Anti-social behaviour

Response from the Head of Service- Public Protection – John Carter

Corporate Performance Scorecard Measure:

Percentage of reported antisocial behaviour cases resolved within 60 days.

OSMC Question:

Why are we below the current target?

Response:

This is a new measure and the recording mechanisms are still bedding in. The 60-day indicator results in a lag between the end of the quarter and the accurate performance figure being available.

Following the committee's comments, we have worked through the figures case by case to review the data.

There were a few cases wrongly coded and these have been updated to differentiate between ASB cases and community safety complaints which relate to longer term actions such as Public Spaces Protection Orders.

Updated figures are as follows:

21 Total cases including Pre-ASBRAC and 5 Community Safety cases

16 Pre-ASBRAC (Community Safety cases removed)
15 resolved/closed within 60-days
1 waiting for mediation

Total resolution rate in 60 days = 93%

Temporary Accommodation

Response from the Head of Housing, Migration and Resettlement – Nicole Smith

Corporate Performance Scorecard Measure:

Total Households in Temporary Accommodation

OSMC Question:

What type of accommodation is being used for temporary accommodation and how much is this costing?

Response:

The temporary accommodation we use is either managed by a housing provider, our own stock or through a private sector lease arrangements with a private landlord. Rents and service charges cover the cost of the use of this temporary accommodation. Our costs come in when we need to use B&B. The average cost of a weeks' placements in a B&B is around £500 a week for a single applicant. We are currently not using B&Bs.

The three main causes of homelessness are still being asked to leave by family and friends, termination of assured shorthold tenancies and relationship breakdowns with increasing numbers of Domestic Abuse. The increasing use of temporary accommodation is due to higher volumes of homeless applications being received. Preventions have become harder as we are seeing huge demands on the private sector and increasing rental prices that are well above the LHA (Local Housing Allowance), which is making private rented unaffordable for those on benefits. We are also seeing fewer moves into social housing during the prevention stage as demands in the higher bands have significantly increased.

Adult Social Care

Response from Director of Adult Social Care – Emma Legg

Corporate Performance Scorecard Measure:

Number of working-aged adults in residential care (Long-term support needs of younger adults aged 18-64 met by admission to residential and nursing care homes, per 100,000 population - ASCOF)

OSMC Question:

Is the recent increase the start of a longer-term trend and, if so, what are the causes and implications?

Response:

It's important to note that this metric is looking at the number of admissions as opposed to the number of adults. The way that this metric is calculated is looking at the last 12 months (rolling year) and any new admissions in that period. A new admission is valid if where the client was before was **not** a residential care home or nursing home. This does include where a client was in a residential or nursing care home, had a period in hospital and then was discharged to a residential or nursing care home following discharge.

In terms of numbers, for the rolling years to June 2023 (Q1) we are looking at 58 admissions, which is very slightly higher than March 2023 (Q4) at 52 and December 2022 (Q3) at 46. With the introduction of the Moving on Service we did expect to see a slight increase in our data. Reducing this figure is a key priority for our operational and commissioning teams and we are scrutinising this activity through our performance outcomes groups and board.

Although this is focussing on working age adults in residential care, these are not all specialist residential placements