

# **Tackling TB in Under-Served Populations:**

A Resource for TB Control Boards and their partners

#### A closer look at

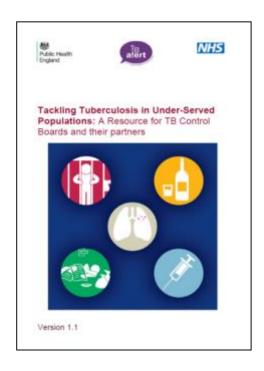
### **Chapter 6: Homelessness and TB**

#### **Available from:**

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/tackling-tuberculosis-in-under-served-populations

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### Purpose of the USP Resource



- to improve our understanding of the health needs of USPs with TB
- to provide a resource to help tackle TB in USPs
- to provide in one place <u>hyperlinked</u> documents, information leaflets, other resources and exemplars of good practise
- to support the design and delivery of multi-agency programmes to better meet the needs of USPs
- Ultimately, to contribute to TB control in the wider population



#### Who are the under-served with TB?

For the purpose of the USP Resource, people considered as underserved include:

- people who are homeless
- some migrants groups including asylum seekers, refugees and those in immigration detention
- people who misuse drugs or alcohol
- people in contact with the criminal justice system
- people with mental health needs

and what do we know about them... (next slide)

# Under-served groups are most at risk of TB

# TB cases with a social risk factor increased

8.9% of cases

11.8% of cases

2011 → 2015

#### Social risk groups:









are twice as likely to have infectious TB



are twice as likely to die



# **Defining homelessness**

**Legal definition of homelessness**: is that a household has no home in the UK or anywhere else in the world available & reasonable to occupy

#### Not all legally homeless people are entitled to assistance with accommodation.

To determine entitlement a local authority will need to confirm an individual:

- is legally homeless
- has the right to live in the UK & is eligible for assistance
- can be classed as in 'priority need'\*\* of help
- is homeless through no fault of their own i.e. is unintentionally homeless



If the person is found to satisfy these four criteria – they are eligible for assistance with accommodation.

\*\*<u>'priority need'</u> can include someone who is vulnerable as a result of 'other special reasons' e.g. on TB treatment



# Defining homelessness - other useful definitions

FEANTSA's European Federation of National Organisations
Working with the Homeless.

NICE Guidance
adopted a broad and
adopted a broad and
inclusive definition of
homelessness



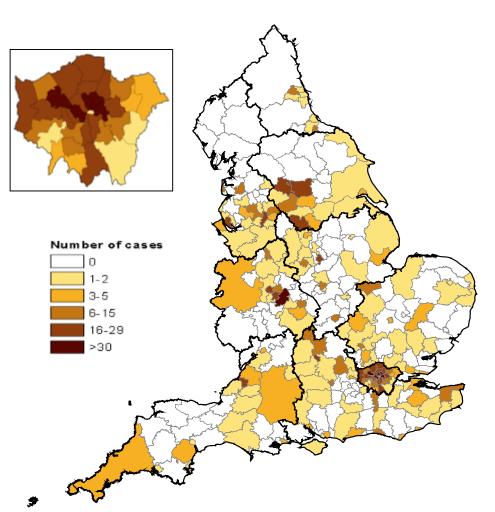
criminal treatment and systems justice homelessness as Fixed Abode.

ETS records if a patient is currently homeless or if they the last five years.

Homelessness Act 2002 include
Homelessness Act 2002 include
all households who may be at risk
all households who may be at risk
of, or experiencing, homelessness
of, or experiencing, homelessness, howelessness, howelessness, howelessness, howel



### Burden of TB among the homeless





#### **Between 2010 and 2015**

- TB cases who were homeless increased from 3% to 4%
- Over half (54%) reported homelessness at the time of diagnosis or during care
- 35% had a history of homelessness in the five years prior to diagnosis, 14% more than five years prior to diagnosis



# Challenges for TBCBs and their partners working with homeless people for TB



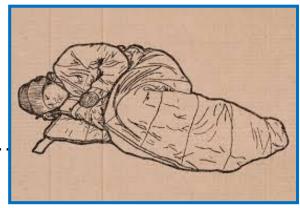


#### **Housing Sector Perspective**

- insufficient affordable housing
- high cost and poor quality housing in the private rented sector and overcrowding.....
- complex statutory framework for homelessness
- a diverse homelessness sector

#### **TB Control Board Perspective**

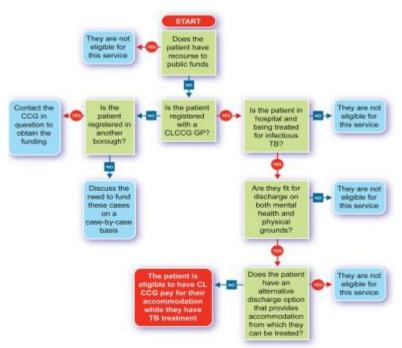
- no recourse to public funds
- funding accommodation for homeless TB patients.
- ability to offer DOT
- access to primary care services





1. Streamline accommodation pathways to help house homeless patients ineligible for local authority funded accommodation particularly those with NRPFs

# **Exemplar E 6.3 flowchart for accommodation of those with NRPF**



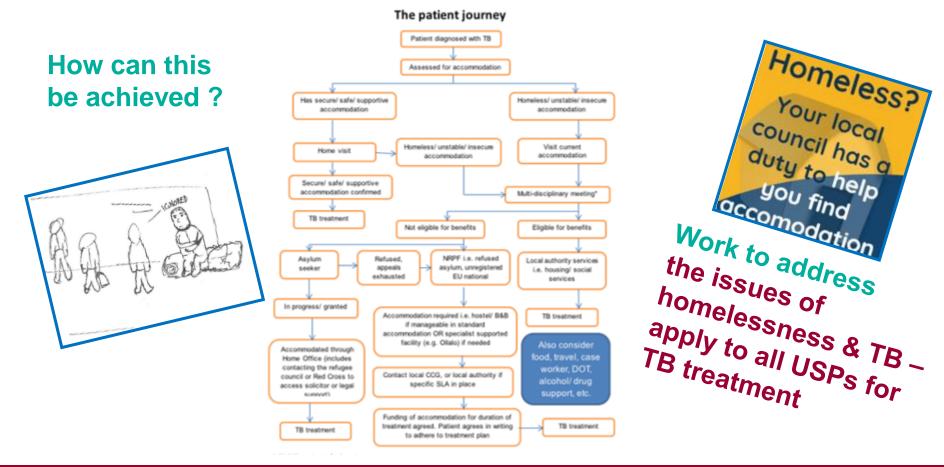
E 6.8: Housing of TB patients with NRPFs in City and Hackney





# TB patient pathway to accommodation

Main task is for multidisciplinary TB teams is to ensure that a patient's accommodation needs are met for the duration of their TB treatment.





# 2. TBCBs to encourage TB services to identify housing needs at an early stage

**Exemplar E6.2: Checklist to help accommodate TB patients with NRPFs** 





# 3. Agree a process to fund accommodation for homeless patients with TB

Exemplar E6.7 Olallo House - a residential unit for destitute TB patients in London





#### 4. Consider contingency funds to fund accommodation

Exemplar E 6.12 A CCG risk share arrangement to fund accommodation for TB patients with NRPFs in London

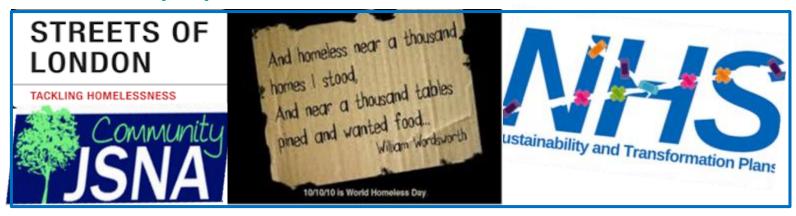


**Exemplar E 6.11 London Commissioning Guidance for the homeless** 



5. TBCBs to work with local authority Directors of Pubic Health to influence wider strategic partners who commission housing related support services

Exemplar E6.1 of good practice of Buckinghamshire Council working with homeless people



6. TBCBs, via their DPH lead, to encourage local authority JSNAs to include strategic assessments of health and housing needs for TB patients



# ACTIONS to support people in contact with the homeless TB patients - 6

# 7. TBCBs are encouraged to raise awareness of TB as an issue for homeless people among non-health groups

#### **National Knowledge Service leaflets**

TB and homelessness: information for homelessness service managers

TB and homelessness: information for homelessness sector staff



# Resources from TB Alert TB and homelessness information from TB Alert









8. TBCBs and local partners to consider whether the use of a mobile X-ray unit visiting homeless hostels on a periodic basis could help them meet the needs of the homeless

#### **Exemplar E6.10 The Find and Treat Service, London**





# Public Health OVERALL: USP Resource consists of 10 chapters

Chapter 1: defines who USPs are, outlines the burden of TB in these groups and maps where found in England

#### Chapters 2 to 6:

- take each USP in turn: defines them; outlines the burden of TB within these groups; discusses their challenges and makes recommendations on how to meet USP needs
- each chapter includes hyperlinked resources (e.g. leaflets & websites)
   exemplars of innovation and good practice to stimulate local action

<u>Chapters 7, 8 and 9:</u> outline roles and responsibilities of local government, TBCBs, CCGs and the third sector in meeting the needs of USPs

Chapter 10 outlines 'models of care' that can be used to meet the needs of USPs with TB

PLEASE do view and use the other chapters



#### Message from the National TB team

We hope this brief presentation raises awareness of the content of the USP Resource and helps you and your stakeholders develop services that better meet the needs of the homeless with TB

We encourage you to read the full USP Resource discuss it, work with it & share it as widely as possible <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/tackling-tuberculosis-in-under-served-populations">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/tackling-tuberculosis-in-under-served-populations</a>

Thank you