	5
Leaving LA care with a need for housing with support	5	0

<b>Population at Risk Groups</b>	<b>% making their own arrangements</b>	<b>% not engaging</b>
<b>In contact with Leaving Care Team with unsuitable accommodation</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>People experiencing domestic abuse whose housing is not safe as a result</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>At risk of homelessness without additional needs</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Homeless without additional needs</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Rough Sleepers</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>

## 2. Need for Service Interventions

Assumptions are then made about the service interventions most suitable for the remainder of the PAR's identified. The optional service interventions are as follows:

SERVICE INTERVENTION	NOTES
<b>Assistance to stay in existing housing through prevention intervention</b>	<b>This includes interventions such as mediation and advice services</b>
<b>Access to tenancy sustainment to secure existing housing</b>	<b>This includes floating support to help prevent loss of accommodation</b>
<b>Access to suitable alternative affordable housing without support</b>	<b>Support is limited here to one-off advice or financial assistance</b>
<b>Access to suitable alternative affordable dispersed housing with time-limited support</b>	<b>This includes what might currently be described as floating support and dispersed supported housing</b>
<b>Access to affordable dispersed housing with ongoing support</b>	<b>This is taken to mean essentially Housing First-type arrangements</b>
<b>Access to single site supported housing with 24-hour cover</b>	<b>This includes placement in time-limited housing with attached support located on a "single site". This could be shared or self-contained housing</b>
<b>Access to single site supported housing without 24 hour cover</b>	<b>This includes placement in time-limited housing with attached support located on a "single site". This could be shared or self-contained housing</b>

The proportions allocated to each of these service interventions for each PAR in the base year is as follows:

<b>Population at Risk Groups</b>	<b>Prevention</b>	<b>Tenancy Sustainment</b>	<b>Access to Alt Hsg with no support</b>	<b>Access to Alt Hsg with time-limited support</b>	<b>Access to Alt Hsg with Ongoing Support</b>	<b>24 Hour Cover Supported</b>	<b>Non 24 Hour Cover Supported</b>
<b>Starting Probation Community Order / Leaving Prison without settled housing</b>	20%	20%	5%	20%	2%	5%	13%
<b>Homeless with support needs due to Learning Disability</b>	10%	20%	5%	20%	2%	15%	23%
<b>Starting Sub Misuse community treatment without settled housing</b>	20%	20%	5%	20%	2%	5%	13%
<b>Homeless with support needs due to Mental Health</b>	20%	20%	5%	25%	2%	5%	8%
<b>Homeless with support needs - vulnerable young person</b>	5%	20%	5%	15%	2%	15%	18%
<b>Homeless with support needs due to physical disability</b>	20%	20%	5%	15%	3%	10%	7%
<b>Leaving LA care with a need for housing with support</b>	0%	0%	5%	0%	2%	40%	28%

<b>Population at Risk Groups</b>	<b>Prevention</b>	<b>Tenancy Sustainment</b>	<b>Access to Alt Hsg with no support</b>	<b>Access to Alt Hsg with time-limited support</b>	<b>Access to Alt Hsg with Ongoing Support</b>	<b>24 Hour Cover Supported</b>	<b>Non 24 Hour Cover Supported</b>
<b>In contact with Leaving Care Team with unsuitable accommodation</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>8%</b>
<b>People experiencing domestic abuse whose housing is not safe as a result</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>18%</b>
<b>At risk of homelessness without additional needs</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Homeless without additional needs</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Rough Sleepers</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>10%</b>

### 3. Allowance for Crisis Accommodation

In addition to a need for one of the listed service interventions it is assumed that a small proportion of the PAR's presenting in need will also require some form of crisis accommodation as an intervention.

The percentages that this represents by PAR are as follows:

<b>Population at Risk Groups</b>	<b>% requiring crisis accommodation</b>
<b>Starting Probation Community Order / Leaving Prison without settled housing</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Homeless with support needs due to Learning Disability</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Starting Sub Misuse community treatment without settled housing</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Homeless with support needs due to Mental Health</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Homeless with support needs - vulnerable young person</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Homeless with support needs due to physical disability</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Leaving LA care with a need for housing with support</b>	<b>0</b>

<b>Population at Risk Groups</b>	<b>% requiring crisis accommodation</b>
<b>In contact with Leaving Care Team with unsuitable accommodation</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>People experiencing domestic abuse whose housing is not safe as a result</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>At risk of homelessness without additional needs</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Homeless without additional needs</b>	<b>75%</b>
<b>Rough Sleepers</b>	<b>75%</b>

#### 4. Services Failing and Re-Presentations

Not all placements or service interventions will be successful. We have however assumed a relatively high performance of services in relation to stabilising people's housing.

<b>PROPORTION WHOSE HOUSING IS STABILISED</b>	
<b>Prevention Intervention to stabilise existing housing</b>	80.0%
<b>Tenancy Sustainment to retain existing housing</b>	75.0%
<b>Access to suitable affordable alternative housing without support</b>	80.0%
<b>Access to suitable affordable alternative housing with time-limited support</b>	75.0%
<b>Access to suitable affordable alternative housing with ongoing support</b>	80.0%
<b>Single Site Supported Housing with 24-hour cover</b>	70.0%
<b>Single Site Supported Housing without 24-hour cover</b>	80.0%



## 5. Move-On from Supported Housing

We have also modelled what happens to people after they have received a supported housing service. We have assumed that 40% of people successfully moving out from that service require a resettlement support service to help them resettle successfully, and that 80% of them require access to suitable affordable accommodation to facilitate this move.

<b>PROPORTION OF THOSE MOVING FROM SUPPORTED HOUSING WHO NEED ADDITIONAL SERVICES</b>	
<b>Resettlement Support</b>	50.0%
<b>Access to Affordable Housing</b>	80.0%

## 6. Average Duration of Service

A couple of the service interventions are effectively conceived of as one-off interventions – those aimed at maintaining existing housing and accessing alternative housing without ongoing support. A number of service interventions have a length of stay set and this creates a multiplier to translate the number of people assumed to need this intervention into a number of units needed.

We separately estimate the average length of stay for Refuge provision, and for Resettlement Support as part of the moving on from supported housing. The average length of stay for those whose initial arrangements breaks down is assumed to be the same across all service interventions

The figures used in the model are as follows

<b>SERVICE DURATION</b>	
<b>Crisis Accommodation</b>	3
<b>Floating Support - Prevention (months)</b>	5
<b>Affordable housing with time-limited support (months)</b>	5
<b>Affordable housing with ongoing access to support (months)</b>	72
<b>Single Site Supported Housing with 24 Hour Cover</b>	8
<b>Single Site Supported Housing without 24 Hour Cover</b>	8
<b>Refuge</b>	3
<b>Resettlement Support</b>	6
<b>Where arrangements break down</b>	2

## 7. Calculating the Units of Service Needed

We start with the total PAR in need of that service intervention initially and add in those needing it once another service intervention has failed. This we could refer to as the crude Population in Need (PIN). To calculate the number of units needed is a question of the following algorithm

We then divide multiply the crude population in need total by the average service duration – doing two separate calculations for those whose service breaks down and those who successfully complete the service intervention.

The algorithm for the calculation of the number of units needed is therefore:

$(PIN * \text{Proportion successfully completing service} * (\text{Relevant Average Duration}/12)) + (PIN * \text{Proportion not successfully completing service} * (\text{Relevant Average Duration}/12))$

As Housing First is a service that is anticipated will on average be longer than 12 months will have a cumulative element to the number of units needed in future. Possibly the impact may be worked on an assumption that 20% of HF arrangements will have broken down or no longer be necessary by the end of Year 1, a further 10% will have broken down or no longer be necessary by the end of Year 2.