

THE
JOSEPH
ROWNTREE
CHARITABLE
TRUST

Joseph Rowntree

MORE DESTITUTION IN LEEDS

Repeat survey of destitute
asylum seekers and
refugees approaching
local agencies for support

by Dave Brown

Research Commissioned by the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust

June 2008

Foreword

In 2007, the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust (JRCT) published the results of an 'Inquiry into Destitution Among Refused Asylum Seekers'. The Inquiry, carried out by five Commissioners, highlighted the extent of the problem and called for changes in the system, for the benefit of local communities as well as new arrivals.

The Commissioners were informed by discussions with a wide range of people working in statutory and voluntary agencies, as well as community members and asylum seekers. They were also helped by a statistical survey.

The survey showed that over 100 people were living destitute in Leeds – a statistic that is unacceptable in modern Britain. This is in nobody's interests – not the government, not local authorities, not voluntary agencies, not local communities, and not asylum-seekers themselves.

In 2008, Trustees asked whether the Inquiry had made an impact. Had the recent changes to the asylum system made a positive difference? Were fewer people living in destitution? Eighteen months on we asked a local researcher to repeat the survey.

It is truly disheartening to learn that the trend has moved in the wrong direction. The findings show that the number of people living destitute in Leeds has risen nearly three-fold: and the problem is chronic, with more vulnerable people lacking either the right to work or the safety-net of statutory support.

We are pleased to publish this report which not only shines a light on a hidden problem, but makes practical proposals for improvement. The recommendations in it are those of the researcher, not of JRCT. The Trust's own recommendations are covered in a separate summary, 'Not Moving On'

As the Commissioners' original report said, solutions may not be easy, but there are ways to tackle the problem. We hope that this new information will be useful to everyone who is working so hard to improve the lives of people living not only in Leeds but throughout the rest of the UK.

Peter Coltman

Trustee, The Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust

Key Findings of the 2008 survey:

- Destitution in Leeds among asylum seekers and refugees appears to have increased substantially over the past 18 months in Leeds and continues to have an impact on individuals and agencies supporting them.
- 331 individuals were recorded as being destitute during the survey period (266 people accessing services, with 65 dependents), a large increase from 118 separate individuals counted in the 2006 survey.
- Destitute asylum seekers made 551 visits to the five agencies, more than double the visits in the 2006 survey.
- 51 children were recorded as being destitute (as dependents of destitute parents), a significant increase from the 13 in the previous survey.
- People are destitute at all stages of the asylum seeking process – 75% were refused asylum seekers, 19% asylum seekers, 4% refugees.
- The number of those destitute while still in the asylum system has risen under the New Asylum Model introduced in April 2007.
- The destitute people surveyed came from 35 countries: the largest groups were from Zimbabwe (21%), Iran (16%) and Eritrea (12%).
- 40 individuals were recorded as sleeping rough during the survey period, an increase from the 29 in the previous survey. There were 75 instances of rough sleeping.
- 99 people were reported as being destitute for one year or more, and there has been a large increase in people destitute for longer than two years.
- The most common reason for people becoming destitute is 'waiting for Section 4 Support to begin'.

Contents

Summary & Key Findings	3
1 Introduction	5
1.1 Background	5
1.2 Methodology	5
2 Survey Findings	6
2.1 Destitute Individuals	6
2.2 Destitute Children	6
2.3 Visits to Participating Agencies	7
2.4 Demand on Agencies Supporting Destitute People	8
2.5 Leeds as a Hub	8
2.6 Country of Origin	9
2.7 Gender	10
2.8 Age	10
2.9 Status	10
2.10 Reason for Destitution	11
2.11 Section 4 Support	12
2.12 New Asylum Model	12
2.13 Case Resolution	13
2.14 Removals and Detention	13
2.15 Length of Destitution	13
2.16 Where Destitute People are Sleeping	14
3 Conclusions	15
4 Recommendations	16
4.1 2006 Recommendations and Solutions	16
4.2 2008 Recommendations	16
5 Bibliography	17
Appendix: Survey sheet and explanation notes	18

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

In 2006, in response to local concerns and requests, the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust (JRCT) began an 'Inquiry Into Destitution Among Refused Asylum Seekers'. Five commissioners were appointed who met with a range of destitute asylum seekers, professionals, policy makers, politicians, volunteers and discussion groups. JRCT also commissioned research as part of the inquiry to inform the commissioners and as a resource for agencies working around issues of asylum seeker destitution. The Commissioners report, 'Moving On: From Destitution to Contribution' (Adie et al, 2007), and the research report, 'Destitution in Leeds: the experiences of people seeking asylum and supporting agencies' (Lewis, 2007) were both published and launched in March 2007. A central part of the research undertaken for the Inquiry was a survey carried out with five key agencies to record each destitute client attending their agency over a four-week period between 16th October and 12th November 2006.

This report repeats the survey of 2006, with the same agencies over an equivalent period of time. The purpose is to explore any changes in numbers and patterns of destitute people approaching local agencies for support, and what this might mean with regard to service provision in Leeds and destitution in general.

1.2 Methodology

A four week survey of the numbers of destitute asylum seekers and refugees was carried out by five key agencies between 7th April and 4th May 2008. This was a repeat of the survey undertaken 18 months earlier (see above). The same five agencies participated: East Leeds Health for All (ELHFA); Health Access Team (HAT); Positive Action for Refugees and Asylum Seekers (PAFRAS); the Refugee Council (RC) and St Vincent Support Centre (SV). The survey was almost identical to the previous survey, with minor additions to the possible 'reasons for destitution' (see p.11). These were added following consultation with the five participating agencies before the survey commenced.

In addition, interviews were held in May 2008 with key local and strategic organisations in order to contextualise the survey findings and analyse changes between the 2008 and 2006 surveys. There were semi-structured telephone interviews (average length of 45 minutes) with managers in six agencies: the Health Access Team (HAT), Leeds Asylum Seekers Support Network (LASSN), Leeds Refugee and Asylum Service (LRAS), Positive Action for Refugees and Asylum Seekers (PAFRAS), the Refugee Council (RC) and Yorkshire & Humber Regional Migration Partnership (YHRMP).

The term 'destitution' in this report is defined as previously by Lewis (2007): "Destitution describes lacking the means to meet basic needs of shelter, warmth, food, water and health" (p.11). Therefore, 'destitution' in this report does not include people receiving full entitlements to 'NASS' Support¹ or Section 4 Support².

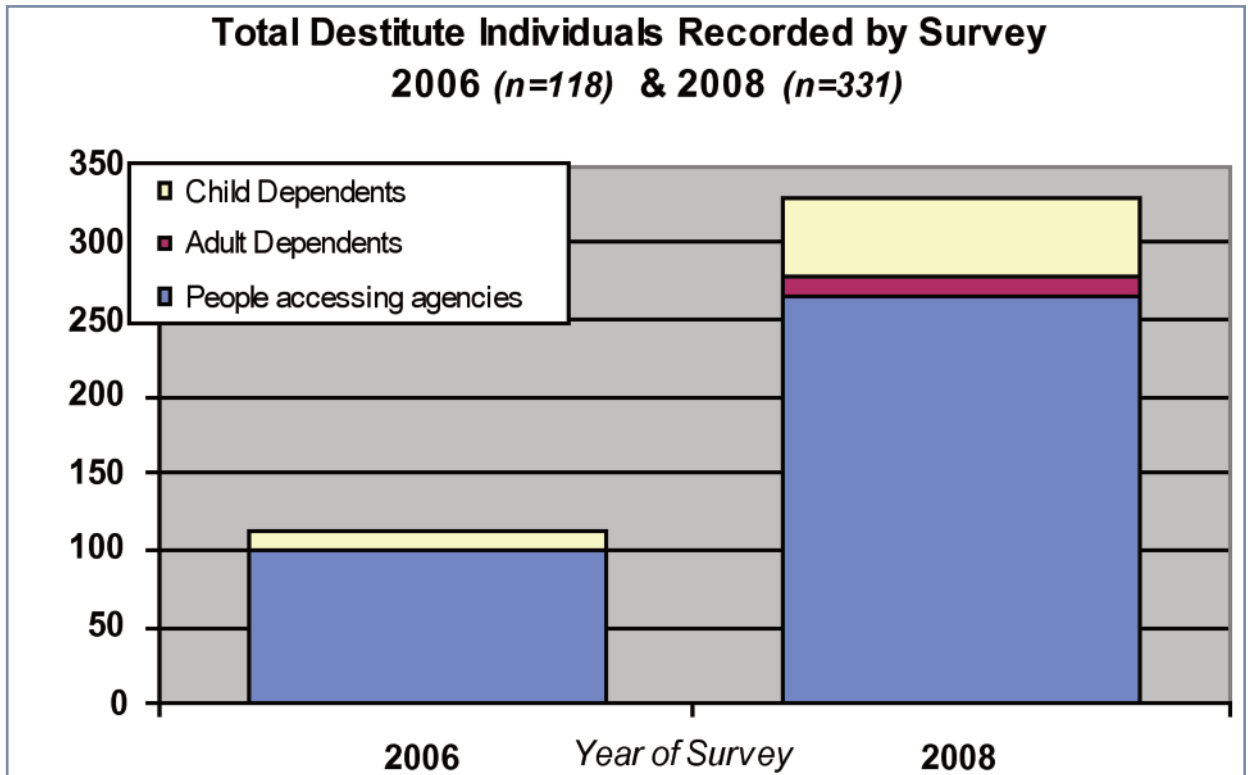
¹The National Asylum Support Service (NASS) is now known as Asylum Support. This report uses the term NASS to reflect its continuing common usage.

²Section 4 refers to the limited support offered to refused asylum seekers who meet certain criteria (for a more developed discussion see Lewis, 2007).

2. Survey Findings

2.1 Destitute Individuals

The total number of individuals recorded as being destitute has increased from 118 in 2006 to 331 in 2008. During the 2008 survey period there were 266 people with 65 dependents counted. In 2006 the survey recorded 101 people accessing the agencies with 17 dependents.

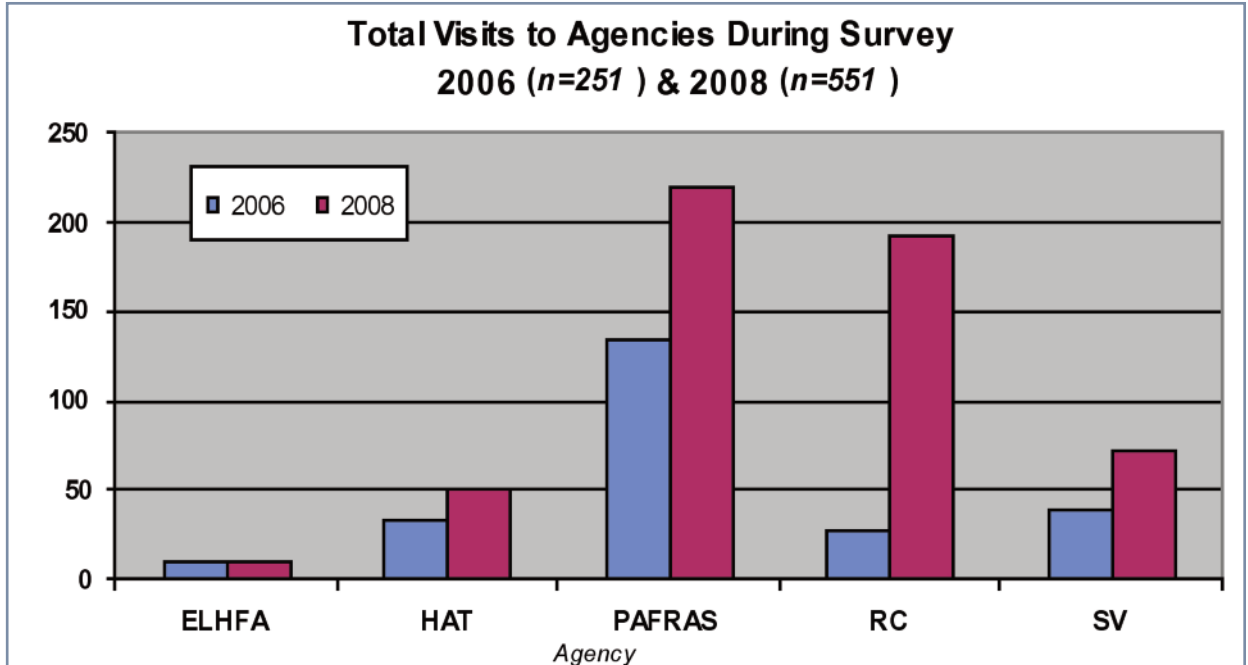


2.2 Destitute Children

The number of children recorded as destitute (dependents of destitute parents accessing services) increased from 12 in 2006 to 51 in 2008. The survey shows a large increase although it is not clear from either the survey or interviews exactly why the number has increased to this extent. Two interview respondents discussed the gap in responsibility for families between Social Services and the United Kingdom Borders Agency (UKBA), with instances of both refusing to support a family by claiming they are ineligible or are the responsibility of the other agency. For example, this can happen in cases when an asylum seeker gives birth following a refusal of their asylum claim, or where a parent refuses Section 4 Support. Some families were recorded by agencies as in Social Services housing but not receiving financial support.

2.3 Visits to Participating Agencies

There were 551 visits to the five participating agencies in the 2008 survey, more than double the 251 visits made during the 2006 survey. Four agencies recorded an increase in numbers, with the Refugee Council showing the largest increase. PAFRAS received the highest total number of visits.



All five participating agencies said that they thought the survey findings were representative of the increased number of visits between the two survey periods. The Refugee Council stated that they under-reported the number accessing their service during the 2006 survey, whereas they believe that the 2008 survey is a good reflection of destitute people accessing the service. PAFRAS on the other hand believe that there was a slight under-reporting of destitute people accessing their service in the 2008 survey due to the large increase in clients without sufficient staff capacity to fully carry out the survey, and they were also carrying out other monitoring at the same time.

The interview respondents all believed that the 2008 survey results reflect an increase in destitution over the previous 18 months. Five respondents had internal monitoring data that confirmed this increase (HAT, LASSN, LRAS, PAFRAS, RC).

A joint report by Yorkshire & Humber Regional Migration Partnership (YHRMP) and Leeds Refugee and Asylum Service (LRAS) found similar trends:

- * *the number of people leaving the asylum system and becoming destitute appears to be increasing*
- * *asylum seekers and refugees, i.e people entitled to state support, are also becoming destitute*

(Khan & Byfield, 2007, p.4).

The YHRMP/ LRAS report was written following a visit by Leeds City Council to the PAFRAS drop-in centre in September 2007 to explore the increasing number of destitute clients accessing PAFRAS services. This led to analysis of other organisations in Leeds using monitoring data from January – August 2007. The report concludes that “These figures show that there are at **least 1,350** destitute failed asylum seekers in the city and possibly many more...” (p.40, bold in original). Some interview respondents stated that the Leeds Destitution and Asylum Steering Group estimated the number as roughly 3,000 in 2005 and believe that the number has increased since then³.

Other agencies in Leeds also support destitute asylum seekers and refugees, although have not been included in either the 2006 or 2008 survey. Refugee Community Organisations (RCOs) were identified specifically by interviewees as supporting a substantial number of destitute people. A recent report into refugee communities in Leeds, Bradford and South Yorkshire estimates numbers of RCO clients per month and identifies ‘destitution among refused asylum seekers’ as one of the most significant issues to refugee communities (Choksi et al, 2008).

2.4 Demands on Agencies Supporting Destitute People

The increased numbers, both of visits of destitute people to agencies and of destitute individuals, placed increasing demands on those receiving agencies. PAFRAS and the Refugee Council in particular, stated that the problem of dealing with destitution is now more difficult: clients are becoming far more demanding and desperate, which can often result in frustration and aggressive behaviour.

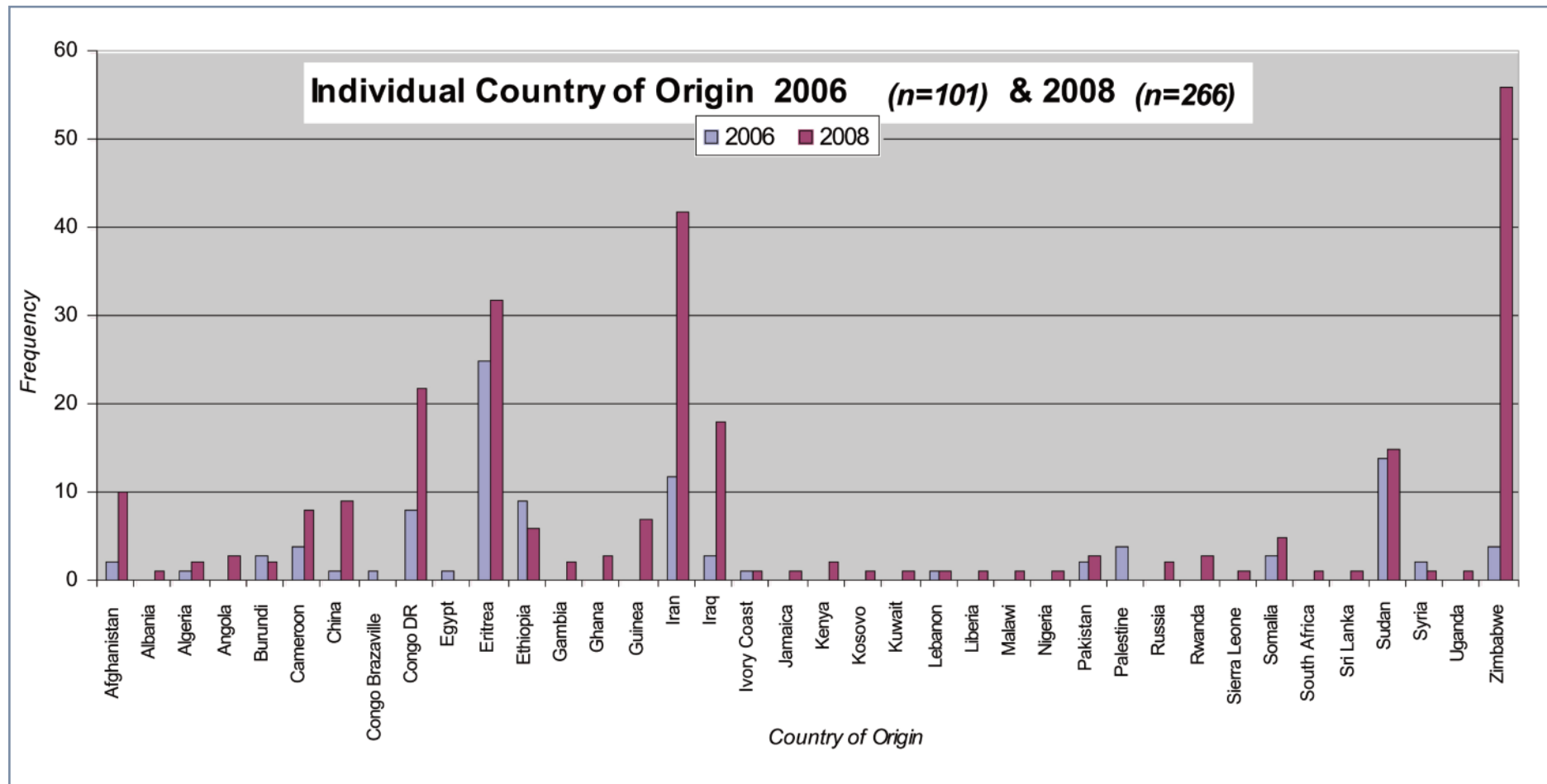
2.5 Leeds as a hub

The number of people presenting to Leeds agencies for support who previously or usually stay outside of Leeds has increased, although the proportion remains similar. In 2008, 33% of destitute people surveyed previously or usually stayed outside Leeds, compared to 35% in 2006. While the proportion is similar in each survey, this shows an actual increase in the number of people from outside Leeds due to the higher numbers of destitute people counted in 2008. Most of the interview respondents identified an increase in destitute asylum seekers and refugees coming to Leeds as a key issue. They indicated different reasons, including the existence of established refugee communities and the availability of services provided by agencies such as HAT, PAFRAS and the Refugee Council.

³ For an indication of estimates see Brown (ed.), 2005.

2.6 Country of Origin

The individuals surveyed in 2008 came from 35 different countries, which is a significant increase from 21 countries recorded in the 2006 survey. The largest groups in the 2008 survey are Zimbabwe (21%), Iran (16%), Eritrea (12%), Democratic Republic of Congo (8%) and Iraq (7%). As the following graph shows, the number of destitute Zimbabweans increased substantially from 4 (2006 survey) to 56 (2008 survey). Iran, Democratic Republic of Congo⁴ and Iraq also showed significant increases..



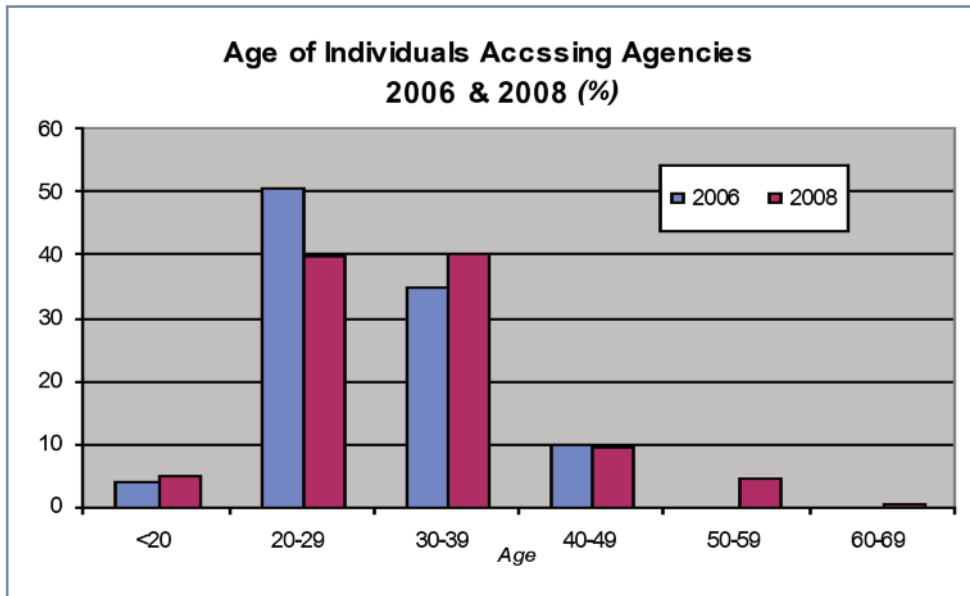
⁴ Democratic Republic of Congo abbreviated to Congo DR in the graph. In the 2006 survey, 'Zaire' was listed separately, but in the graph above it has been included under 'Congo DR' as it is likely that they referred to the same country.

2.7 Gender

Of the 266 individuals surveyed in 2008, 28% were female and 72% male. In the 2006 survey, 20% were female and 80% male.

2.8 Age

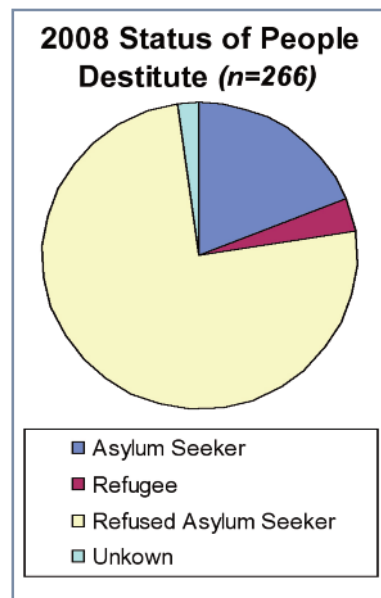
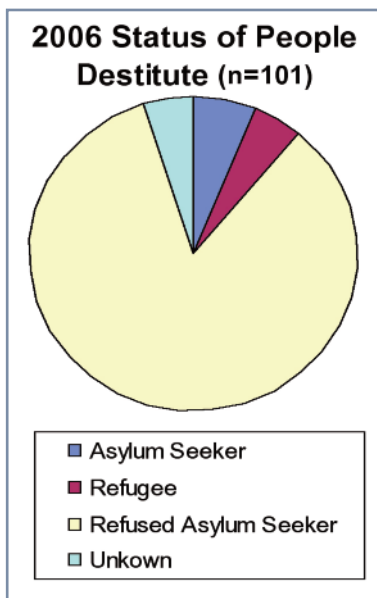
The age profile of people accessing agencies is similar in the 2006 and 2008 surveys. However, whereas in the 2006 survey there was no-one reported as over 50 years old, in 2008, there are 12 people who are 50-59 years old, and 2 people 60-69 years old.



2.9 Status

The status of destitute people surveyed in the 2008 study was 75% refused asylum seeker, 19% asylum seeker, 4% refugee and 2% unknown. The survey in 2006 showed 84% refused asylum seeker, 6% asylum seeker, 5% refugee and 5% unknown (see pie charts). The proportion of people destitute while still in the asylum process substantially increased from 2006 to 2008.

The number of people in all statuses increased in numbers from 2006 to 2008.



2.10 Reason for Destitution

Reason for Destitution – (most frequent, people surveyed)	2008 Frequency
New arrival – not yet applied for NASS	15
NASS administrative error – support stopped during asylum process	22
Lost NASS support due to breach of conditions (e.g. absence, working illegally)	9
Awaiting an asylum decision	4
Positive decision (without housing)	10
End of process – not applied for Section 4 (unwilling or don't meet criteria)	69
End of Process – waiting for Section 4 to begin	71
End of Process – Refused Section 4	41
End of Process	14
Social Services – Applied and Awaiting for social services support	1
Social Services – Removed from social services support	4
Status Unknown	6

Most frequent reasons for destitution (highest)	2006 % of total	2008 % of total
Not applied for Section 4 (unwilling or don't meet criteria)	53	26
Waiting for Section 4 to begin	19	27
Refused Section 4	9	15

The three most frequent reasons for destitution in the 2008 survey relate to being a refused asylum seeker ('end of process'), which was the same as 2006. However, the order of these reasons has changed, and in 2008 the most frequent reason is 'waiting for Section 4 to begin'.

The fourth most recorded reason for destitution was related to asylum seekers: 'NASS administrative error – support stopped during asylum process'.

Two new 'reasons for destitution' were added to the 2008 survey following consultation with the participating agencies, both related to Social Services support (see table above).

2.11 Section 4 Support

The most frequent reason recorded for destitution was ‘waiting for Section 4 to begin’. This has increased since the 2006 survey and was also cited by interview respondents as one of the major causes of destitution. Interview respondents claimed that waiting times for Section 4 Support had increased in the last 18 months, particularly for those applying on medical grounds. The delays lead to destitution as people are only entitled to stay in their NASS housing for 21 days after receiving their negative asylum decisions and there are no interim arrangements. Housing contracts with UKBA are now more tightly monitored: there are financial penalties and no payment for an ‘overstayer’. Therefore, the housing providers have to choose whether to evict someone in the interim period or, at their own cost allow someone to stay and remove the property from the contract, which may not be economically viable.

2.12 New Asylum Model (NAM)

NAM was piloted in Leeds from April 2006, and from 5th March 2007 all new asylum seekers have been processed by through this system⁵. NAM was introduced to speed up the asylum process and manage cases to their conclusion of either integration for refugees or removal of refused asylum seekers (Home Office, 2006a).

System People Processed	Number Surveyed	%
NAM	45	17
Not NAM	200	75
Unsure	21	8

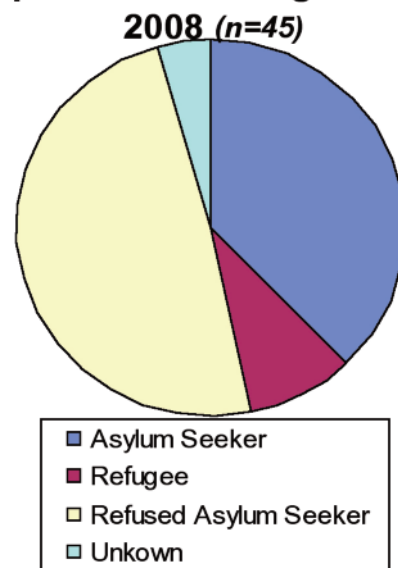
In 2008, 17% of destitute people surveyed had been through NAM compared with 5% in 2006.

The status of the destitute people processed through NAM was 49% refused asylum seeker, 38% asylum seeker, 9% refugee and 4% unknown. This demonstrates that people processed through NAM have become destitute in Leeds at all stages of the ‘end-to-end’ process. Destitution indicates that these cases have not been ‘concluded’, both for refused asylum seekers and refugees.

The proportion of asylum seekers counted as destitute in the 2008 survey who are being processed through NAM (38%) is significantly higher than those not being processed through NAM (13%). This is also higher than the proportion of asylum seekers counted as destitute in the 2006 survey, the majority of which had not been processed through NAM (6%).

A recent report by the Inter-Agency Partnership similarly shows a high proportion of NAM cases nationally who are destitute despite having an on-going claim: “This indicates that the New Asylum Model is not ensuring that those who are entitled to support receive it” (Smart & Fullegar, 2008, p.2). Many of the interview respondents stated that the speed of asylum decisions under NAM had contributed to destitution over the last 18 months. They suggested that because the system is much quicker, refused asylum seekers have had little time to establish connections, support structures or mechanisms. A potential consequence is that people will find it harder to cope with destitution and more likely that they will need to access support agencies. It was also perceived that an additional effect for refugees was that as some had not set up roots in their dispersal area, they had chosen to move to Leeds.

Status of Destitute people processed through NAM



⁵ Although the system is no longer called ‘NAM’, for the purposes of this research it will continue to be used as it is the term which is most familiar to the participants

2.13 Case Resolution

Case Resolution refers to unresolved asylum cases (previously known as ‘legacy cases’), which predate NAM (i.e. applications for asylum made before 5th March 2007). The aim is to ‘resolve’ all these cases by June 2011, which means either to grant people a type of leave to remain or remove them from the UK (Home Office, 2006b, p.9). The first group of people considered under the case resolution scheme were older unresolved cases of families with children. The majority of these cases received leave to remain in late 2007/ early 2008. The interview respondents do not believe this had a significant effect on destitution in Leeds because the families were supported in the transition from NASS support to mainstream housing provision.

However, those processed currently make up only a small proportion of the total to be dealt with under Case Resolution, and concerns were expressed as to the effect on destitution when other cases are considered, such as those on Section 4 Support, which are more likely to have a negative decision and potentially end up destitute. Case Resolution is for all ‘unresolved’ cases before 5th March 2007 and therefore includes refused asylum seekers processed before this date. In order for their cases to be ‘resolved’, they will have to be granted leave to remain in the UK, or returned/ removed.

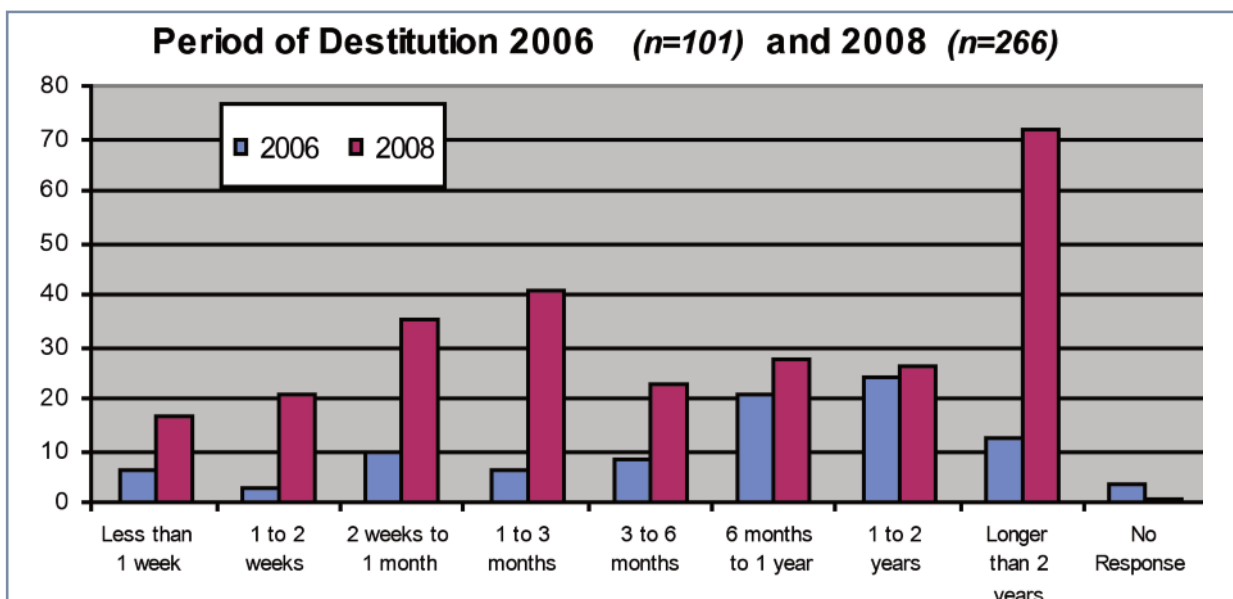
2.14 Removals and Detention

Among the interview respondents there was no perceived increase in removals over the last 18 months although they were unaware of any clear local statistics on removals of refused asylum seekers.

Four interview respondents mentioned poorly managed release from detention as a cause of destitution, including instances where people are entitled to support but don’t receive it due to procedural errors leading to sustained periods of destitution.

2.15 Length of Destitution

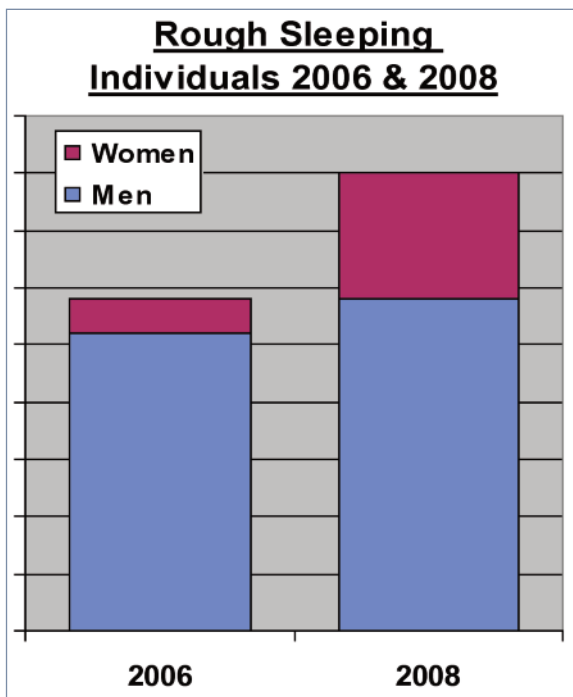
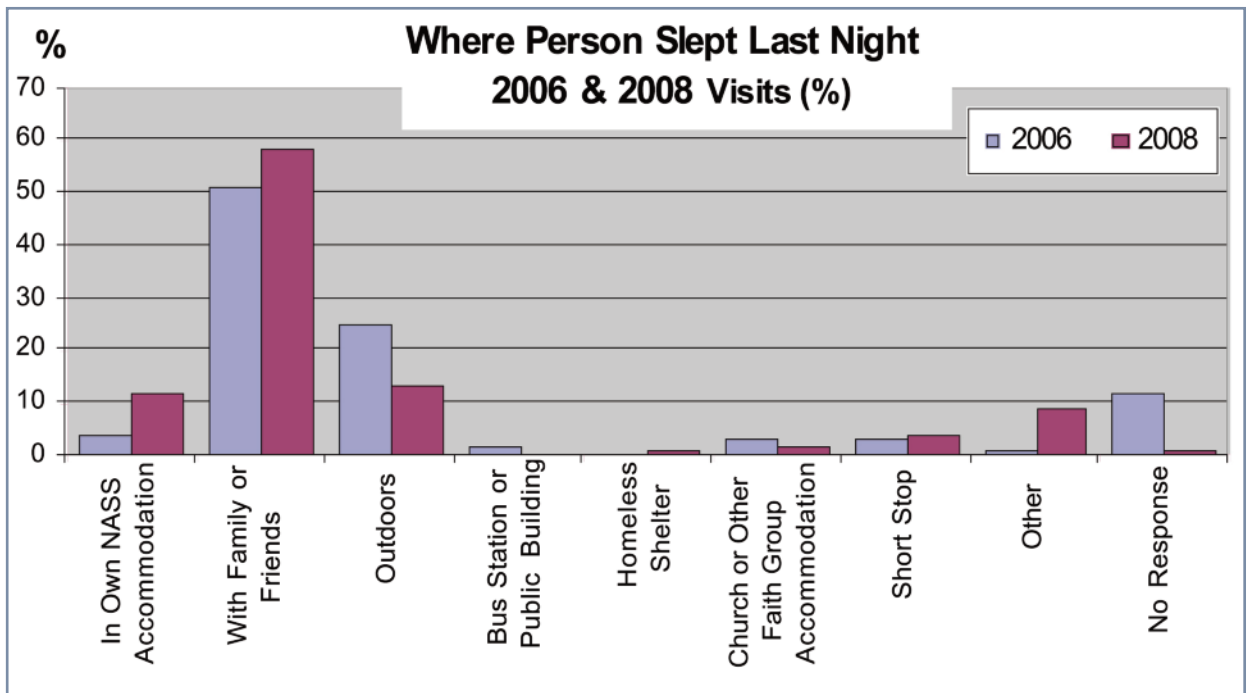
There has been a large increase in the number of people recorded as being destitute for longer than 2 years (13 in 2006, 72 in 2008). There were 99 people reported destitute for one year or more. There have also been significant relative increases in the number of people experiencing destitution for up to 6 months.



One interview respondent explained that their agency was still supporting many people who first approached them in 2005. Another respondent believed that there were also long-term destitute people who have only recently begun to present to agencies, having exhausted their network of contacts and floors in community members housing. Concerns were also raised about the worsening mental health issues of the long-term destitute. It was claimed that they were increasingly expressing 'no hope' or 'no reason for living'.

2.16 Where Destitute People Are Sleeping

There was little proportional difference between the two surveys in where destitute people slept the previous night to accessing support. The majority (58%) stayed with 'family or friends'.



The number of incidences of rough sleeping (outdoors or bus station), increased from 68 (2006) to 75 (2008).

The number of individuals sleeping rough rose from 29 people surveyed in 2006 to 40 in 2008. The number of women sleeping rough increased from 3 to 11, one of whom was 57 years old.

3. Conclusions

The survey suggests that there has been a real and significant increase in destitution in Leeds, both in terms of the number of visits to agencies and the number of people seeking support. There has been an increase in long-term destitution, rough sleeping and the destitution of children, older people and women.

The majority recorded as destitute are refused asylum seekers, although destitution can occur at all stages of the asylum process. Many people are entitled to support but are destitute because of procedural failures such as administrative errors, waiting for support to begin, and a lack of interim support measures following change of status on resolution of their asylum claim. There are people destitute who have been processed under the NAM system including a higher proportion than before who are still asylum seekers, and 'unconcluded' cases of both refugees and refused asylum seekers.

Destitution continues to have an impact on individuals and agencies supporting them in Leeds.

4. Recommendations

4.1 2006-2007 Recommendations and Solutions:

The recommendations and solutions from the 2006-2007 Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust Inquiry into Destitution Among Refused Asylum Seekers are still relevant and applicable (see Adie et al., 2007, pp. 5-8; Lewis, 2007, pp. 58-60).

4.2 2008 Recommendations:

Further recommendations resulting from the 2008 survey and research:

- United Kingdom Borders Agency (UKBA) should immediately investigate the increase in destitute people accessing support from agencies in Leeds.
- UKBA and Social Services should implement procedures to ensure that no child is refused support and made destitute.
- The process for applying for Section 4 Support should be improved. To avoid destitution this should include the provision of adequate interim support arrangements, in the event of delays.
- Procedures should be improved for people leaving detention to ensure that no-one becomes destitute due to procedural error.
- The NAM process should be lengthened to enable people to build connections and support mechanisms within the community for when they become either a refugee or a refused asylum seeker.
- Temporary leave to remain should be given to refused asylum seekers, particularly in cases where removal is difficult.
- Case Resolution should not increase destitution, particularly when considering groups such as those on Section 4 Support.
- UKBA must provide regular thorough statistics relating to asylum seekers made destitute, refused asylum seekers and removals at the local and regional level.
- National Government, Local Government and Charitable Trusts should provide more resources to the struggling local agencies to support people who are destitute and in desperate need of support.
- Support to local voluntary sector agencies needs to acknowledge that the help they provide is often required due to errors in statutory sector provision.
- JRCT should repeat the destitution survey regularly to measure changes in the patterns of destitution and the impact of policy and procedures.

5. Bibliography

Adie, K., Baggini, J., Griffiths, C., Kilgallon, B. & Warsi, S. (2007) *Moving on: from destitution to contribution*, York: JRCT.

Brown, D. [ed.] (2005) *Destitution of Asylum Seekers in Leeds*, Leeds Destitution Steering Group.

Choksi, A. with Berenjian, M., Chirwa, H. & Nakuti, D. (2008) *The development needs of refugee communities in Leeds, Bradford & South Yorkshire, Executive Summary*, Jantela/ NRC/ LASSN.

Home Office (2006a) *The New Asylum Model: Swifter Decisions – Faster Removals*, Press Release, 18 January 2006.

Home Office (2006b) *Fair, effective, transparent and trusted: rebuilding confidence in our immigration system*, July 2006, Home Office/IND.

Khan, N. & Byfield, A. (2007) *Asylum & Destitution in Leeds*, Yorkshire & Humberside Regional Migration Partnership/ Leeds City Council Refugee & Asylum Service.

Lewis, H. (2007) *Destitution in Leeds: the experiences of people seeking asylum and supporting agencies*, York: JRCT.

Smart, K. & Fullegar, S. (2008) *The Destitution Tally: an indication of the extent of destitution among asylum seekers and refugees*, Refugee Agencies Policy Response, January 2008, Inter-Agency Partnership.

Explanation Notes

1. Date of visit	Write the date the client visits your agency with a destitution problem. dd/mm/yy
2. 1st time surveyed?	Using the repeat visit symbol ask the client if this is the first time that they have taken part in the survey. If 'no' please answer question 2a. 1. No 2. Yes
2a. Where surveyed before	If the client has already taken part in the survey, please ask them where they took part. If they took part at your agency indicate this with a '9'. Otherwise: 1. East Leeds Health for All 2. Health Access Team 3. PAFRAS (Positive Action for Refugees & Asylum Seekers) 4. St Vincent Support Centre 5. Refugee Council
3. Date of Birth	Please enter the client's date of birth. dd/mm/yy
4. Country of Origin	Please write in the client's country of origin.
5. Gender	Please indicate the client's gender: 1. Female 2. Male
6. Dependents	Is the client responsible for any people other than themselves? Please indicate number of adults or children .
7. Reason for destitution	Why is the client destitute? 1. End of process - not applied for Section 4 (unwilling, or don't meet criteria) 2. End of process - waiting for Section 4 support to begin 3. End of process - refused Section 4 4. NASS administrative error - support stopped during asylum process 5. Lost NASS support due to breach of conditions (e.g. absence, working illegally) 6. Denied support under Section 55 7. New arrival - not yet applied for NASS 8. Positive decision (without housing) 9. Social Services - Applied and Awaiting for social services support 10. Social Services - Removed from social services support If the reason for destitution is not known by either the client or support worker, please record whether the client is: 11. Awaiting an asylum decision 12. End of process 13. Status unknown
8. Length of period of destitution	How long is it since the client stop receiving support? (What is their present period of destitution?) Answer one only: 1. Less than 1 week 2. 1 to 2 weeks 3. 2 weeks to 1 month 4. 1 to 3 months 5. 3 to 6 months 6. 6 months to one year 7. 1 to 2 years 8. Longer than 2 years

Explanation Notes *continued*

<p>9. Where did the client sleep last night</p>	<p>If the client is willing to give this information, please note where they slept last night: (Answer one only):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In own NASS accommodation 2. With family or friends 3. Outdoors (e.g. on street, park, in doorway) 4. Bus station or other public building 5. Homeless shelter 6. Accommodation provided by church, mosque or other faith group 7. Short Stop 8. Other 9. No response
<p>10. Other support in survey period?</p>	<p>Please note any other organisation the client has seen for assistance during the monitoring period. (Answer as many as appropriate).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. None 2. Crypt (evening/nighttime) 3. Friends or Family 4. GP (General Practitioner) 5. Health Access Team 6. No Fixed Abode Team (homeless health team) 7. Refugee Community Organisation 8. PAFRAS (Positive Action for Refugees and Asylum Seekers) 9. Short Stop 10. Refugee Council One Stop Service (advice) 11. Refugee Council Hardship Fund 12. LASSN Befriending 13. LASSN Hardship Fund (St Vincent de Paul) 14. St Vincent de Paul Support Centre (drop-in) 15. Red Cross Advice 16. Red Cross Vouchers 17. Church, Mosque or other faith group 18. Organisation outside Leeds 19. Other (if possible note where)
<p>11. Risk assessment</p>	<p>Based on your contact with the client during this visit, please assess the level of 'risk' caused by their destitution (Answer one only):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low level of risk: receiving some support 2. Moderate risk: receiving some support, but destitution is having an obvious effect on their well-being 3. High level of risk: no support mechanisms, poor health and personal circumstances, probably sleeping rough
<p>12. NAM?</p>	<p>If known, please indicate if the client was processed through the New Asylum Model.</p> <p>1. No 2. Yes 3. Unsure</p>
<p>13. Outside Leeds?</p>	<p>Please indicate if the client has previously or usually stays outside Leeds.</p> <p>1. No 2. Yes</p>