

Quarterly data brochure

July – September 2014

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Changing the way we respond to people who are rough sleeping



NO 2ND SECOND NIGHT OUT OXFORD



This report has been produced by the Rough Sleeping & Single Homelessness Team at Oxford City Council. It is intended to provide partner and interested organisations with data that can assist in the analysis of rough sleeping and the operation of No Second Night Out in Oxford.

Information has been collected from a number of different sources. The data source is clearly indicated for each set of data.

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1. Comments on data

Rough Sleeping

- A street count was held in September and counted 31. This is the highest ever count recorded in the city.
- 87 clients were verified as sleeping rough in the city for the first time. This is a sharp increase from 57 in Q1.
- The number of people seen bedded down in Oxford by Oxford City Outreach, remains high at an average of 75 in each month.

Client Journey

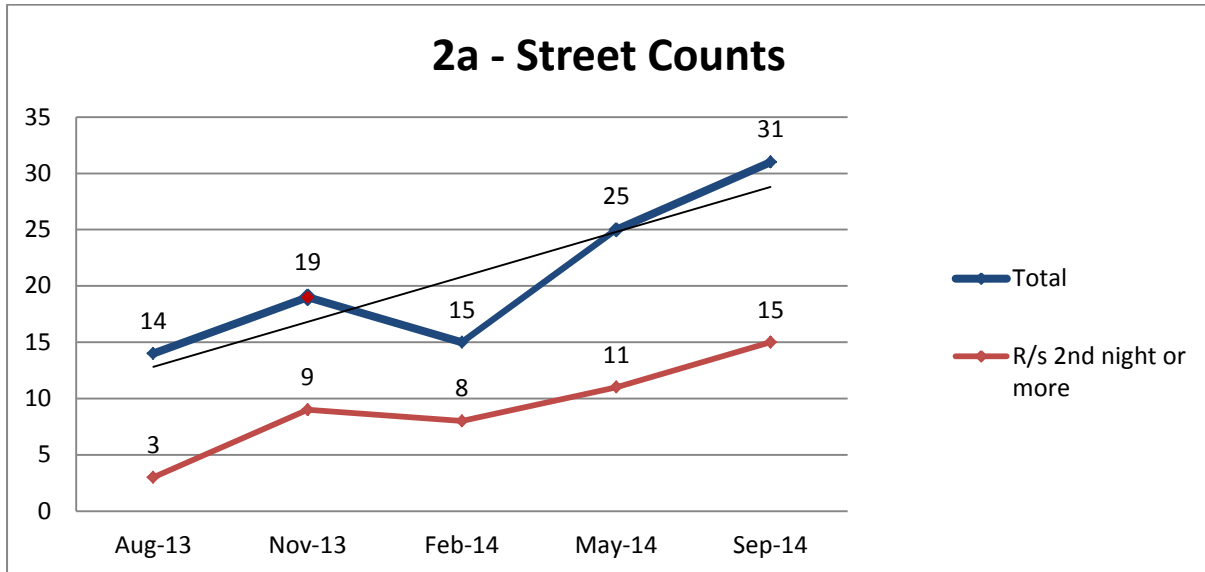
- 36 rough sleepers accessed a No Second Night Out (NSNO) bed in the quarter. This is similar to the two previous quarters, but significantly down on other periods since the introduction of NSNO in July 2012. This is due to very little movement in the homeless pathway overall, and slow movement through NSNO due to the introduction of the new and stricter access criteria in the new Reconnection Policy that is aligned with the various Oxfordshire Districts Allocation Policies. Clients now need to have their local connection to one of the local authorities in the County confirmed before they are allowed access to a NSNO bed.
- Of the 36 rough sleepers who accessed a NSNO bed, 24 had a local connection to Oxford City; 7 to Cherwell DC; 1 to West Oxfordshire and 1 to South & Vale. For the remaining 3 clients, local connection has not been recorded.
- Of the 87 people new to rough sleeping in the quarter, 9 accessed a NSNO bed in the quarter. Reasons why more did not access a NSNO bed varies; clients do disappear/declined to engage; clients find alternative arrangements; support needs of clients are low and not prioritised for hostel accommodation; no local connection to Oxfordshire; lack of NSNO beds available, clients reconnected and do not access bed first; clients do disappear/declined to engage.
- The vast majority of all SSOs made to hostel accommodation in the city, were made to O'Hanlon House. The majority of clients are given a SSO to O'Hanlon House as no other accommodation option is available. Clients are therefore accommodated in O'Hanlon House until the 'ideal' SSO destination becomes available.
- 28 clients were reconnected back to their area of local connection. This is an increase from 20 reconnections in Q1.
- During Q2, a total of 41 unique clients accessed the 'NSNO Sit-up service'. Of these 22, moved into a NSNO bed. The sit-up service has been well received

by service and clients and has been well utilised. It provides extra capacity (although limited) for getting people off the streets.

Profile

- The client profile for rough sleepers who are in contact with services in Oxford remain very similar to that in previous quarters. However, this quarter, as the previous quarter, saw an increase in the proportion of female rough sleepers.
- Clients who access OCO and NSNO services continue to have high levels of support needs – 25% have 3 support needs in addition to their homelessness with a further 36% have two support needs in addition to their homelessness.
- There has been an increase in the number of clients from EEA countries. An increase in EEA nationals rough sleeping has been a national trend and attributed to the changes to entitlement to Welfare Benefits for EEA nationals.

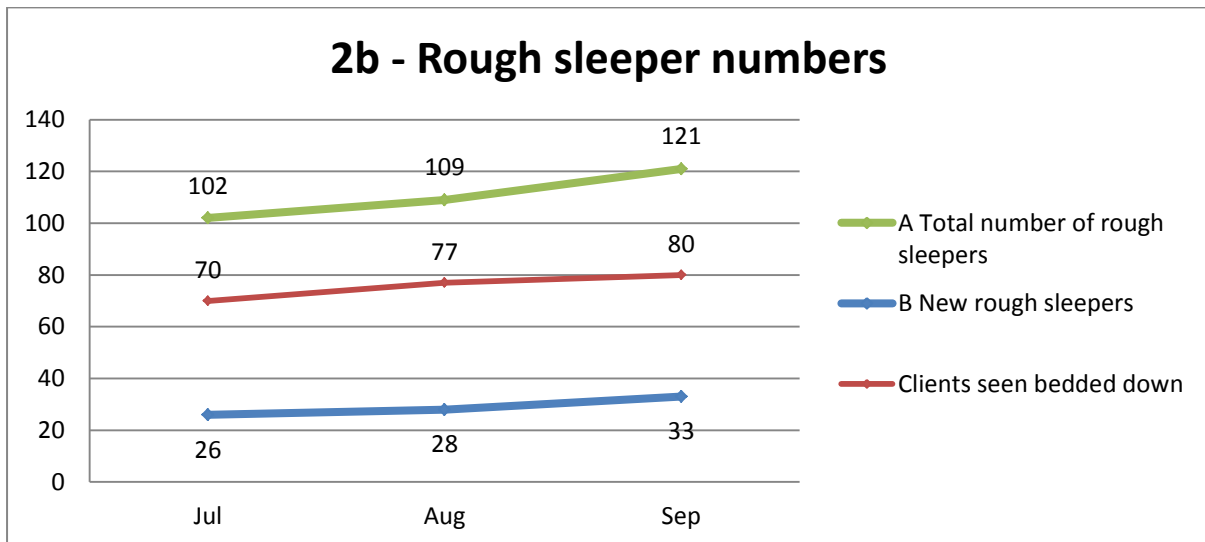
2. Rough Sleeping



Note chart 2a - Street Counts

- A street count provides a snap shot of the number of individuals who are sleeping rough on one night. The street counts are carried out quarterly in Oxford and conducted according to strict government guidelines. They are carried out by Oxford City Council, Oxford City Outreach, Thames Valley Police and volunteers from the voluntary sector services providers.

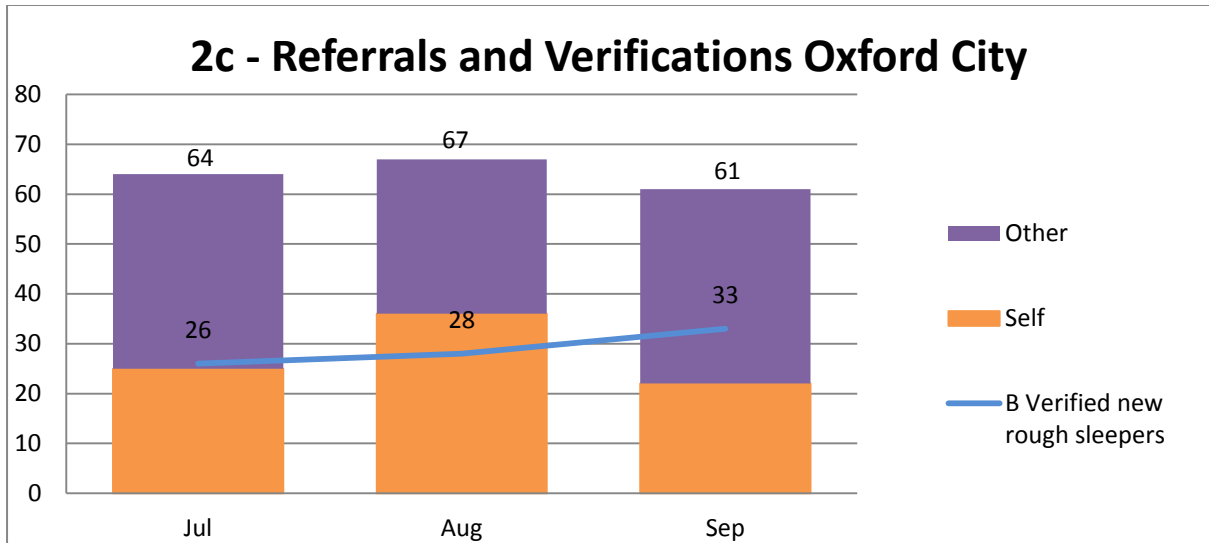
Source: Oxford City Council



Note chart 2b - Rough sleeper numbers

- Line A shows the total number of verified rough sleepers who Oxford City Outreach had contact with in each month (any contact, not only contact with client when bedded down). *Note:* A client may have been seen in each month. Total number of unique client contacts in the period was 213.
- Line B shows the number of individuals who were verified as rough sleeping for the first time.
- The red line shows the total number of people Oxford City Outreach saw bedded down in the period. *Note:* A client may have been seen bedded down in each month. Total number of unique client seen bedded down in the period was 173.

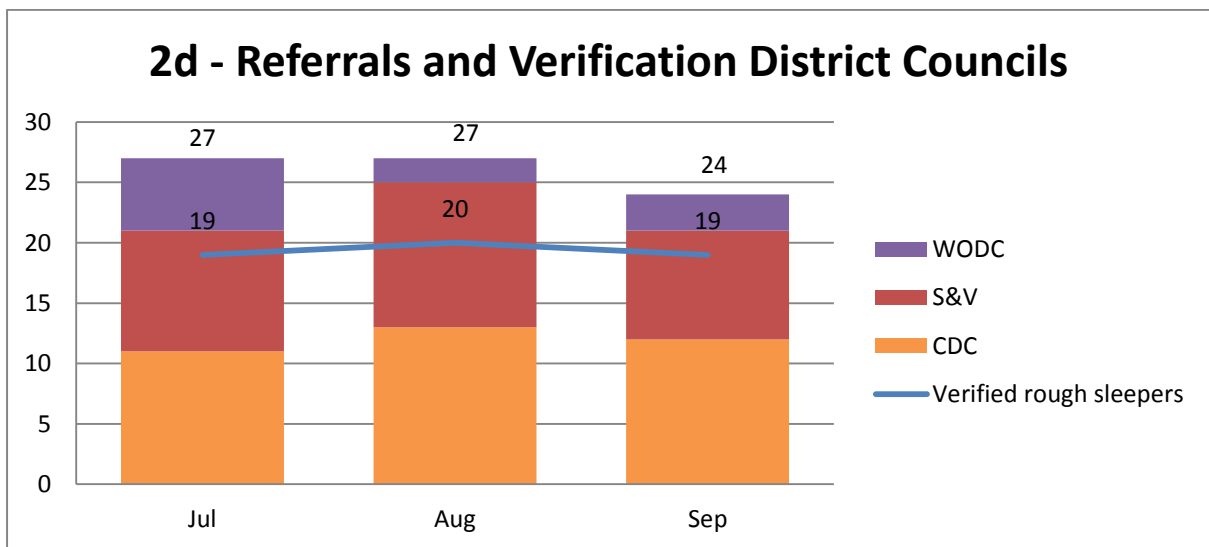
Source: Oxford CHAIN



Note chart 2c – Referrals and Verification Oxford City

- The columns in this graph show the number of rough sleeper referrals received by NSNO and OCO in each month.
- Line B shows the number of individuals who were verified as rough sleeping for the first time (see Chart 2, Line B) in the period.

Source: Oxford CHAIN

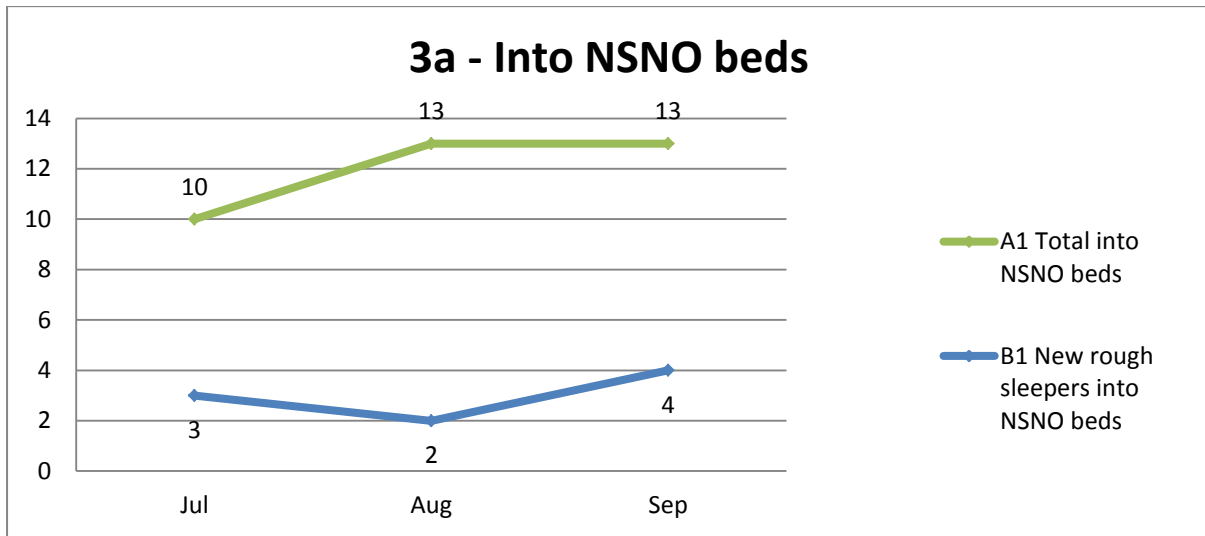


Note chart 2d – Referrals and verification District Councils

- The columns in this graph show the number of rough sleeper referrals received by Connection Outreach Service (COS) in each month in each of the District Councils.
- Line shows the number of individuals who were verified as rough sleeping for the first time in the period

Source: Connection Outreach Service

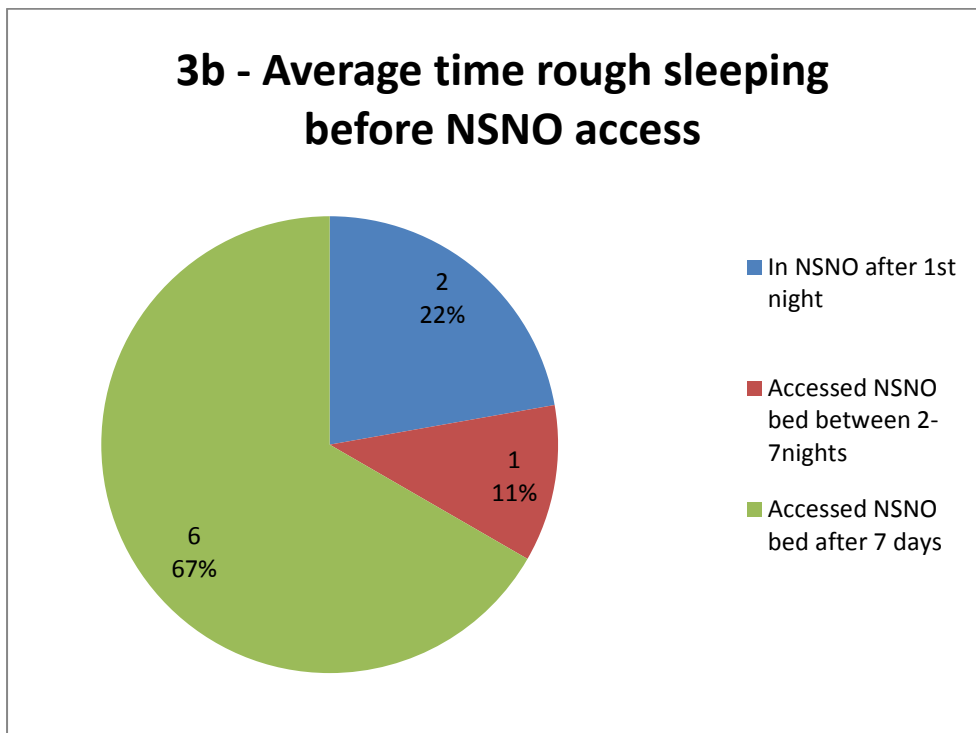
3. Client Journey



Note chart 3a – Into NSNO beds

- Line A1 shows the total number of rough sleepers who accessed a NSNO bed in the period.
- Line B1 shows the number of new rough sleepers who accessed a NSNO bed. This should be compared to the total number of new rough sleepers (see Chart 2b, Line B).

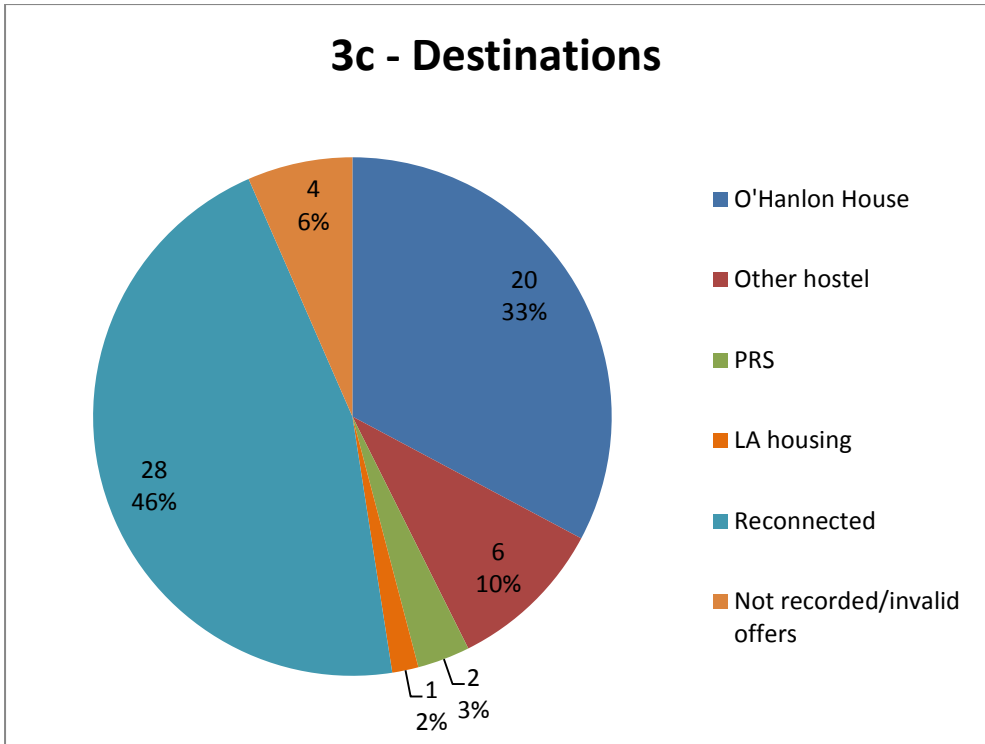
Source: Oxford CHAIN



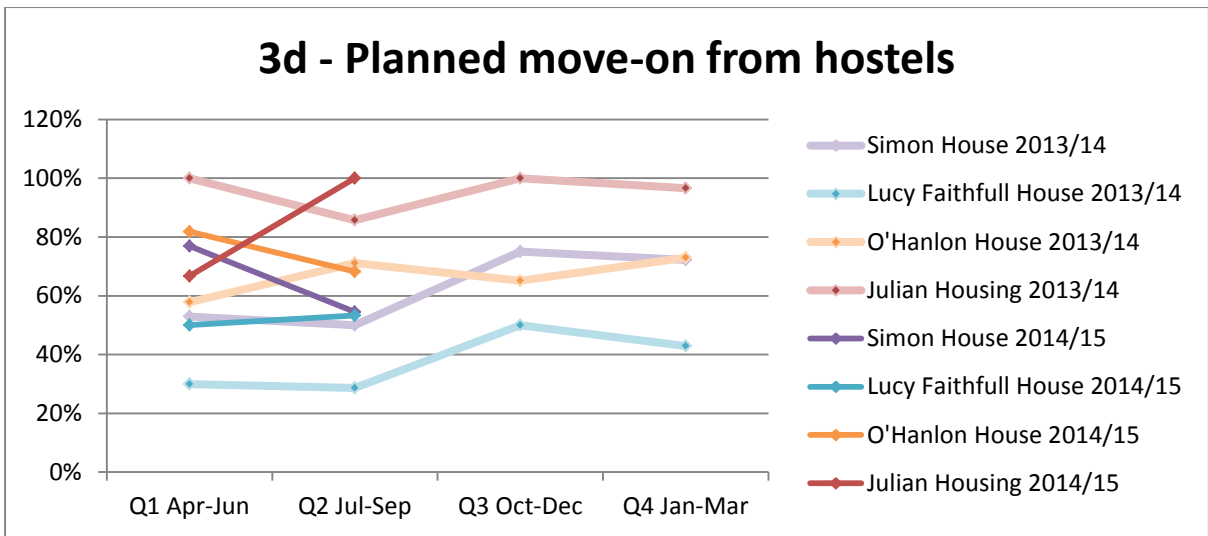
Note chart 3b – Average time rough sleeping before NSNO access

- This chart shows after how many nights a newly verified rough sleeper (Line B1) accessed a NSNO (if they accessed a NSNO bed).

Source: Oxford CHAIN



Note chart 3c – Destinations
 – Destinations of all Single Service Offers made/restated in the quarter – base 61.
 Source: Oxford CHAIN



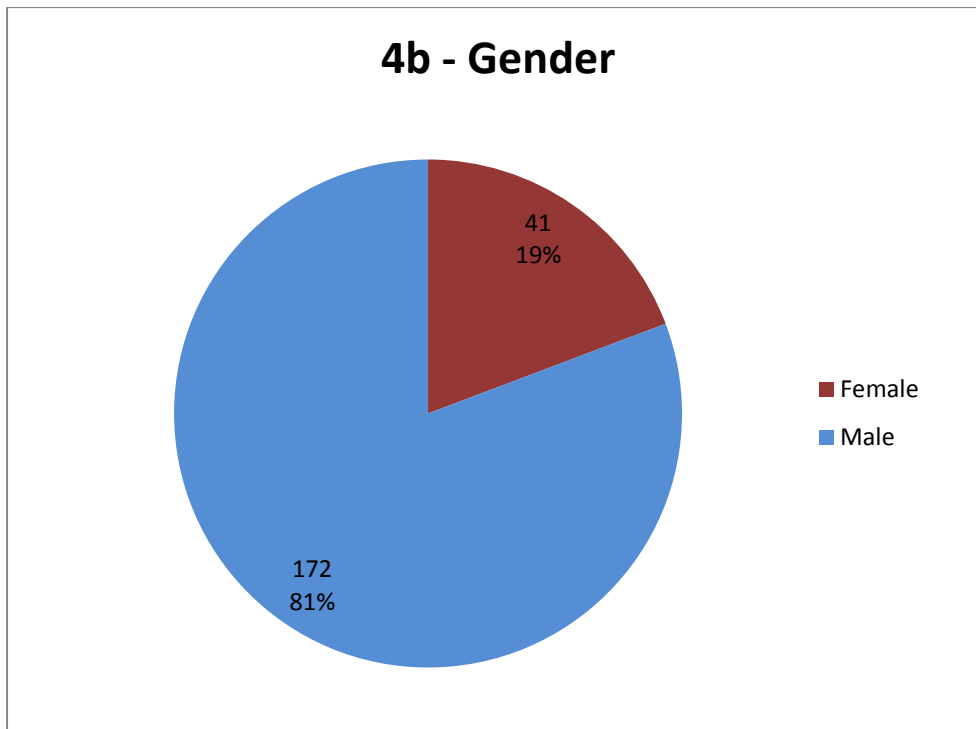
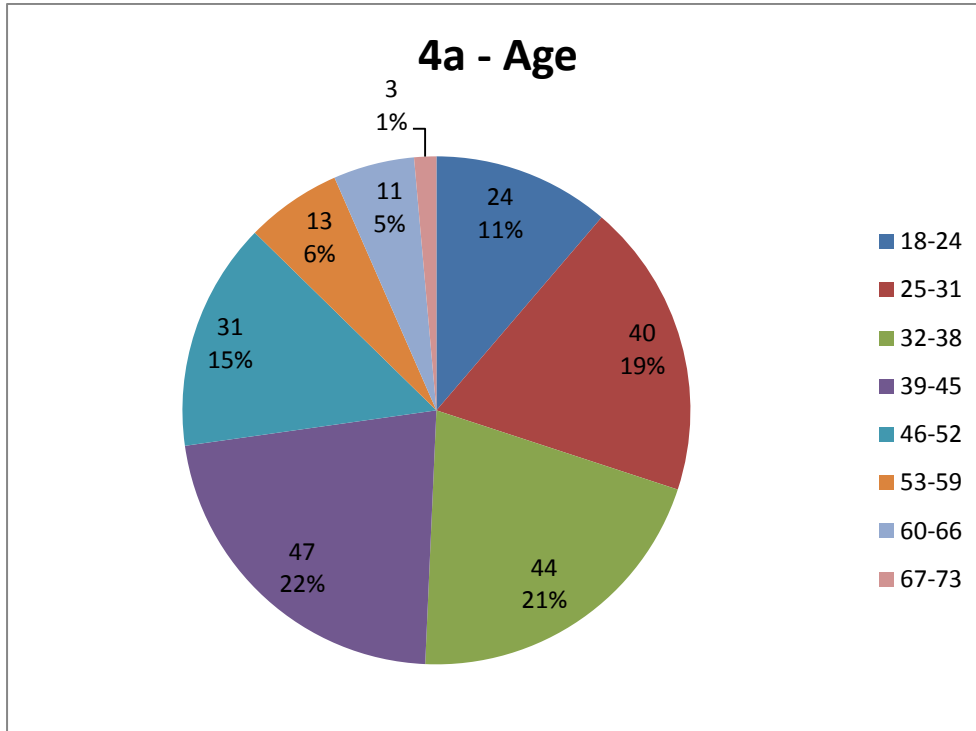
Note on chart 3d – Planned move-on from hostels
 – This graph shows the percentage of individuals who left each of the hostels above in a planned way.
 Source: Oxfordshire County Council, Supporting People
 Note: In addition, data from Oxford CHAIN show that 8 individual left the hostel that was their SSO destination (within the City) in an unplanned way within one month of their SSO. 5 of whom returned to rough sleeping.

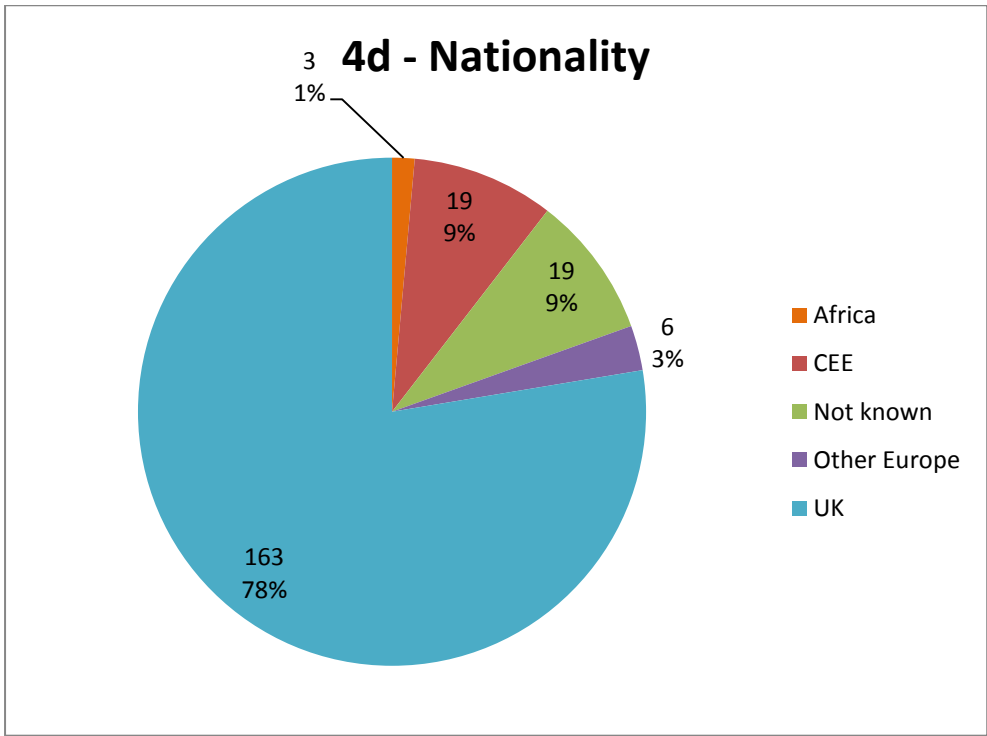
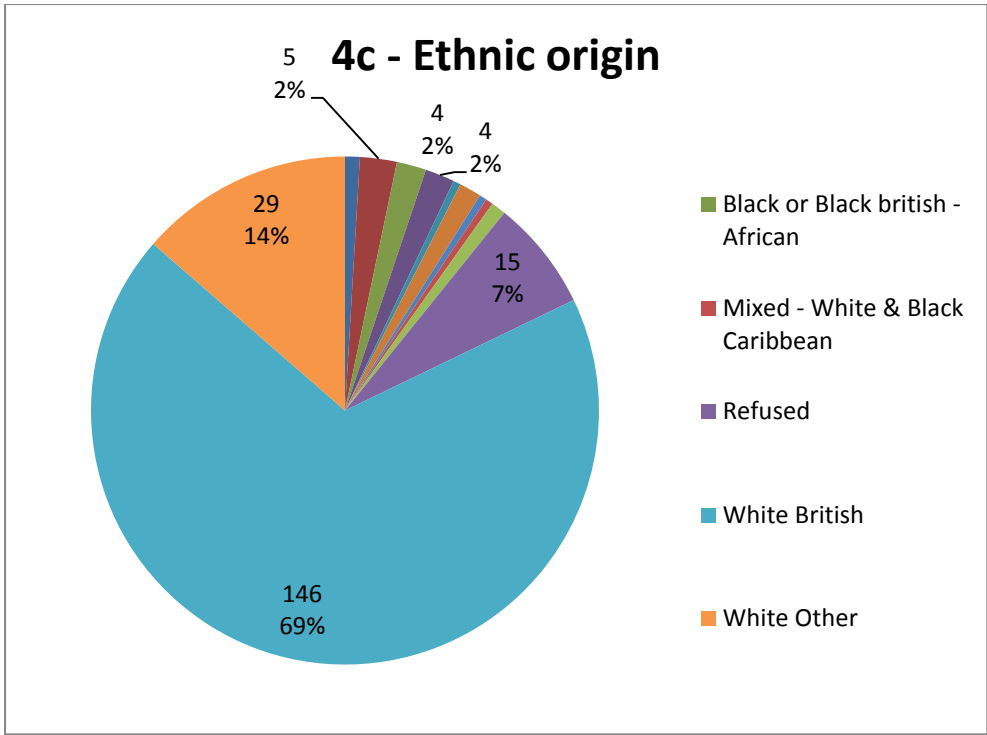
4. Profile

Note charts 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d

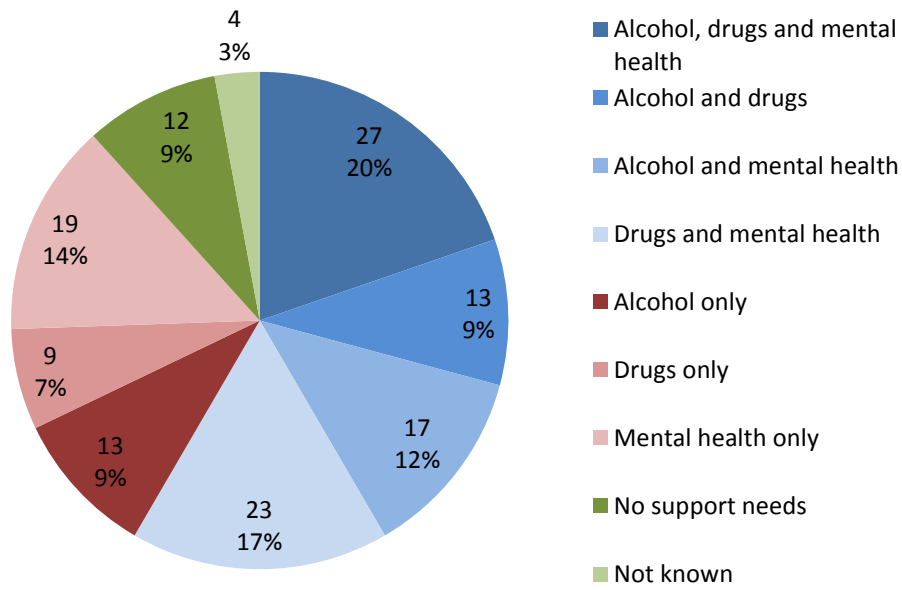
- These four charts show the profile of those verified rough sleepers who Oxford City Outreach were in contact with during Q2 (base 213).

Source: Oxford CHAIN



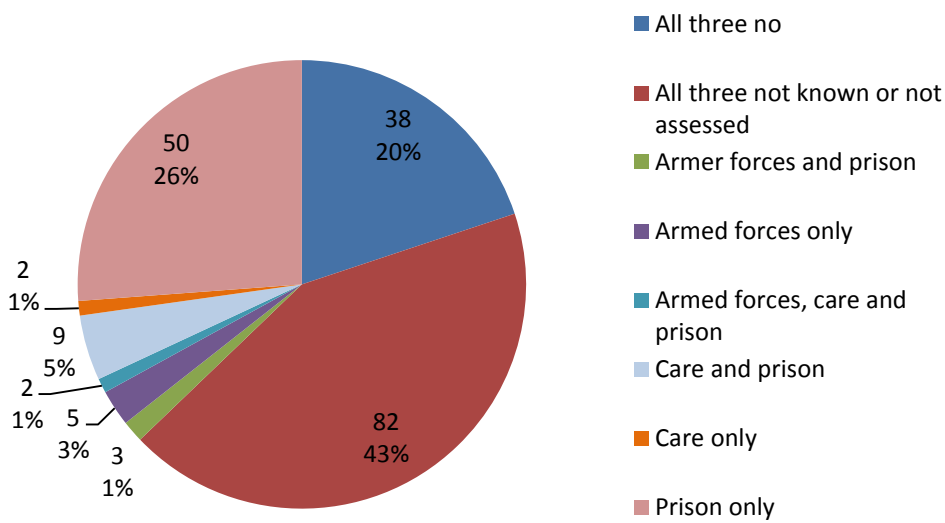


4e - Support Needs



Base: 114 (for 99 clients, support needs assessment was not completed)

4f - Institutional History



Note chart 4f – Institutional history

- This chart shows the institutional history of those who verified rough sleepers who Oxford City Outreach were in contact with during Q2 (base 213).

Source: Oxford CHAIN