



YOUTH HOMELESSNESS REPORT 2015

Chapter 1

The scale of youth homelessness in Bath and North East Somerset (B&NES)

Definition of youth homelessness

Discussion around youth homelessness often reflects the housing need of those aged between 16 and 24. This age bracket is a reflection of 'legislative and common understandings as to when a young person can potentially live independently from their parents, and welfare policy that provides reduced income related assistance until the age of 25' (Quilgars *et al*, 2008).

Definitions of homelessness vary amongst commentators in the UK. Generally speaking, somebody is regarded statutorily homeless if they have no legal right to occupy accommodation 'which is accessible and physically available to them (and their household) and which it would be reasonable for them to continue to live in' (DCLG, 2006).

Youth homelessness in the UK

Homelessness continues to be a significant issue for young people in the UK. The most recent report looking at the scale of youth homelessness throughout the United Kingdom estimated that 'at least 78-80,000 young people experienced homelessness' over the course of 2008/9 (Quilgars, Fitzpatrick & Pleace, 2011, p6). Assuming similar levels continue in 2015, it would suggest that approximately one out of every hundred young people in the UK, aged 16-24 experiences some form of homelessness over the course of a year. These figures may not fully represent the number of young people experiencing homelessness as it is believed that there are many more 'hidden homeless' staying in insecure or unsafe housing who do not connect with any homelessness service.

A report by the Joseph Rowntree foundation explored what the housing situation might be like for young people in 2020. It suggested that with less public funding being allocated to prevention and support the numbers of homeless young people in the UK are likely to persist and even worsen 'to an estimated 81,000 in 2020' (Joseph Rowntree foundation, 2012, p19).

The effects of homelessness

'Homelessness is a disruptive and often frightening experience for young people in particular, who are on the point of making the transition to adulthood and a disruptive transition

can lead to greater challenges later in life' (Homeless link, 2014, p3). Research carried out by Centrepoint found that without adequate support homelessness can significantly affect young people's lives. Homeless young people are much more likely than average to:

- Not be in education, employment or training often as a result of experiencing a crisis that disrupts their education. In fact Homeless Link estimates that 'around half of young homeless people are not in education, employment or training (NEET) at the point of becoming homeless' (Homeless Link, 2014, p3);
- Experience barriers to work due to a lack of qualifications and being in need of high support, making it difficult for homeless young people to find work;
- Become victims of crime because 'their situation puts them at risk of exploitation, particularly if they become homeless at a very young age' (centrepoint, 2014). They are also more likely to become perpetrators of crime.
- Have poor physical and mental health. 'Mental health problems are eight times more likely for people living in hostels and bed and breakfast accommodation, and 11 times higher for those who sleep rough, compared to the general population' (Wright, 2002 cited by Centrepoint, 2014). Over a quarter of young people accessing support from Centrepoint were known to or were suspected of using illegal drugs.

- Experience debt due to a combination of very low incomes and chaotic lifestyles. Some young people resort to taking out expensive loans, borrowing money from loan sharks or opening store cards.

The effects of homelessness were also discussed with young people who had experienced it and they explained that:

'Homelessness was more than just the lack of a house; it was about having a lack of stability and proper base from which to lead their life. Importantly, it was also about a lack of support and not having family around you. It was also feeling tired and frustrated and ending up in conflict with people around you. It was also associated with having a lack of money and literally not being able to afford essentials like food' (Quilgars, Fitzpatrick & Pleace, 2011, p15).

Without adequate support, young homeless people are more likely to become homeless again when they are older.

Young people who are or are (16-24) at risk of homelessness in B&NES

Whilst it is possible to state that the UK has a significant problem in the form of youth homelessness precisely measuring the problem in B&NES is very difficult. This is due to the lack of data available on youth homelessness in the county. Therefore research has been carried out to determine how many young people in B&NES were homeless over the course of a year. The year in focus for the report was

2013 because it was the most recent available data at the commencement of this research project.

Methodology

Determining the definition of homelessness is crucial in understanding the problem. 'Since its publication in 2005 the European Typology on Homelessness and Housing Exclusion (ETHOS) has offered researchers in Europe (and abroad) a thoroughly well conceptualised definition of homelessness and residential instability' (Culhane & Byrne, 2010, p9). The framework influences definitions at a national level in almost all European countries although it

is rarely used in the UK. The ETHOS framework might prove challenging in this context as it 'does not explicitly encompass UK statutory homelessness definitions' (Quilgars et al, 2011, p13). However the framework covers much of the UK Housing Act 1996 (part 7) and was developed by the European federation of National Organisations working with the homeless to provide a basis for measuring the number of people effected by homelessness across Europe. The framework has provided a baseline for assessing the number of young people experiencing homelessness in B&NES.

The ETHOS typology identifies homelessness under four main

categories: rooflessness, houselessness, insecure housing, and inadequate housing. All of which can be taken to indicate the absence of a home. Each of these classifications are subcategorised into living situations, for example, someone who is roofless may be identified as such because they are sleeping rough or staying in a night shelter. ETHOS therefore classifies people who are homeless according to their living or "home" situation.

Table 1: The ETHOS typology of homelessness and housing exclusion

	Operational Category		Living Situation	Generic Definition
ROOFLESS	1	People living rough	Public space or external space	Living in the streets or public spaces, without a shelter that can be defined as living quarters
	2	People staying in a night shelter	Night shelter	People with no usual place of residence who make use of overnight shelter, low threshold shelter
HOUSELESS	3	People in accommodation for the homeless	Homeless hostel Temporary accommodation Transitional supported accommodation	Where the period of stay is intended to be short term
	4	People in women's shelters	Women's shelter accommodation	Women accommodated due to experience of domestic violence and where the period of stay is intended to be short term
	5	People in accommodation for immigrants	Temporary accommodation or reception centre Migrant workers' accommodation	Immigrants in reception or short term accommodation due to their immigrant status
	6	People due to be released from institutions	Penal institution Medical institution Children's institution or home	No housing available prior to release Stay longer than needed due to lack of housing Children's institutions/homes No housing identified (e.g. by 18th birthday)
	7	People receiving longer-term support (due to homelessness)	In supported accommodation, including those unable to move on from supported housing due to lack of suitable accommodation	Long stay accommodation with care for formerly homeless people (normally more than one year)

INSECURE	8	People living in insecure Accommodation	Squatting, illegal camping, sofa surfing or sleeping on floors, staying with friends or relatives	Living in conventional housing but not the usual or place of residence due to lack of housing Occupation of dwelling with no legal tenancy illegal occupation of a dwelling Occupation of land with no legal right
	9	People living under threat of eviction	Legal orders enforced (rented) Repossession orders (owned)	Where orders for eviction are operative Where mortgagee has legal order to re-possess
	10	People living under threat of violence	Police-recorded incidents	Where police action is taken to ensure place of safety for victims of domestic violence
INADEQUATE	11	People living in temporary / non-standard structures	Mobile home Temporary structure	Not intended as place of usual residence Makeshift shelter, shack or shanty Semi-permanent structure hut or cabin
	12	People living in unfit housing	Occupied dwelling unfit for habitation	Defined as unfit for habitation by national legislation or building regulations
	13	People living in extreme overcrowding	Highest national norm of overcrowding	Defined as exceeding national density standard for floor-space or useable rooms

ETHOS sets out 13 operational categories of home or living situation which were used to map the problem of homelessness in B&NES. Service providers were placed into operational categories and asked to provide figures for the number of young people accessing their service. For example Julian House in Bath were asked to provide data for category 2 'people staying in a night shelter' because they are a provider of night shelter accommodation in B&NES.

The ETHOS method of data collection was thought to give the most reliable

picture of youth homelessness levels. This is because it encompasses data from public, private and voluntary sector homeless services who keep accurate records of young people accessing services. It is likely that the data includes some double counting as young people may have engaged with a number of different services. There are also definitional issues raised. For example young people being 'released from institutions' can be described as those moving on from care however young people will always be supported through the transition by the moving on from care team and have a plan in place

so they are not homeless when they leave care. As far as possible this was taken into account when compiling the figures based on information provided by each service (see Appendix figure 1).

Data was not available for the number of young people described as the 'hidden homeless' who were housed insecurely often staying temporarily with friends or squatting and not connecting with housing services. To determine numbers of young people insecurely housed a survey was conducted with a sample group of 100 young people throughout B&NES. They were asked

to record their housing situation during 2013. The participants of the survey were 16–24 year olds attending open access youth centres. It was thought that this was the best setting to gather information for a number of reasons. Figures published by Homeless Link (2013) found that around half of young homeless people are not in education, employment or training meaning that the setting for data collection had to be a non-educational one. Open access youth centres also allowed for a degree of trust to be formed between youth workers and young people.

This suggested that young people would give a more accurate picture of their housing situation than young people selected at random to participate.

Figures have been collated and are presented under the four main categories of the ETHOS framework

- Roofless: living rough or staying in a night shelter.
- Houseless: in accommodation for homeless people (including homeless hostels, temporary and transitional supported accommodation).

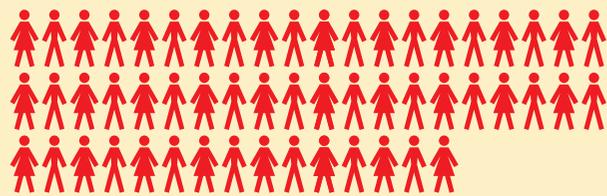
- Insecurely housed: squatting, illegal camping, sofa surfing or sleeping on floors, staying with friends or relatives, living under threat of violence or eviction.
- Inadequately housed: living in temporary/non-standard structures

Figures for each category are as follows (data from 2013):

Roofless

Data from rough sleeper count for B&NES, Julian House Night Shelter and Bath YMCA.

55 young people aged 16-24 in B&NES were roofless during 2013. They are termed roofless because they have no usual place of residence. 62 additional enquiries were made to these services for young people who could not be accommodated. This figure is not included in the final data because it is unclear whether or not these young people were accommodated elsewhere and if so in what category of accommodation.



Houseless

Data collected from B&NES housing services, Youth Offending Service, The Children in Care and Moving on Team, CURO Young People's Services and Stonham Housing.

83 young people were recorded houseless. Young people in this category have been placed in temporary accommodation where the period of stay is intended to be short term. 59 young people were on waiting lists for these services at the end of 2013 this figure has not been included due to lack of data as to where these young people were accommodated.



Insecurely housed

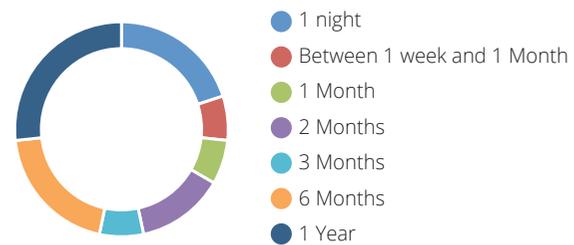
17% of young people surveyed were insecurely housed at some stage during 2013. Young people in this category were staying somewhere that they did not usually live, because they had nowhere else to go. This included squatting, illegal camping, sofa surfing and sleeping on other people's floors.

Young people participating in the survey recorded the length of time that they were insecurely housed for during 2013. Their responses varied from one night to the entire year.

The number of young people insecurely housed during 2013 may seem shocking, particularly if it was assumed to be representative of the entire population of 16-24 year olds in B&NES. However caution must be taken when interpreting data from this sample as it may not be truly representative of the majority of young people. This is because an open access youth centre in a particular area may draw young people from similar cultural backgrounds and housing situations and not a varied cross section of the community.



Length of time young people were insecurely housed for:



Inadequately housed

2% of young people surveyed were inadequately housed meaning that they were living in a temporary structure such as a hut or cabin because they had nowhere else to go.



(Data collected for insecurely and inadequately housed categories from 100 young people attending open access youth centres throughout B&NES. The youth centres included in the data were *Weston Youth club, Motus Dance Academy, Central Youth Cafe, Riverside Youth Centre, Southside Youth Centre, Twerton Youth Cafe, Peasedown Youth Hub, Keynsham Time Out, St Nicholas Church Radstock, Percy Community Centre, St John's Youth Club Keynsham, Cyfa St. Phillips Odd Down,*

Bath Easton Youth Club, Bishop Sutton Mobile Project and St. Saviours Youth Group).

The results would suggest that although roofless and houseless young people make up a small percentage of the total population of 16-24 year olds in B&NES, it still presents challenges to services supporting and accommodating young people. Waiting list figures would suggest a demand beyond what services can provide.

A large number of young people experienced housing insecurity during 2013 which suggests the need for further provision for young people who are not able to stay at home for whatever reason and have nowhere else to go.

Chapter 2

Exploring the accommodation services available for young people experiencing youth homelessness and identifying the current gaps in provision

This chapter explores the accommodation services available to young people experiencing or at risk of experiencing homelessness in B&NES. It aims to identify gaps in this provision or the needs that are not currently being met.

Accommodation services available for young homeless people in B&NES

The following table outlines the accommodation services for young people effected, or at-risk of being effected, by homelessness in B&NES.

Service	Type of support	Support duration
Julian House Night Shelter and Day Centre	Emergency night shelter primarily aimed at rough sleepers over 18.	Short term (less than 2 years)
Bath YMCA	Low-level support single rooms	Short term (up to 6 months)
Supported Lodgings Scheme – B&NES Council	The supported lodgings scheme places young people aged between 16-18yrs in a private family homes as lodgers. The lodging provider gives practical and emotional support and helps the young person to develop independent living skills. They help the young person to find move-on accommodation, help with benefits and finances and help with accessing other agencies	Short term (less than 2 years)
Curo Supported Housing	Curo provides housing, support and training to some of the most disadvantaged and vulnerable young people aged 16 to 25 with varying support needs, including care leavers. CURO provides a range of supported accommodation including: The Bath Foyer Housing and training for those aged between 18 and 25. Pathways Housing for vulnerable 16-19 year olds with high support needs which is staffed 24 hours a day.	Short term (less than 2 years)
Stonham (A Division of Home Group Ltd)	Provides single rooms with additional support such as key workers and day time staff on site. Not primarily a young people's service but will house young people aged 16-24 depending on their circumstances. Accommodation at three sites; The Paragon, Percy Place and The Haven.	Short term (less than 2 years)

Identifying the current gaps in provision

Whilst it is possible to state that there are a number of services providing accommodation for young homeless people in B&NES, the data presented under the four categories of ETHOS in the previous chapter calls into question whether there are further housing needs that are not currently being met.

This question is particularly pertinent when looking at the number of enquiries and waiting list figures for services making provision for roofless and houseless young people. Caution must be exercised when considering these figures as it is uncertain whether these young people were housed elsewhere. However, the data would suggest that one hundred and twenty one young people were unable to

find accommodation in roofless and houseless services at their point of need during 2013.

The number of young people experiencing housing insecurity (17%) also suggests a significant unmet need for young people who are often considered the 'hidden homeless'.

In order to identify the current gaps in provision, interviews were undertaken with key service providers in B&NES. Young people affected by homelessness participated in interviews, where they detailed their experiences of services and what they believed would be helpful for other young people making similar journeys. This was carried out with the aim of identifying the principal need amongst 16-24 year old homeless

young people that was not currently being met.

The principal need was identified by grouping responses into categories of need based upon shared concepts and themes. The need that was highlighted most by the respondents was deemed the principal need.



The principal need

100% of those interviewed highlighted the need for:

Dedicated accommodation providing tailored support for each young person according to their individual needs.

Respondents indicated that primarily there was a need for a further category of accommodation within B&NES that provides support structured around the young person's own individual needs. The support whilst tailored should include some important elements as identified below.

- A small 'family style' environment

Accommodation should be small scale, housing up to 4 young people. This is because it would provide a family type environment which was considered key for young people in their development stages.

"I would like to see households, family environments because some of them have missed out on that I think it's a real priority for some of these young people"

Nicola Robinson-Quartey
Supported lodgings manager

Young people placed in such an environment should have a dedicated support worker supporting their emotional and physical health and assisting the young person to set longer term targets for the future.

- Education, Employment and Training

The service should provide opportunity and support for young people to engage with education, employment and training. It was thought that being involved in meaningful activity and taking on responsibility would be valuable for young people making the transition into independence.

- Addressing contributing factors

Interviewees said that young people entering such accommodation would require a period of time to address some of the factors that had contributed to their becoming homeless.

"In most cases where young people become homeless there have been historical needs within the family, domestic abuse, separation of parents, parental substance use, mental health maybe bereavement issues. Generally speaking for most of the young people that become homeless at 16 or 17 there have been a whole heap of factors over the 16 years that they've been alive, within the family that have indicated that maybe they will be at risk of becoming homeless at some point."

Carla Cooper - Youth Offending Service

The support provided in the accommodation would need to enable young people to address some of these factors in order to move on to enter adulthood successfully.

- Support outside of the accommodation

Interviewees stated that young people placed in supported accommodation required facilitated and regular contact with an additional support worker outside of the accommodation service. This worker would be a sounding board for the young person to discuss how the accommodation placement was working and act as their advocate in relation to their housing needs.

It was also specified that the accommodation service should have a responsibility to engage young people in extra, multi-agency support.

Further findings

The interview process identified three further areas of unmet need for young homeless people in B&NES



A broader range of supported housing options

Eighty three percent of those interviewed highlighted the need for a broader range of supported housing options for young people managed by a variety of providers. Respondents stated that for many young people a problem arises because supported accommodation for homeless young people is provided by a single housing provider. This is because once they have been evicted from supported accommodation they are unable to access other accommodation from that provider until they have addressed some of the reasons for the eviction.

"Then I got evicted..... I went back to mum's for a bit but I'm not really allowed to stay there because of certain circumstances and then my girlfriends mum and step dad put me up and I'm quite grateful for that, well very... extremely grateful."

Young Person, Aged 21



Short stay instant access accommodation for young people in an emergency situation

Fifty percent of Interviewees highlighted the lack of options for people over the age of eighteen who all of a sudden find themselves with nowhere to stay. For young people aged 18-24 who have to leave home quickly, the options are sofa surfing, the streets or Julian House night shelter. Interviewees suggested that it would be very difficult for young people to go from a home environment to an emergency night shelter because it's not something that they would be used to.

'It would be good to have an instant access project for young people who need to leave home quickly. Often young people are reluctant to go into an emergency night shelter and would rather sleep on the streets. Supported housing isn't instant, they have to refer in, they have to go through the schemes and wait for a room to come up it's not instant.'

Annie Farrow – Reach, DHI



Accommodation offering greater support for young people

33% of those interviewed highlighted the need for greater support for homeless young people around physical health, emotional health, educational training, employment, budgeting and finance.

Respondents stated that some young people would appreciate more support when navigating the benefit process, particularly when filling out housing benefit forms. This support may help young people to claim effectively and therefore prevent the occurrence of rent arrears.

Contact with a key worker or mentor was considered essential for every young person in supported accommodation. This is because it was felt that they required facilitated assistance to be able to look after themselves and enter adulthood successfully.

Conclusion

The findings indicate that although there are already a number of services available for young people experiencing youth homelessness, there is still a need for further provision. This was highlighted by both service providers and young people who have experienced homelessness in B&NES.

Dedicated accommodation providing tailored support for each young person according to their individual

requirements was the principal need identified as a result of the interviews. It should include elements such as a family style environment, opportunities to engage with education, employment and training, opportunities to address factors contributing to homelessness and facilitating access to further support outside of the accommodation.

As discussed in the previous chapter, without adequate support,

homelessness can significantly affect young people's lives in many harmful ways. It is therefore important that this principal area of need is addressed and solutions developed in order to support young people experiencing youth homelessness and prevent recurrence.

Chapter 3

Recommendations

This final chapter makes recommendations drawing on the findings of the consultation with key service providers and young people experiencing or at risk of experiencing youth homelessness.

- 1.1 Provision of a supported housing project accommodating up to 4 young people aged 16-24;
- 1.2 Provision of furnished rooms with basics such as bedding;
- 1.3 24hr staff providing a support service for young people;
- 1.4 Support based on the needs of the individual young person;
- 1.5 Opportunity to achieve education, employment and training;
- 1.6 Opportunity to engage in meaningful activity;
- 1.7 Support to be multi-agency;
- 1.8 Opportunity to engage in support outside of the accommodation;
- 1.9 Support to help address factors contributing to homelessness;
- 1.10 Opportunity to gain independence skills such as budgeting and cooking.
- 1.11 Support to set long term targets for their future



Case Studies

Case studies have been included to provide examples of good practice in addressing the principle need outlined in chapter 2



Case Study – Direct Access Community – Mendip

Direct Access Community (DAC) is a project run in partnership with Mendip District Council and Elim Connect centre. DAC provides short term move on accommodation for over 25's in a four bedded unit which operates as a community house. Support workers are on site 7 hours a day 7 days a week, workers provide a holistic support plan for individual residents which helps them to make changes in various aspects of their lives.

The house is based at the heart of a working farm near Stratton-on-the-Fosse. The residents cook and eat together, and engage in a number

of structured activities including art, pottery, animal care and hedge-laying. DAC provides a free counselling service, debt relief advice and works alongside other agencies to provide support for residents.

The aim of the project is to provide a short term intense support program for people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, and have a desire to change their situation, to enable them to reconnect with mainstream community.



Case study – Eden House – Trowbridge

Eden House is a project of Alabaré a charity providing accommodation, support and training for young people in Wiltshire and Hampshire.

A house is provided for three young people aged between 16 and 25 years with low to medium support needs. The accommodation consists of 3 single bedrooms a residents lounge and kitchen for general use.

Residents are allocated a key worker who together with the young person will agree a personal support plan based on an assessment of the individual's needs this may include signposting residents to appropriate outside agencies. The project is staffed 9am – 5pm weekdays; an on call service operates outside of these hours including weekends and bank holidays.

Young people are able to stay for a maximum of 2 years. During this time residents are able to access a combination of in house and local learn direct and college training. All young people are supported to complete pre tenancy training before moving on from the accommodation.

Eden House aims to increase the skills and confidence of residents to enable them to move on to independence. This is achieved by enabling young people to build relationships within the local community, identifying and pursuing their aspirations through training, education, employment and hobbies and also increasing awareness around physical and mental wellbeing (Alabaré, 2014).



Case Study - Frome Foyer, Mendip YMCA

Frome Foyer provides supported housing to young people aged 16-25 with medium to high support needs. Up to twelve young people are accommodated in flats in the same complex which includes a communal lounge and meeting rooms. Mendip YMCA also provide 13 off site single bedroom flats located elsewhere in the town which provide a stepping stone for young people moving on from Foyer accommodation.

Young people can be accommodated for up to 24 months, on average they will stay at Frome Foyer for one year before moving on to the single bedroom stepping stone accommodation.

Support is provided by onsite staff 21 hours a day who help young people prepare for living independently and accessing move on accommodation. Staff provide weekly one to one support sessions tailored to the needs of the individual. Each resident is paired with a support worker who will build a relationship of trust with the young person throughout their stay. Support is tailored to the needs of the individual. The support worker will often act as an advocate for the young person in challenging situations or work with them around various issues such as mental health or drug use often signposting to outside agencies. Support sessions will generally be for an hour a week but a young person facing a challenging situation may see their support worker every day if they need to.

Every young person living in Frome Foyer is required to complete a YMCA program called 'move on, move out'. This is a tenancy accreditation scheme looking at various areas of independent living including budgeting, housing benefit, employment opportunities, education and volunteering. Frome Foyer believe the program to be a crucial part of helping residents to gain more independence in their lives.

When young people move onto their next step of supported accommodation within Mendip YMCA they will continue to have regular support sessions with the same support worker.

Mendip YMCA record positive outcomes for the vast majority of their residents.

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Appendix

Figure 1

Methodology				Number of young people	Services available
ROOFLESS	1	People living rough	<p>The annual rough sleeping count (DCLG) provides a summary of the number of rough sleepers for every local authority in England. Rather than counting rough sleepers on a single night, Bath and North East Somerset provide an estimate based on data provided by rough sleeper outreach services. This approach was thought to give a more accurate and reliable picture of rough sleeping levels this is because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More vulnerable rough sleepers are known to take great care in remaining undiscovered. • A more accurate picture can be established through outreach workers who have established relationships and trust with rough sleepers <p>The total estimated number of rough sleepers in Bath and North East Somerset was 33. This total takes no account of age. Therefore in light of the information above Julian House were asked to provide an estimate of the number of rough sleepers aged between 16 and 24. This was based on their monthly estimates of the number of rough sleepers in BANES. They estimated that in 2013 there were 8 young people sleeping rough.</p>	8	Julian house hostel 18+
	2	People staying in a night shelter	<p>Julian House night shelter</p> <p>Julian house provides night shelter accommodation for those aged 18 and over. They were asked to provide a figure for the number of people aged 18-24 (16 & 17 year olds unable to access services) staying in their night shelter accommodation. This figure may include some double counting from the category above.</p> <p>Bath YMCA</p> <p>Bath YMCA provides emergency temporary accommodation for young people who have nowhere else to stay. During 2013 they had fifteen young people using this facility. The total number of enquiries made of which the YMCA could not accommodate was 62.</p>	<p>32</p> <p>15</p> <p>Enquiries made: 62</p>	Julian house night shelter 18+

HOUSELESS	3	People in accommodation for the homeless	<p>BANES Housing services</p> <p>Bath and North East Somerset council provide a single point of access where young people can apply for a wide range of housing support services. Young people seeking temporary accommodation are encouraged to access the housing support gateway. BANES housing services were asked to provide a figure for the number of young people placed in temporary accommodation through this service. Figures state that 16 young people were placed in temporary accommodation during 2013.</p>	16	BANES housing services
	4	People in women's shelters	Two services exist in BANES to provide women's shelter accommodation these are Next link and Libra. These facilities are available for women from all areas of the country not just Bath and North East Somerset. Therefore these figures will not be included in this study. Section 10 in this framework provides data on the number of young people in BANES at risk of homelessness due to threat of violence	N/A	Next Link (BANES) Libra (Julian House)
	5	People in accommodation for immigrants	To date no accommodation or reception centre for migrant workers exists in BANES therefore no figures can be obtained.	N/A	
	6	People due to be released from institutions	<p>Penal institution</p> <p>The Youth offending service in Bath works with young people aged 10-17 to prevent youth offending. The service provides resettlement support for young people returning to live in the community having been in custody. This service includes working together with other services to provide accommodation for any young person who is unable to return home. YOS provided figures (3 young people) for the number of 16-17 year olds who required housing support having come out of custody during 2013.</p>	3	Social services – children in care moving on team
			<p>Medical institution</p> <p>Data unavailable</p> <p>Children's institution</p> <p>The Children in Care and Moving on Team provides support for young people moving on from care. This includes 'providing specialist social work services to children and young people in care aged 0-18 including permanence planning and pathway planning for young people moving on from care to age 24'. Data provided by the moving on from care team stated that there were 80 young people moving on from care during 2013. Not all of these young people could be defined as at risk of homelessness because an accommodation plan was in place for all of them. However some had difficulties sustaining the accommodation/provision which put them at risk of homelessness. This later group was estimated at 14.</p>	14	
	7	People receiving longer-term support (due to homelessness)	<p>Curo</p> <p>Curo housing association provides temporary supported accommodation for young homeless people in BANES. Each unit were asked to provide figures for the number of young people accommodated with them during 2013 and also figures for the number of young people on their waiting lists.</p> <p>Stonham</p> <p>Stonham is primarily an accommodation service for single homeless adults. However they do support some young people with housing depending on their circumstances. They were asked to provide a figure for the number of young people accommodated in their three houses; The Paragon, Percy Place and The Haven.</p>	49 59 on waiting lists at the end of the year 9	CURO services: Foyer Pathways Bloomfield Stonham services: The paragon Percy Place The Haven

INSECURE	8	People living in insecure accommodation	This group might be described as the 'hidden homeless', young people who are housed insecurely and are not currently connecting with housing services. Many of these young people will not be recorded on any client records, housing association returns or rough sleeping counts. To determine numbers of young people insecurely housed a survey was conducted with a sample group of 100 young people throughout Bath and North East Somerset. Participants were asked to record their housing situations during 2013. The participants of the survey were 16–24 year olds attending open access youth centres. It was thought that this was the best setting to gather information for a number of reasons. Figures published by homeless link (2013) found that around half of young homeless people are not in education, employment or training (NEET) meaning that the setting for data collection had to be a non-educational one. Open access youth centres are open to any young person who wants to come along attracting a varied cross section of the community. They are inclusive of young people from various family backgrounds and housing situations. These factors would suggest that the sample of 100 people is representative of the majority of young people in Banes. Open access youth centres also allow for a degree of trust to be formed between youth workers and young people. This would suggest that young people will give a more accurate picture of their housing situation than young people selected at random to participate.(100 young people attending open access youth centres throughout B&NES - <i>Weston Youth club, Motus Dance Academy, Central Youth Cafe, Riverside Youth Centre, Southside Youth Centre, Twerton Youth Cafe, Peasedown Youth Hub, Keynsham Time Out, St Nicholas Church Radstock, Percy Community Centre, St John's Youth Club Keynsham, Cyfa St. Phillips Odd Down, Bath Easton Youth Club, Bishop Sutton Mobile Project, St. Saviours Youth Group</i>).	16	
	9	People living under threat of eviction		4	
	10	People living under threat of violence		8	
INADEQUATE	11	People living in temporary / non-standard structures	(NEET) meaning that the setting for data collection had to be a non-educational one. Open access youth centres are open to any young person who wants to come along attracting a varied cross section of the community. They are inclusive of young people from various family backgrounds and housing situations. These factors would suggest that the sample of 100 people is representative of the majority of young people in Banes. Open access youth centres also allow for a degree of trust to be formed between youth workers and young people. This would suggest that young people will give a more accurate picture of their housing situation than young people selected at random to participate.(100 young people attending open access youth centres throughout B&NES - <i>Weston Youth club, Motus Dance Academy, Central Youth Cafe, Riverside Youth Centre, Southside Youth Centre, Twerton Youth Cafe, Peasedown Youth Hub, Keynsham Time Out, St Nicholas Church Radstock, Percy Community Centre, St John's Youth Club Keynsham, Cyfa St. Phillips Odd Down, Bath Easton Youth Club, Bishop Sutton Mobile Project, St. Saviours Youth Group</i>).	2	
	12	People living in unfit housing	Data unavailable. This question was not included in the sample questionnaire as it was thought individuals may have different definitions of unfit housing. This may in turn have misrepresented the figures.	N/A	
	13	People living in extreme overcrowding	Data unavailable. This question was not included in the sample questionnaire as it was thought individuals may have different definitions of extreme overcrowding. This may in turn have misrepresented the figures.	N/A	



ST JOHN'S
HOSPITAL



Youth Connect Service
Bath and North East Somerset

With many thanks to the steering committee members for their guidance during this research,
the interpretations/conclusions of this paper may not necessarily reflect their own views.