

Alcohol, drug and mental health issues in marginalised people using Salvation Army homeless services in the UK and Ireland

Dr Adrian Bonner

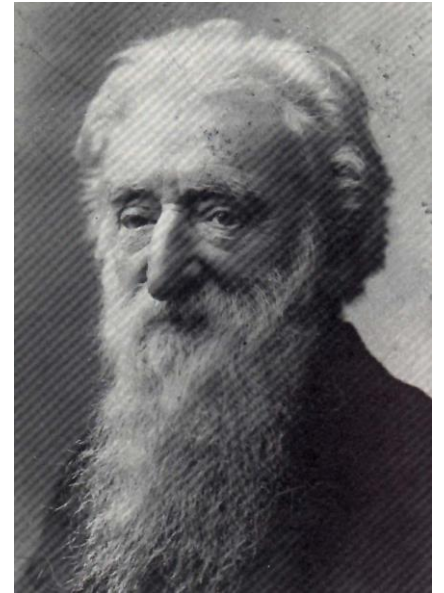
Reader in Medicine and Health

Centre for Health Service Studies





- working in 118 countries
- one of the largest providers
- of social welfare in the world
- 800+ social services centres and community churches in UK
- providing social care for 140 years



**William Booth,
1829-1912**

“Beds” in early Salvation Army hostel, 1888



Salvation Army “Farthing Breakfasts”,

Hanbury Street, 1880

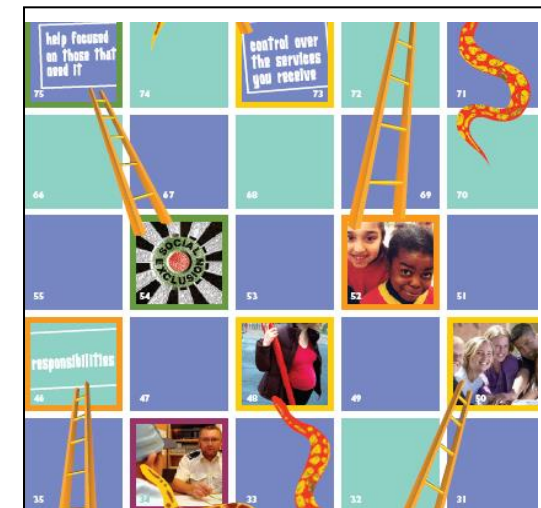
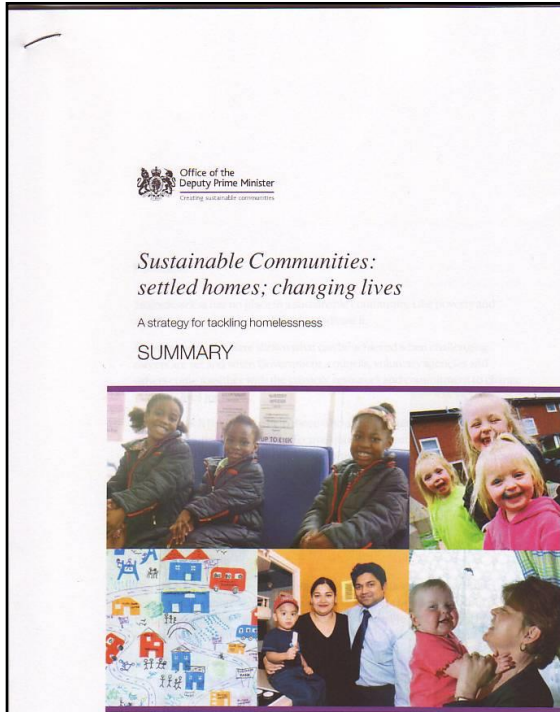
Whitecross Street Elevator, Manchester, 1926



Labour exchange,
Whitechapel Road, 1890

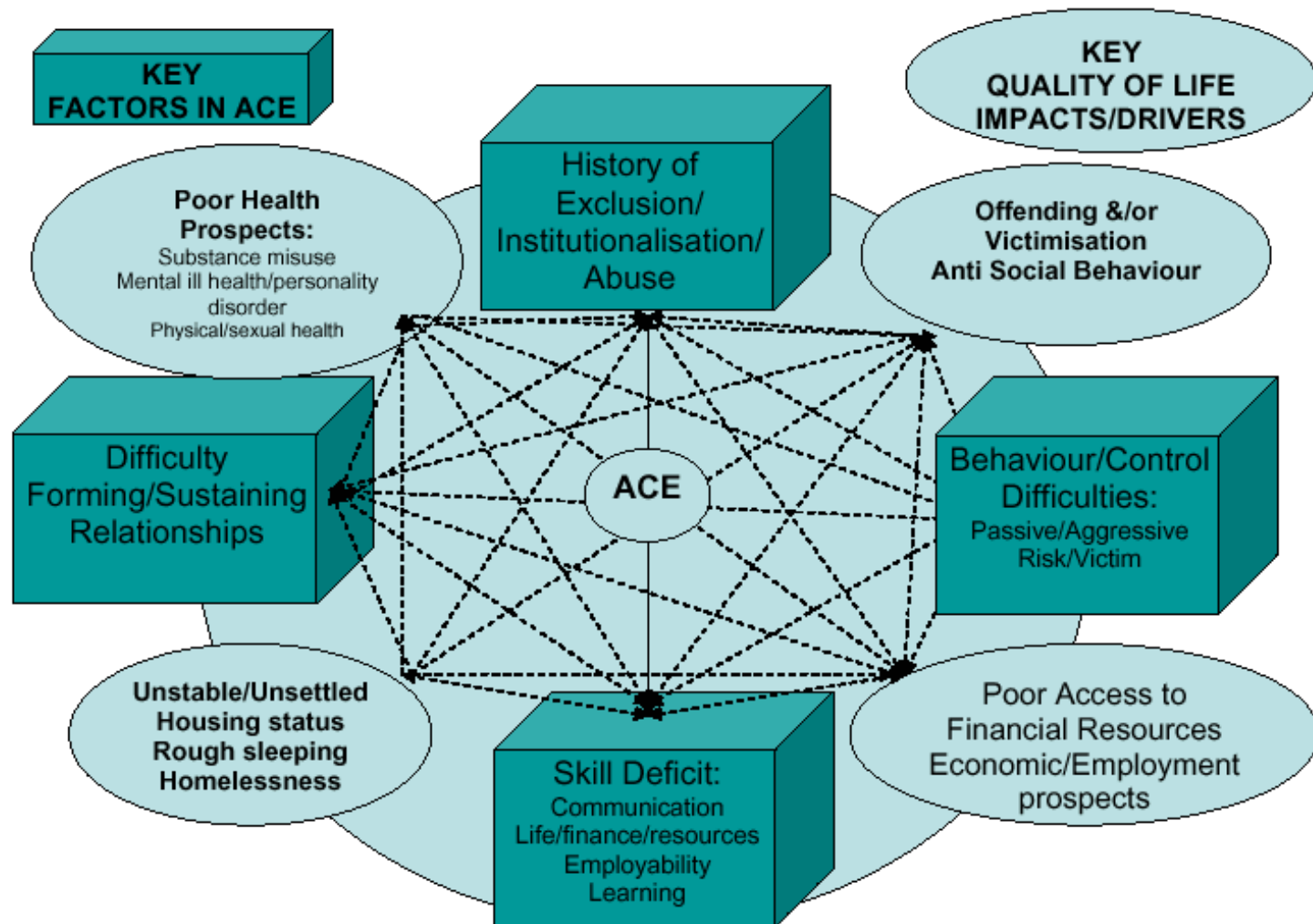


UK Government Strategy for Social Exclusion



Reaching Out:
An Action Plan on Social Exclusion

Annex B: Adults facing Chronic Exclusion Characteristics



The Cabinet Office



- The role of TSA as a third sector organisation?
- Relationship between TSA and statutory services/funding?

Social Exclusion and the Way Out

A. B. Bonner, published by John Wiley, 2006



Booth House, Whitechapel London

The Salvation Army is an international Christian church working in 115 countries worldwide. As a registered charity, The Salvation Army demonstrates its Christian principles through social welfare provision. The Salvation Army in the UK has 754 local church and community centres and 113 social service centres. Social centres include 57 residential homeless centres, 17 older people's care centres and six substance misuse centres, as well as programmes to support the Armed Forces and emergency services, a clothing recycling programme, charity shops, prison visiting services and a family tracing service handling 4,000 cases annually.

The Salvation Army is a Christian Church and a Registered Charity
The Salvation Army
UK Territory with the Republic of Ireland
101 Newington Causeway
London SE1 6BN

0207 367 4500

thq@salvationarmy.org.uk
www.salvationarmy.org.uk

Central Trust: Registered Charity No 214779, and in Scotland SC009359;
Social Trust: Registered Charity No 215174, and in Scotland SC037001;
Republic of Ireland: Registered Charity No CHY6399

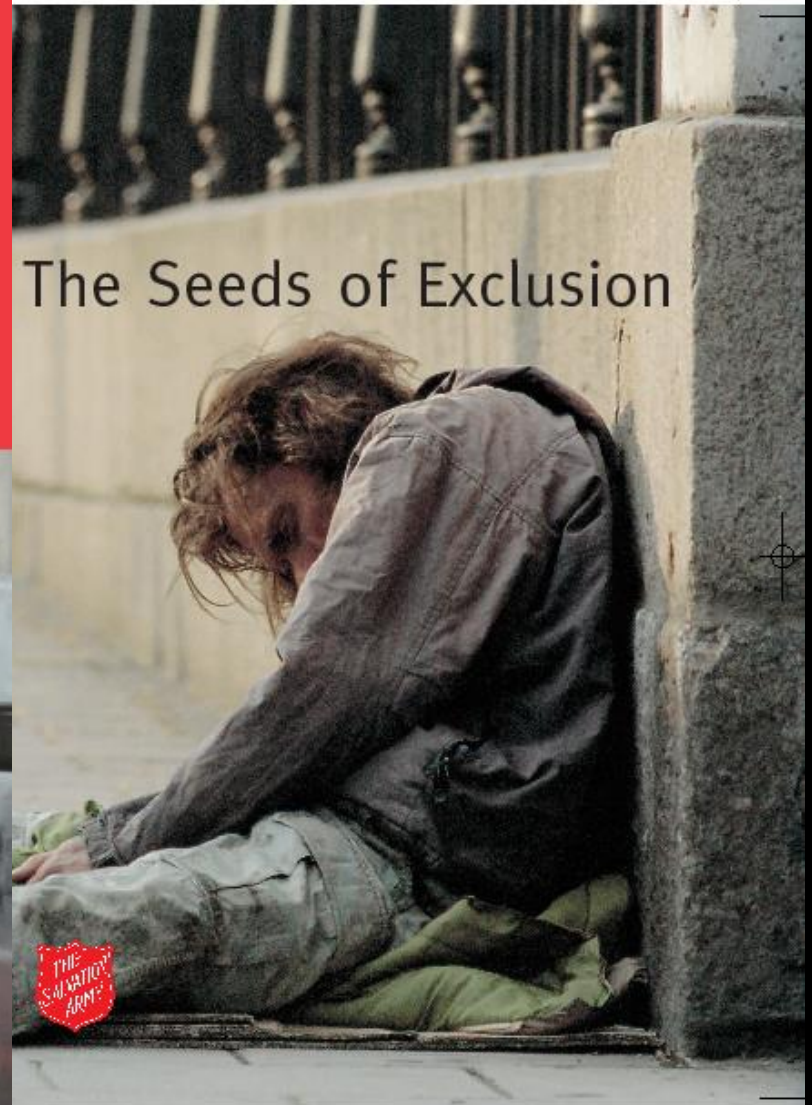
The Seeds of Exclusion

THE SEEDS OF EXCLUSION



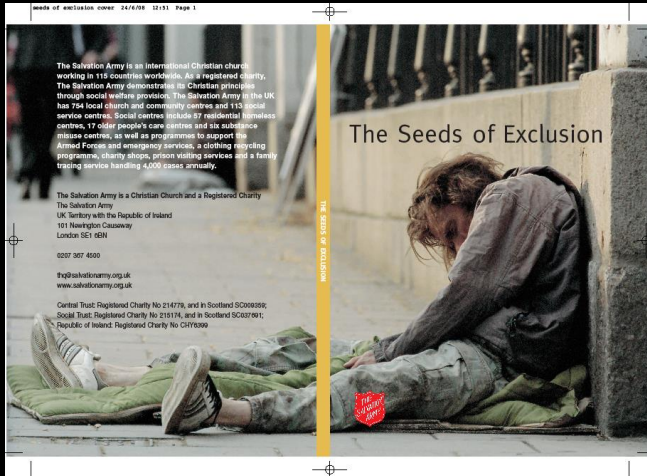
The Seeds of Exclusion Belfast and Dublin

A study into the drivers and consequences of social exclusion published by The Salvation Army, with the University of Kent and Cardiff University

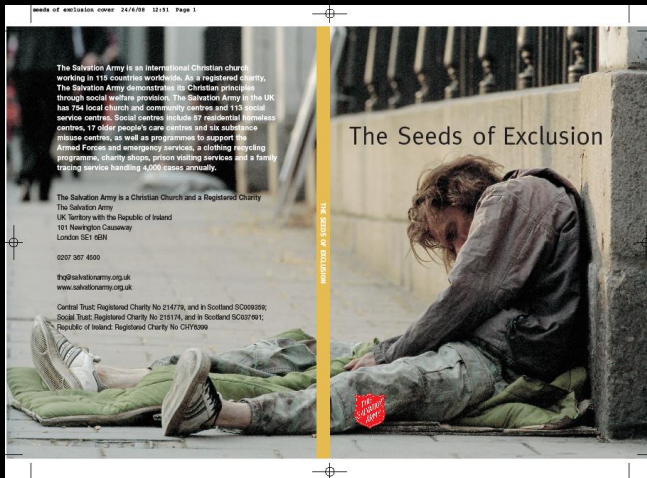


The Seeds of Exclusion

AIM: To review

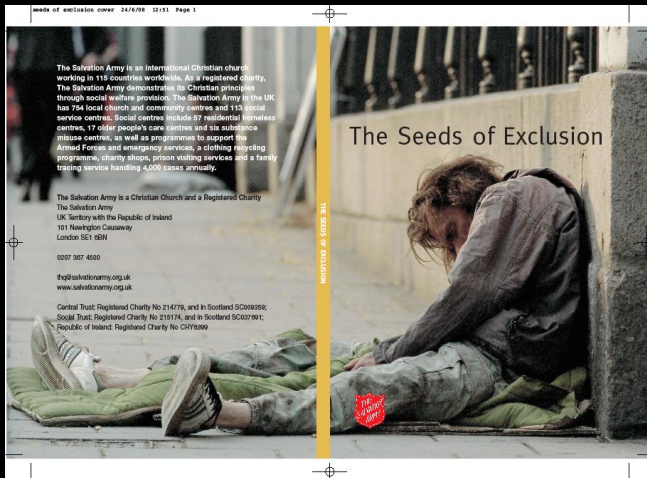


- early life experiences
- nature and quality of their relationships
 - now and in childhood
- main reasons for homelessness
- mental health issues
- substance misuse and abuse
- use of statutory support services



Screening, self-reporting and in-depth/diagnostic interviews of:

- 967 homeless people
- January 2006 - April 2009
- 7 UK geographical locations
- supervision by a consultant forensic psychiatrist



Screening, self-reporting and in-depth/diagnostic interviews of:

- 967 homeless people
- January 2006 - April 2009
- 7 UK geographical locations
- supervision by a consultant forensic psychiatrist

Initial screen

- social relations and support
- education
- employment history

Diagnostic interview

- Addiction Severity Index
- AUDIT
- Dast -20
- GHQ-12
- Psychosis Screening Questionnaire
- Impact of Events Scale-revised (for PTSD)
- Personality Diagnostic Questionnaire-4
- Mini Mental State Examination

A STUDY OF MENTAL HEALTH, SUBSTANCE PROBLEMS, SOCIAL AND OTHER PROBLEMS IN HOMELESS PEOPLE

Many thanks to:

Dr Marianne van den Bree
Professor Pamela Taylor

Dept. of Psychological Medicine



A STUDY OF MENTAL HEALTH, SUBSTANCE PROBLEMS, SOCIAL AND OTHER PROBLEMS IN HOMELESS PEOPLE

Many thanks to:



Schedules for
Clinical
Assessment in
Neuropsychiatry

Researchers

Claire Luscombe

Joanne Davey
Laura Gamble
Lucy Grayton
Amy Williams
Margherita Giorgi



University of
Kent

CARDIFF
UNIVERSITY
PRIFYSGOL
CAERDYDD



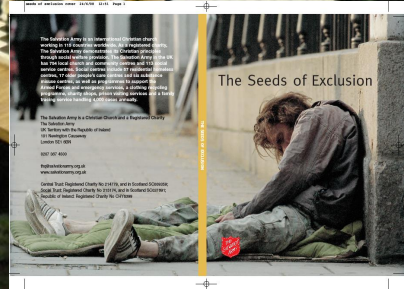




Image of homeless man: 10/10/11 10/11 Page 1

The Seeds of Exclusion

The Seeds of Exclusion is an international Christian charity working to end homelessness, poverty, and hunger. The charity is a registered charity in the UK and is a member of the Christian Aid network. The charity is a registered charity in the UK and is a member of the Christian Aid network. The charity is a registered charity in the UK and is a member of the Christian Aid network.

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© 2011 The Seeds of Exclusion

www.seeds-of-exclusion.org.uk

United Kingdom: Seeds of Exclusion, 10/10/11, and a member of the Christian Aid network. The charity is a registered charity in the UK and is a member of the Christian Aid network. The charity is a registered charity in the UK and is a member of the Christian Aid network.

Demographics

- Interviewees n= 967; [males:females, 87.9%:12.1%]
 - Average age: 35.6 years
 - 72.5% never married
 - 14.9% divorced
 - 8.2% separated
 - 1.8% married
 - 1.6% widowed
 - 0.9% cohabiting
- Reported to have previously attempted to take their own life
 - 36% men, 47%

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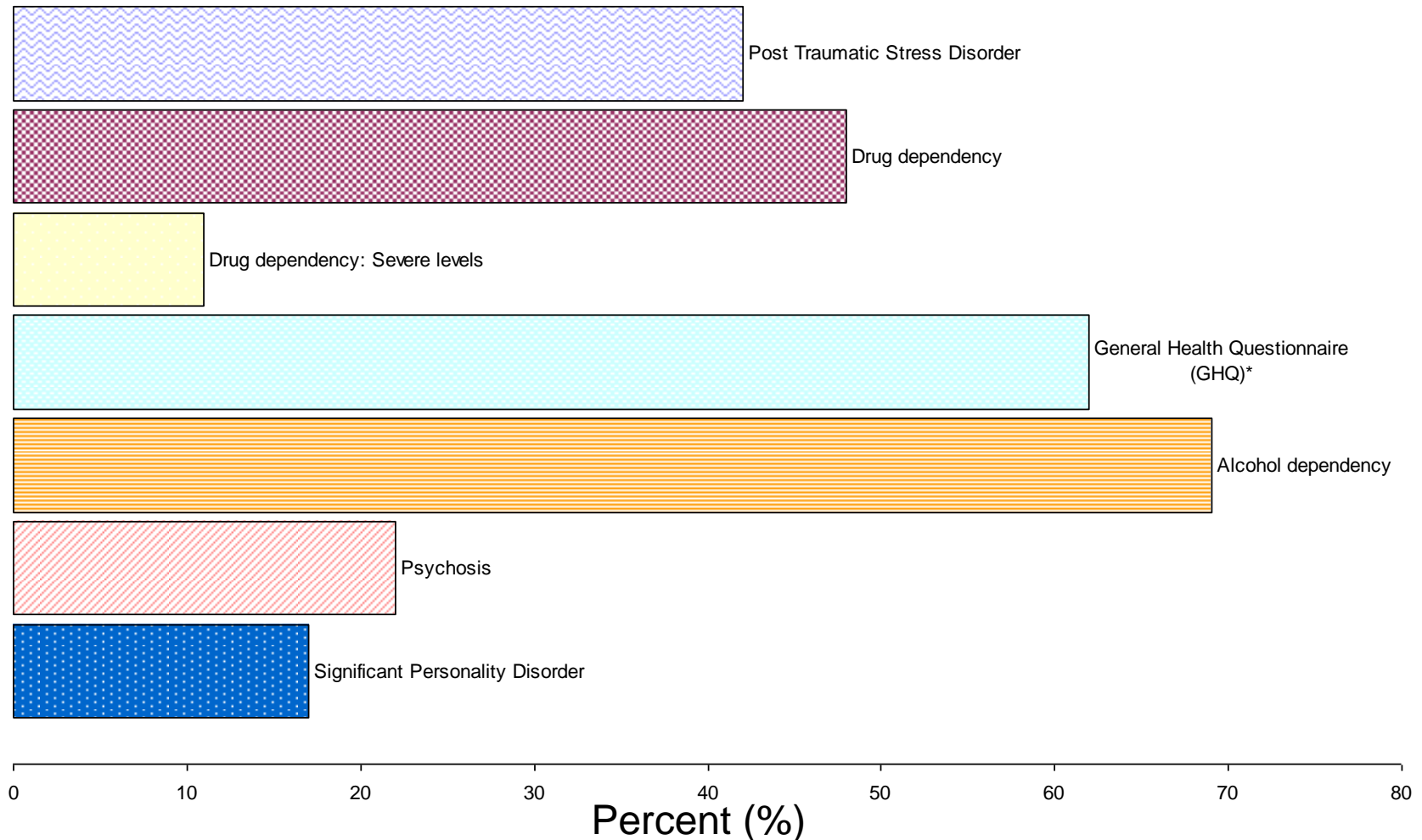
Self reported reasons for homelessness

- Homeless due to:
 - Relationship breakdown: 43%
 - Alcohol and drug misuse: 16%
 - Mental health issues: 10%
 - Unemployed: 8%

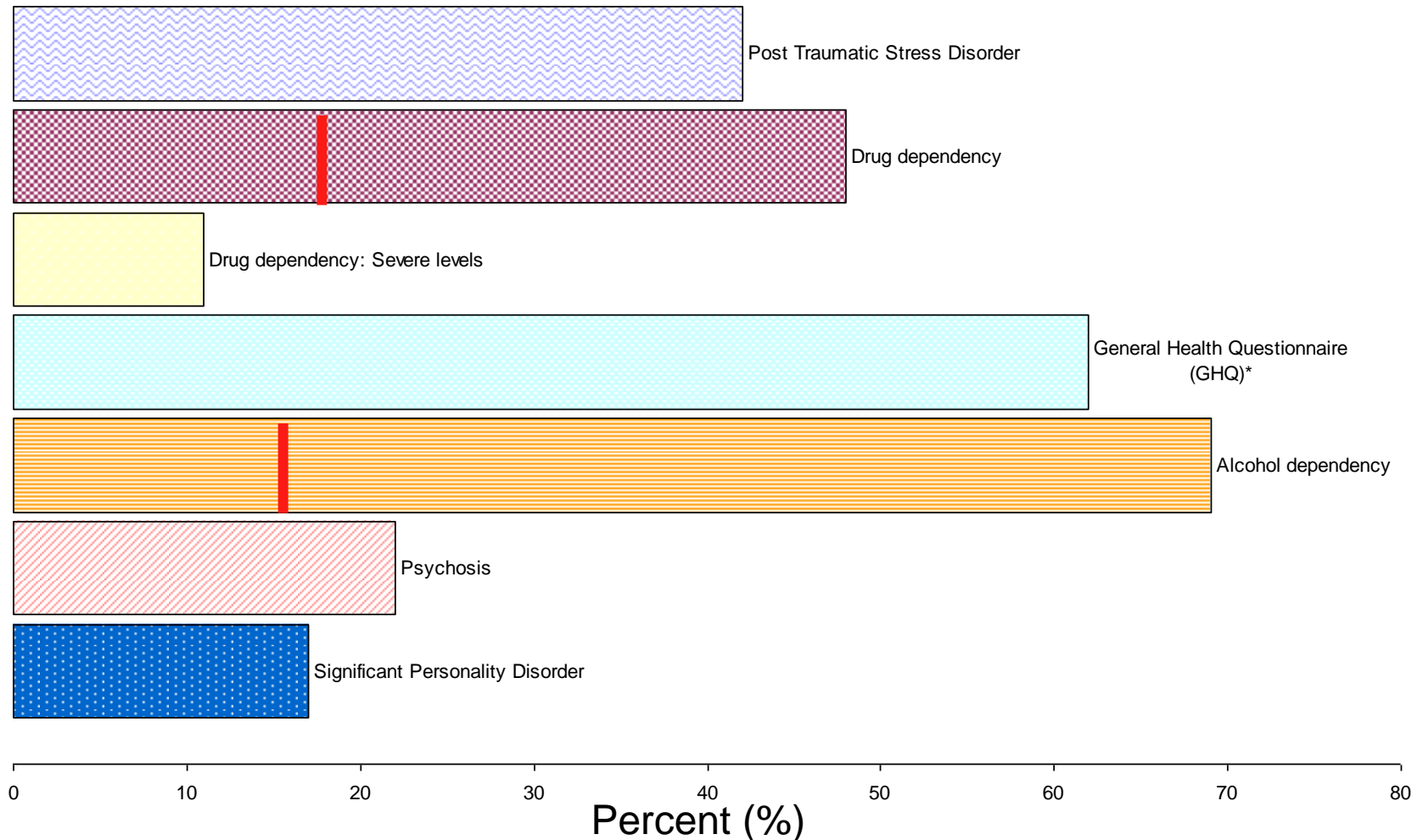
Self reported reasons for homelessness

- Homeless due to:
 - Relationship breakdown: 43%
 - Alcohol and drug misuse: 16% [80%]
 - Mental health issues: 10% [30-60%]
 - Unemployed: 8% [96%]

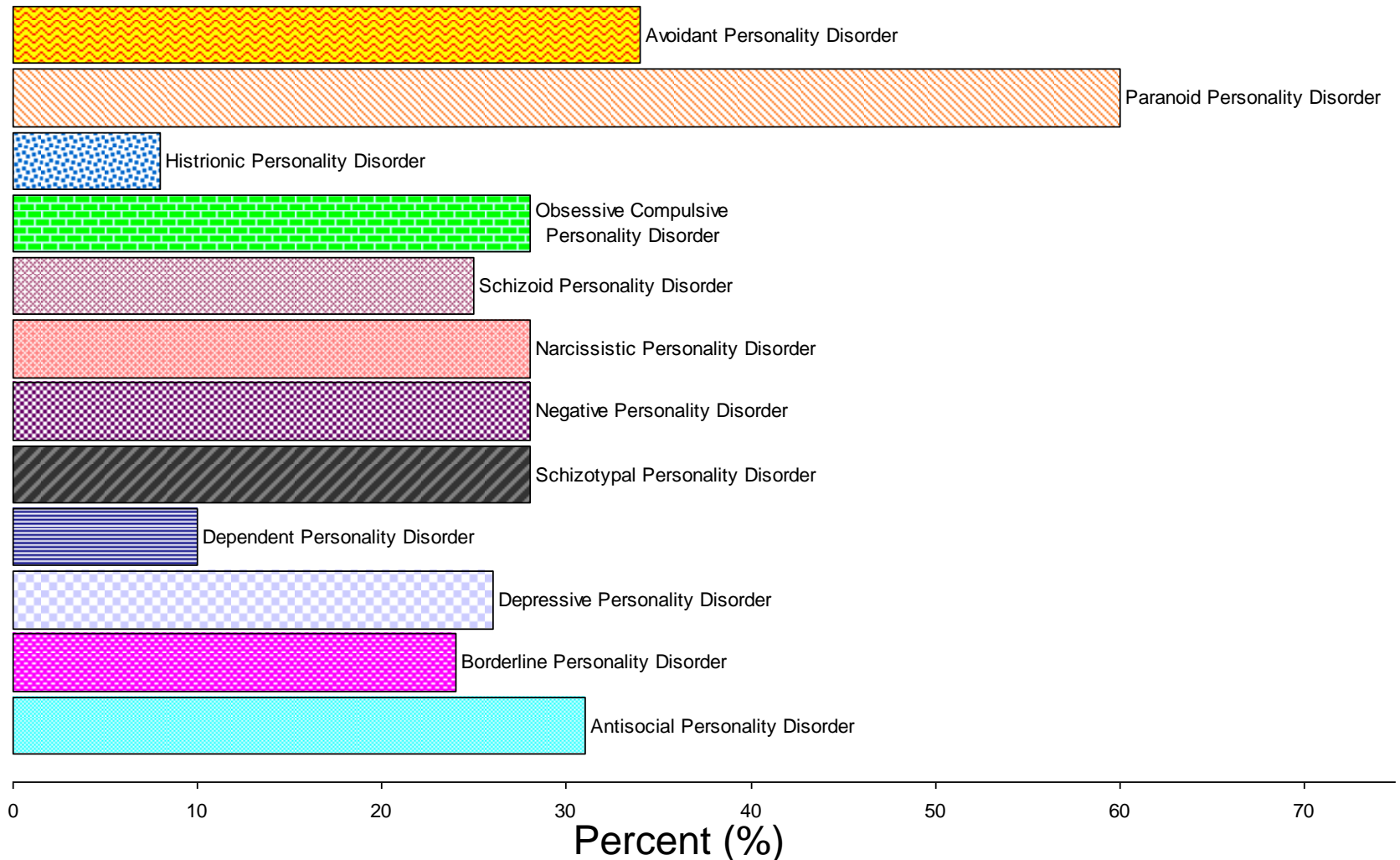
Percentage of interviewees who screened positive for specific mental health conditions



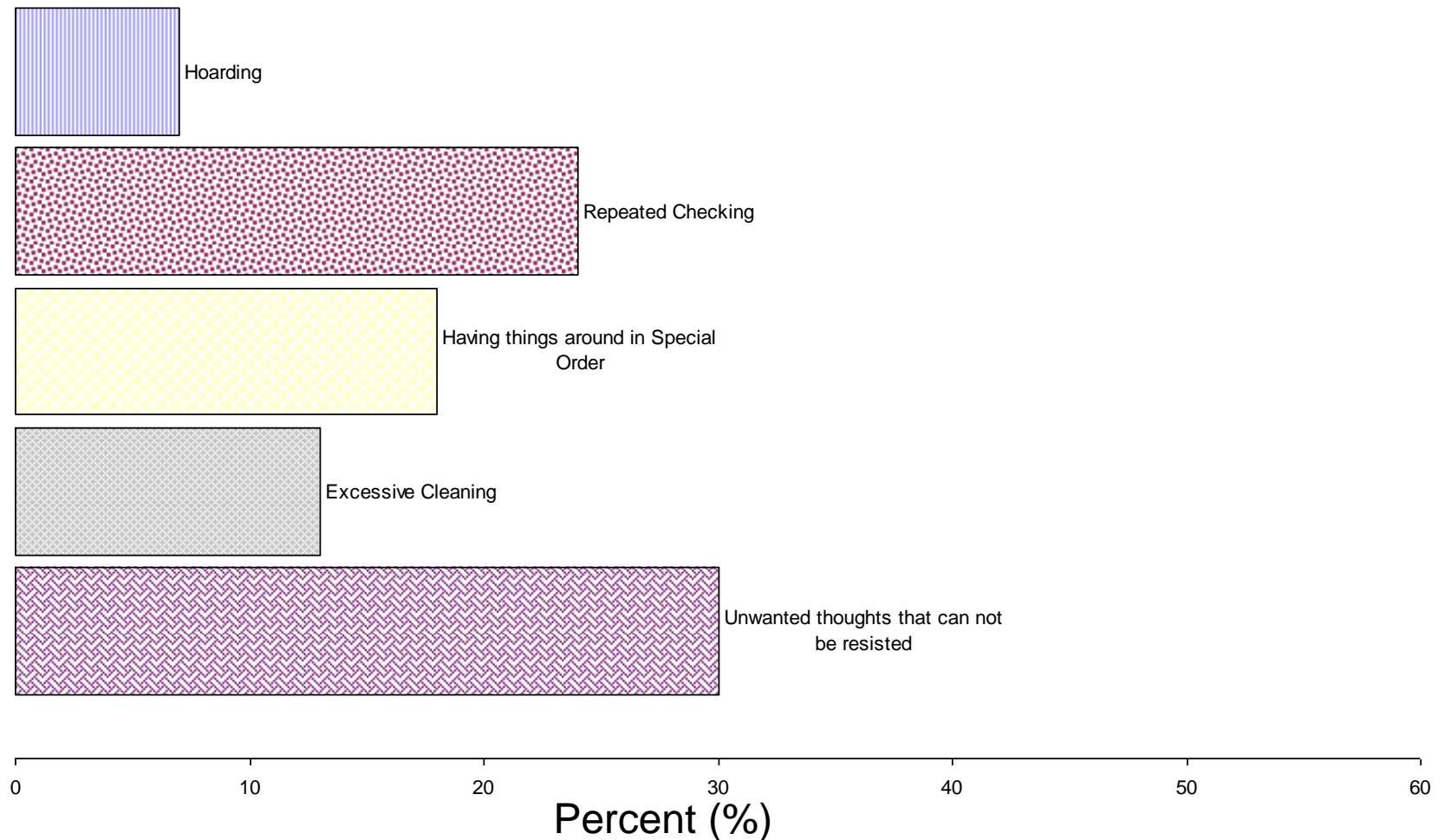
Percentage of interviewees who screened positive for specific mental health conditions



Percentage of interviewees who screened positive for symptoms of specific personality disorders



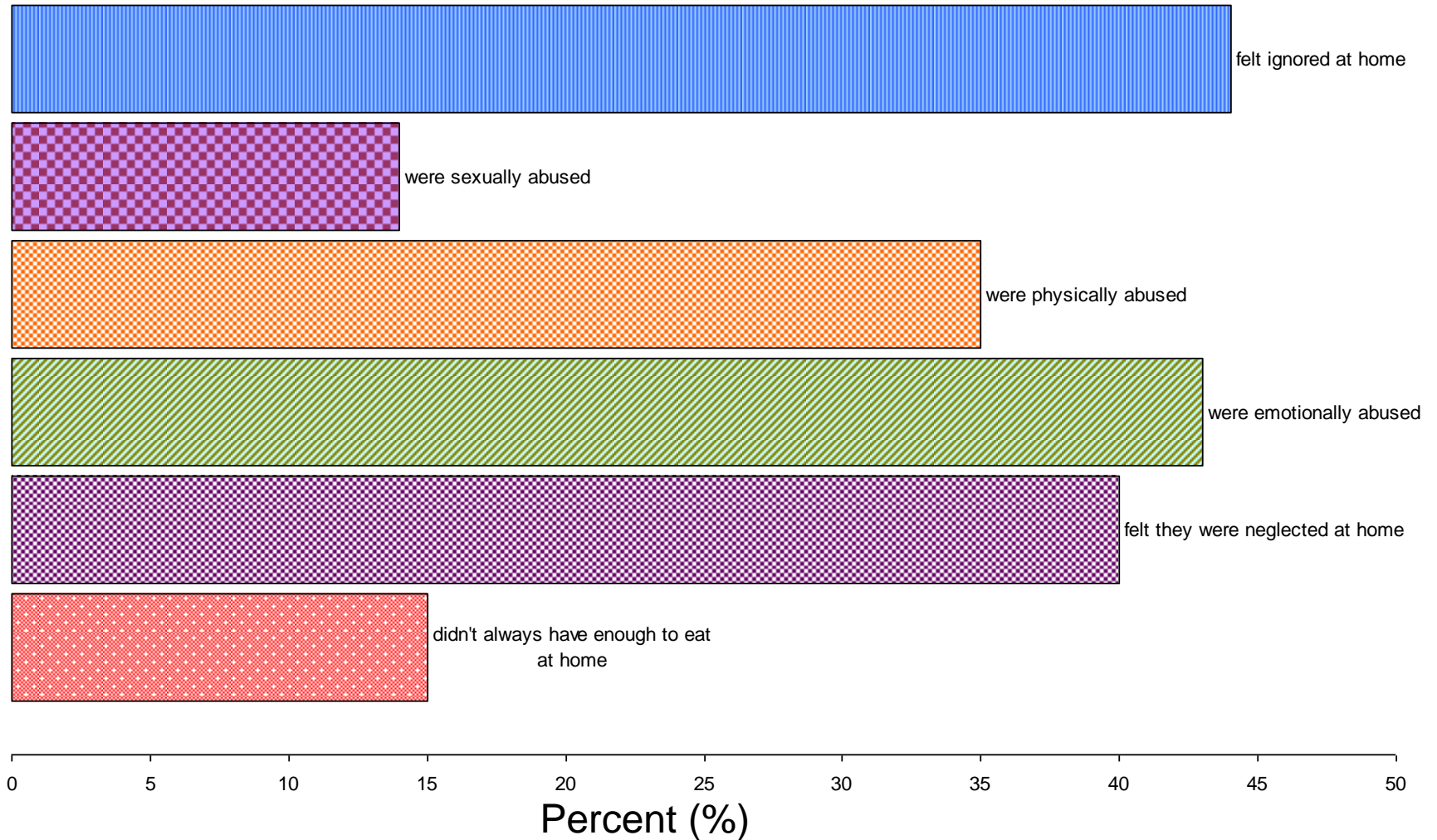
Percentage of interviewees who screened positive for symptoms that relate to Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD)



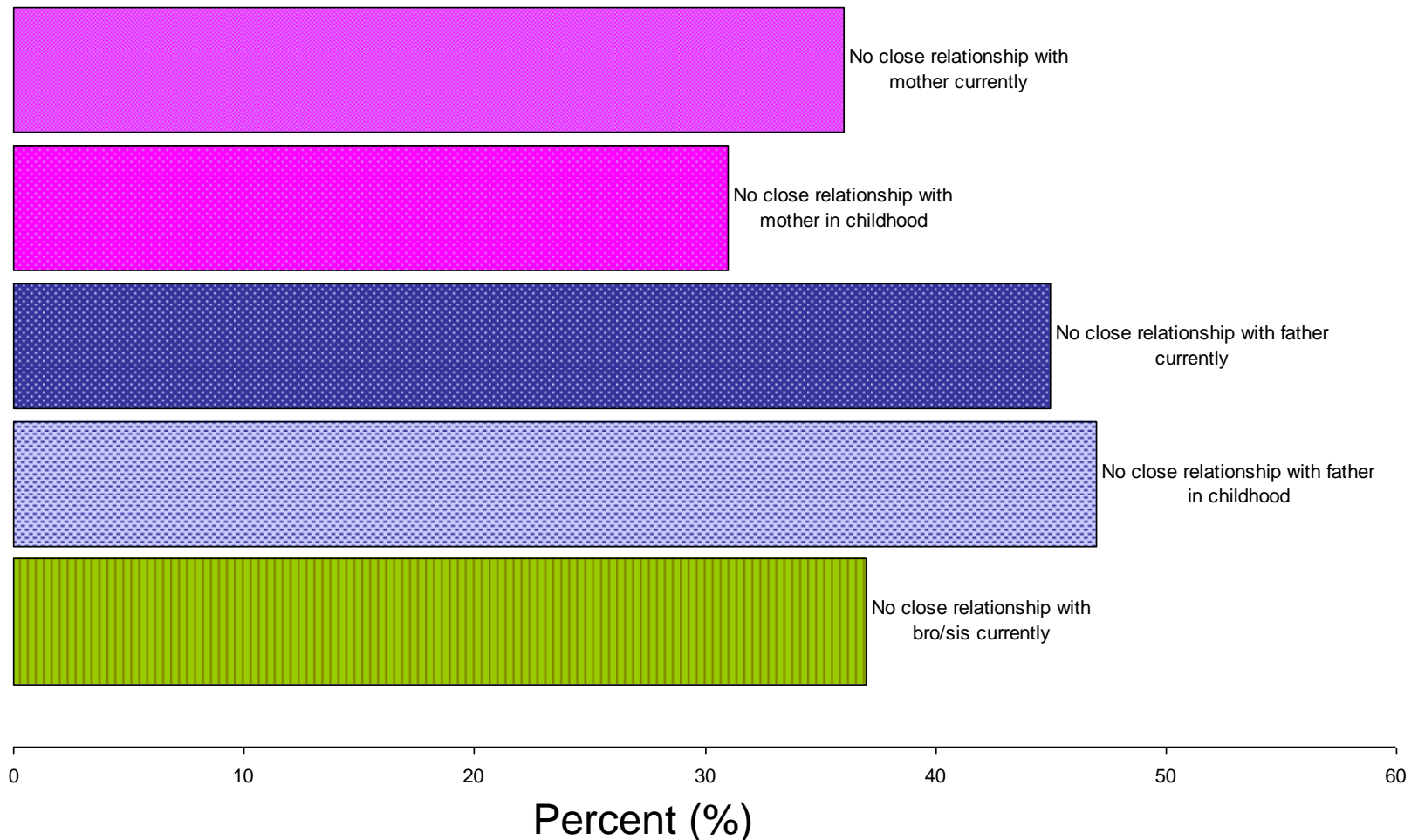
Childhood experiences

- 26% had been homeless as children
 - Of these 54% had been homeless for more than 1 year
- Highest levels of adverse experiences were found in Scotland, Dublin, Belfast, and North West of England
- 30% said they were neglected
 - 94% of the 18-25 year group

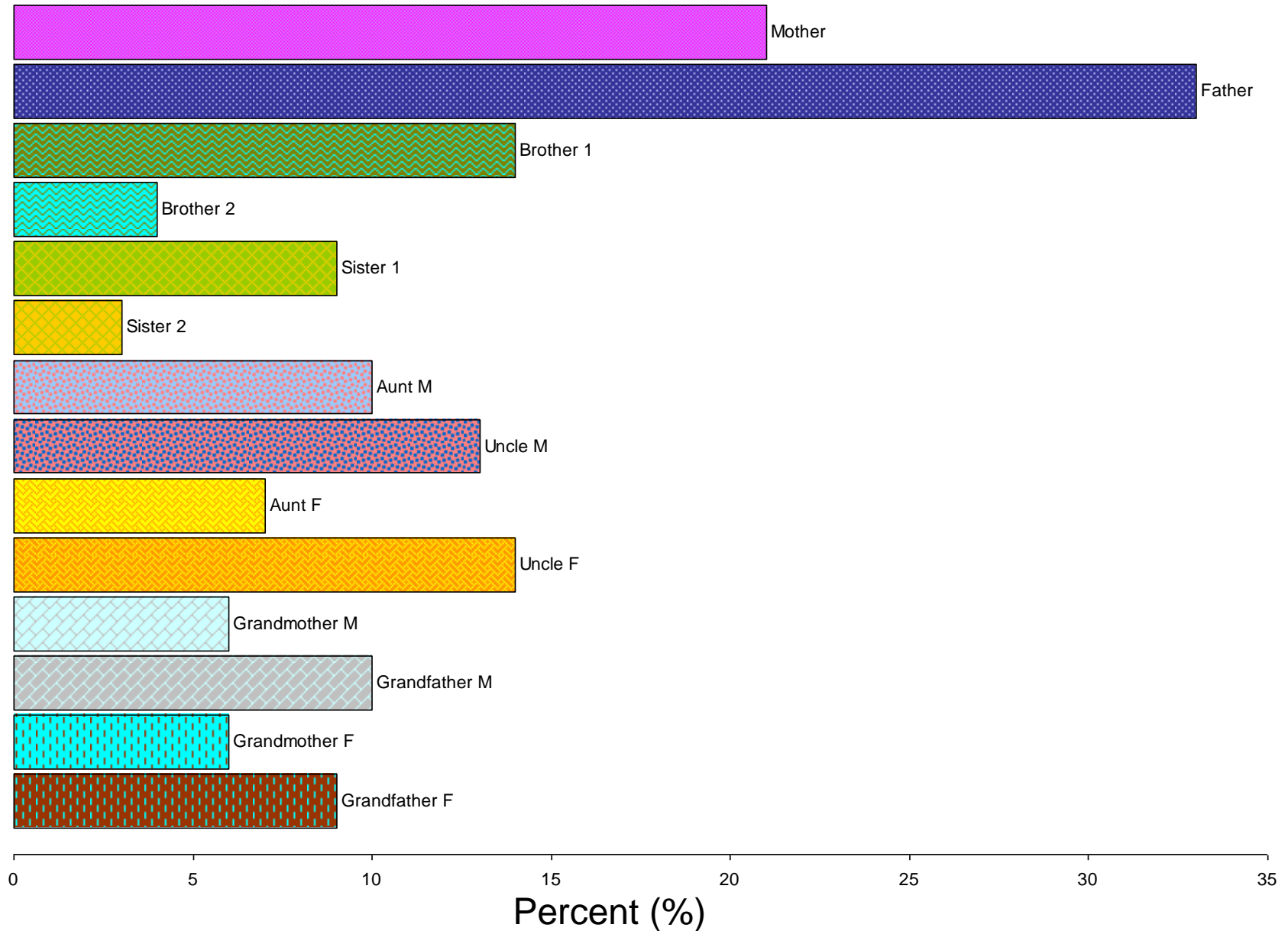
Percentage of interviewees who had negative childhood experiences



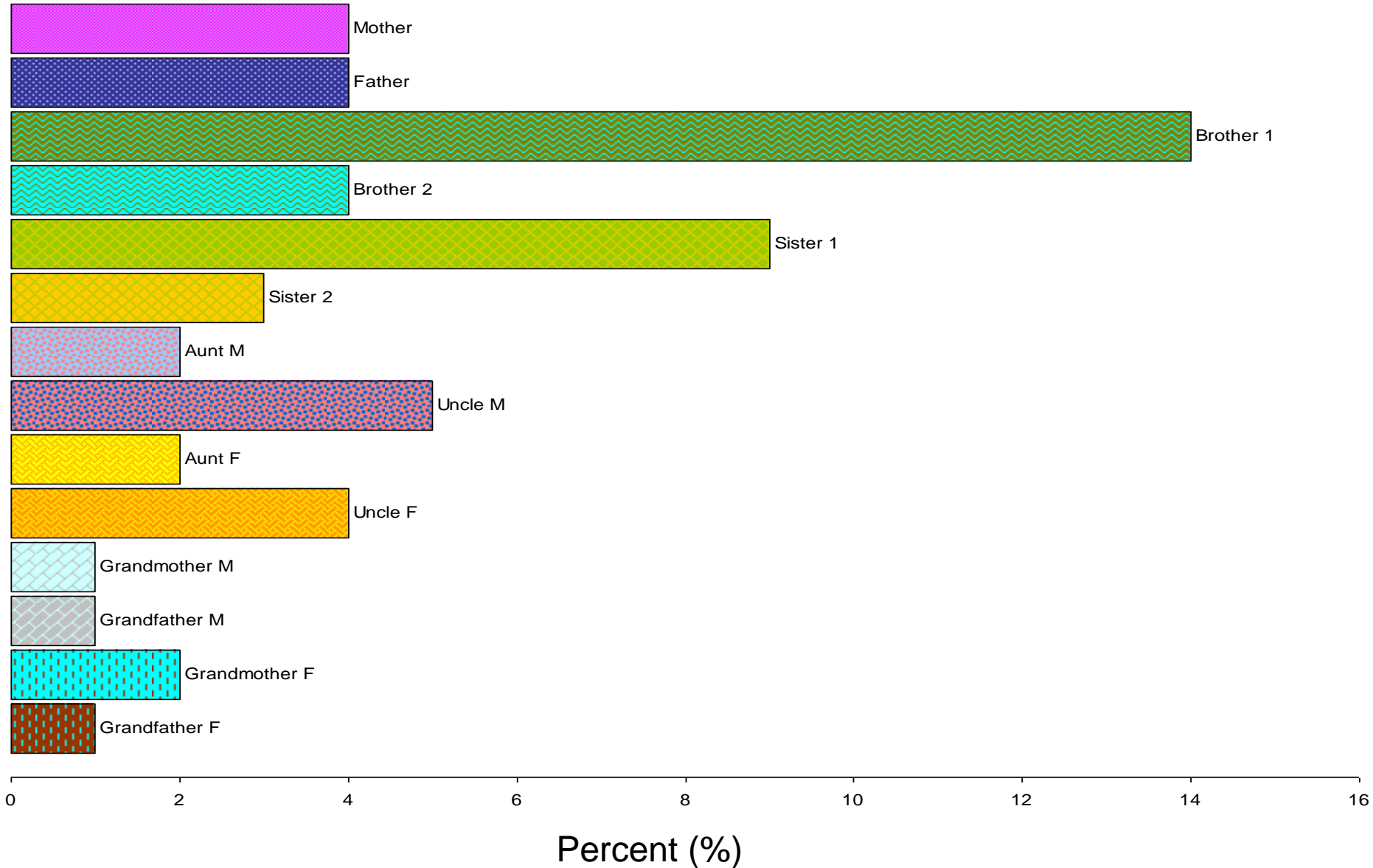
Percentage of interviewees who reported no close relationships with close family members in childhood and relationships with those relatives now



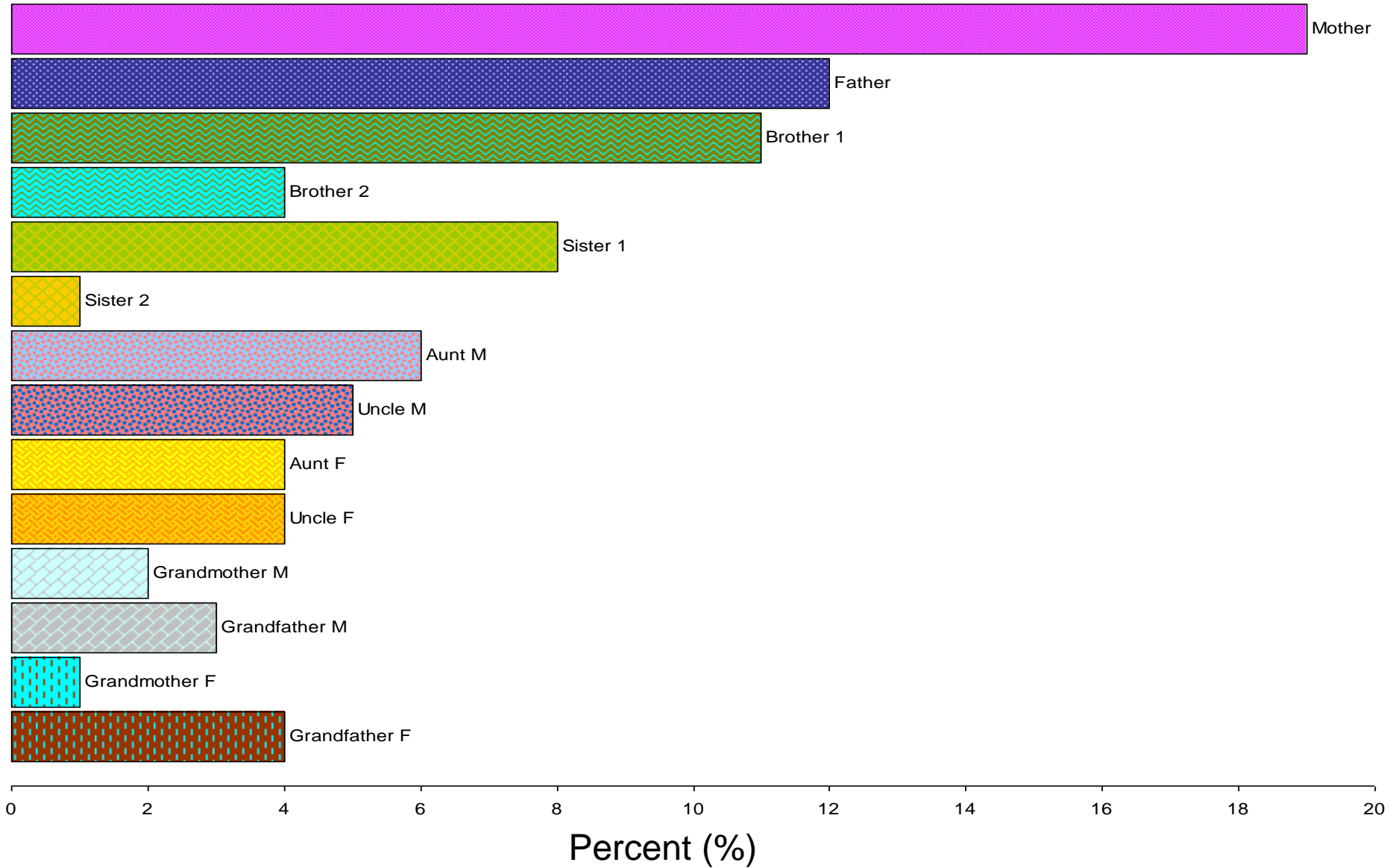
Percentage of individuals who reported specific close family members with significant alcohol problems



Percentage of individuals who reported specific close family members with drug dependencies



Percentage of individuals who reported specific close family members with mental health issues



Multiple Complex needs

- % no. screened positive for PTSD, general mental health problems, psychosis, significant personality problems, alcohol and drug problems:

• 0	11%
• 1	24%
• 2	30%
• 3	20%
• 4	12%
• 5	2%
• 6	1%

Support for vulnerable people

- About 25% had been in a controlled environment within the last 30 days
 - 12% of these had been released from prison during the last 30 days

Social and Healthcare support

- No. of respondents who reported:
 - Health and wellbeing limited during the last year: 54%
 - Received medications for physical health issues: 38%
 - Receiving mental health care: 11%
 - In contact with community mental health services: 7%
 - In need of physical and mental care: 55%

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Problematic Alcohol Use

Problematic Alcohol Use

- 50-70% alcohol dependent
 - 25% consider that they have a problem
- Dependent drinkers
 - 26% drink more than 4 x per week
 - 20% have 6+ drinks per day
 - 34% have 10+ drinks on drinking days
- 18-25 years had highest levels of alcohol abuse (66%) [least likely to think that they had a problem]

Problematic Substance Misuse

- Highest levels of alcohol dependence in Belfast (74%) and Wales (71%)
- Drug dependency also highest in Dublin (66%) and Wales (64%)
- 25% using SM services, but only 10% in Belfast

	Alcohol Problem	No Alcohol Problem		
	(N=261)	(N=177)	X²	p-value
Mean Age	34.5	37.1		
18 - 25	25.51%	22.70%		
26 - 35	31.98%	29.45%		
36 - 45	23.48%	27.61%		
46 - 55	12.96%	12.88%		
56 - 65+	6.07%	7.36%	3.67	0.45
Male	92.30%	81.40%		
Female	7.70%	18.60%	11.96	0.001
White	91.80%	80.80%		
Mixed	3.50%	4.70%		
Asian	1.60%	2.30%		
Black	3.10%	12.20%	14.71	0.002

		Alcohol +ve	Alcohol -ve		
GHQ	Positive	64.20%	59.40%	0.98	0.32
	Negative	35.80%	40.60%		
Psychosis screen PSQ	Positive	26.10%	16.40%	5.72	0.02
	Negative	73.90%	83.60%		
Significant PD	Yes	6.90%	4.50%	1.07	0.3
	No	93.10%	95.50%		
Drug Abuse DAST	Positive	48.80%	34.90%	8.12	0.004
	Negative	51.20%	65.10%		
PTSD IES-R	Positive	20.30%	13.60%	3.31	0.07
	Negative	79.77%	86.40%		
Any mental Health Issue	Yes	73.20%	63.30%	4.85	0.03
	No	26.80%	36.70%		

		Alcohol +ve	Alcohol - ve	X ²	p-value
Charged with Non-Violent Crime	Yes	53.10%	40.30%	6.82	0.01
	No	46.90%	59.70%		
Charged with Violent Crime	Yes	47.50%	27.10%	18.31	<.001
	No	52.50%	72.90%		
In Prison	Yes	25.70%	16.40%	5.32	0.02
	No	74.30%	83.60%		
Served in the Armed Forces	Yes	17.20%	11.90%	2.38	0.12
	No	82.80%	88.10%		
Spent time in a care home as a child	Yes	8.00%	5.60%	0.92	0.34
	No	92.00%	94.40%		
Spent time in foster care as a child	Yes	9.20%	6.80%	0.82	0.37
	No	90.80%	93.20%		

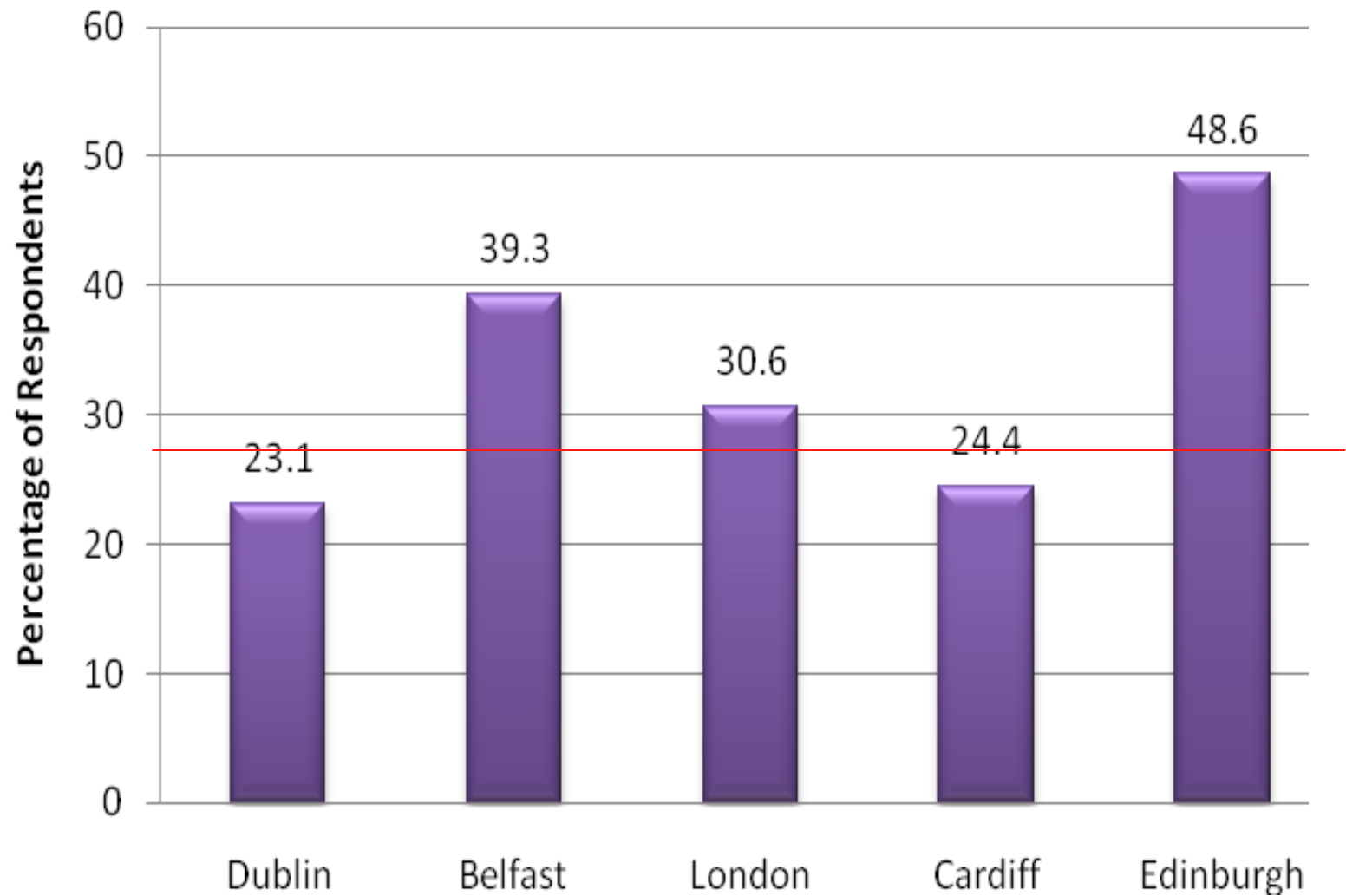
Problematic Alcohol Use

- **Interviewees with an Alcohol Problem are significantly more likely to:**
 - be male
 - **not** to be in contact with their children
 - screen positive for psychosis
 - have a drug problem
 - have some type of mental health problem
 - be charged with a non-violent crime
 - be charged with a violent crime
 - have been in prison

Regional comparisons

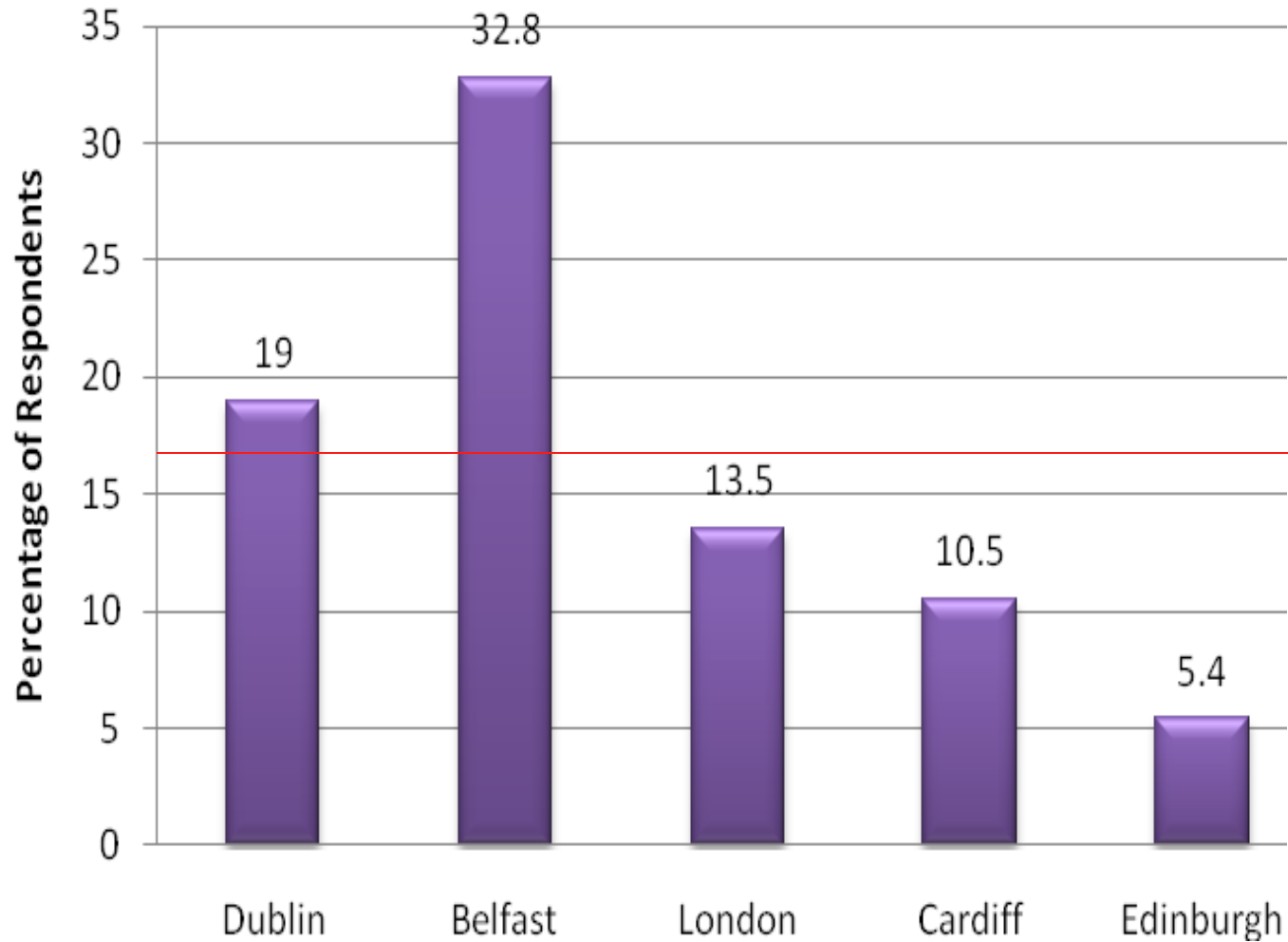
Socio-economic issues

- Financial problems
 - London: 38%
 - Belfast: 12%
 - Clients over 46-55years 36%
- Unemployed
 - 6% had never worked
 - 37% had no qualifications [lowest for youngest groups]
- Time spent alone
 - 18-25 years: 30%, 46-55 years: 65%
- Rough Sleeping
 - 30% in the month before entering the centre [36-45 years: 39%]



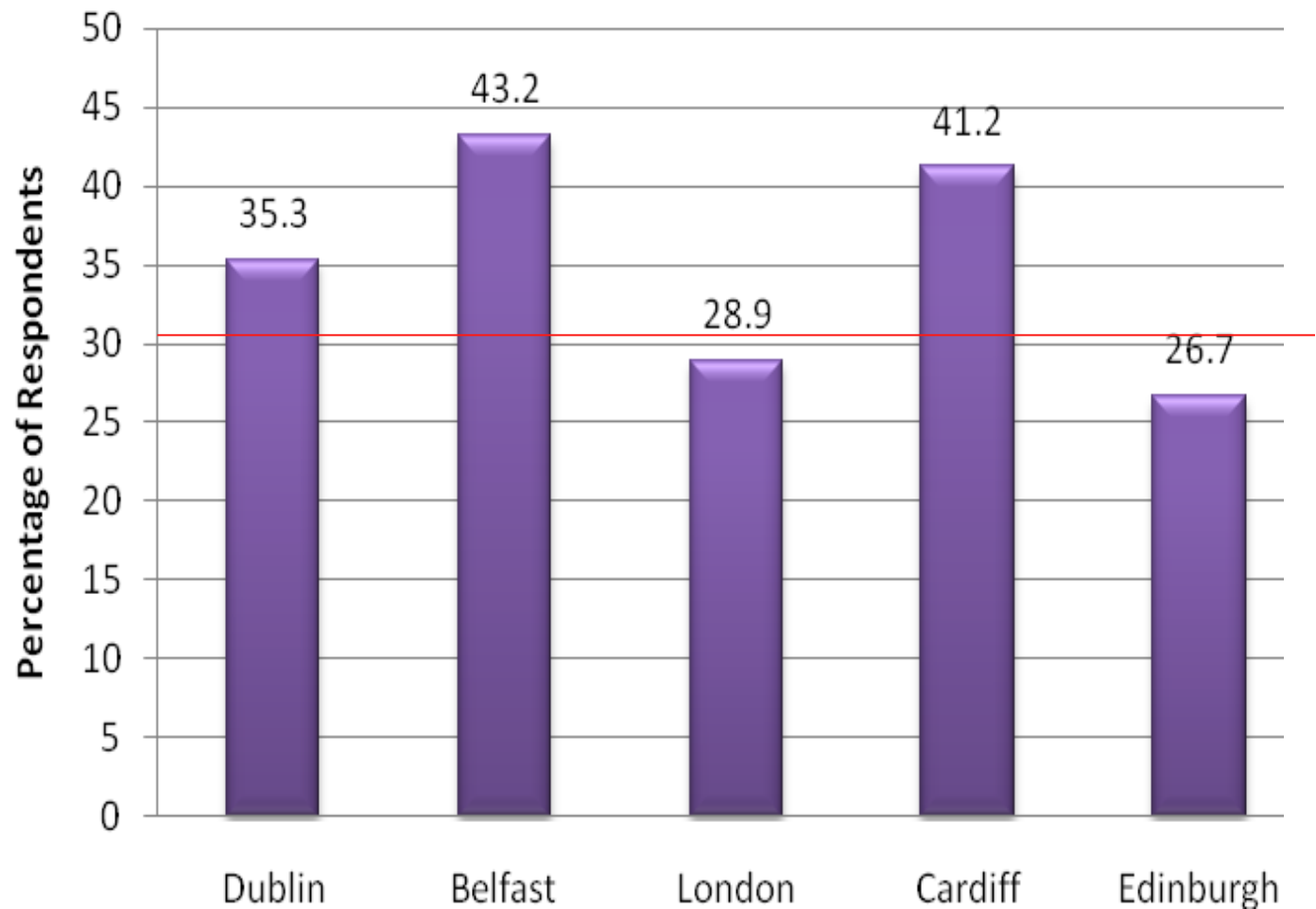
Interviewees who were currently Depressed

Average across population is 27.6



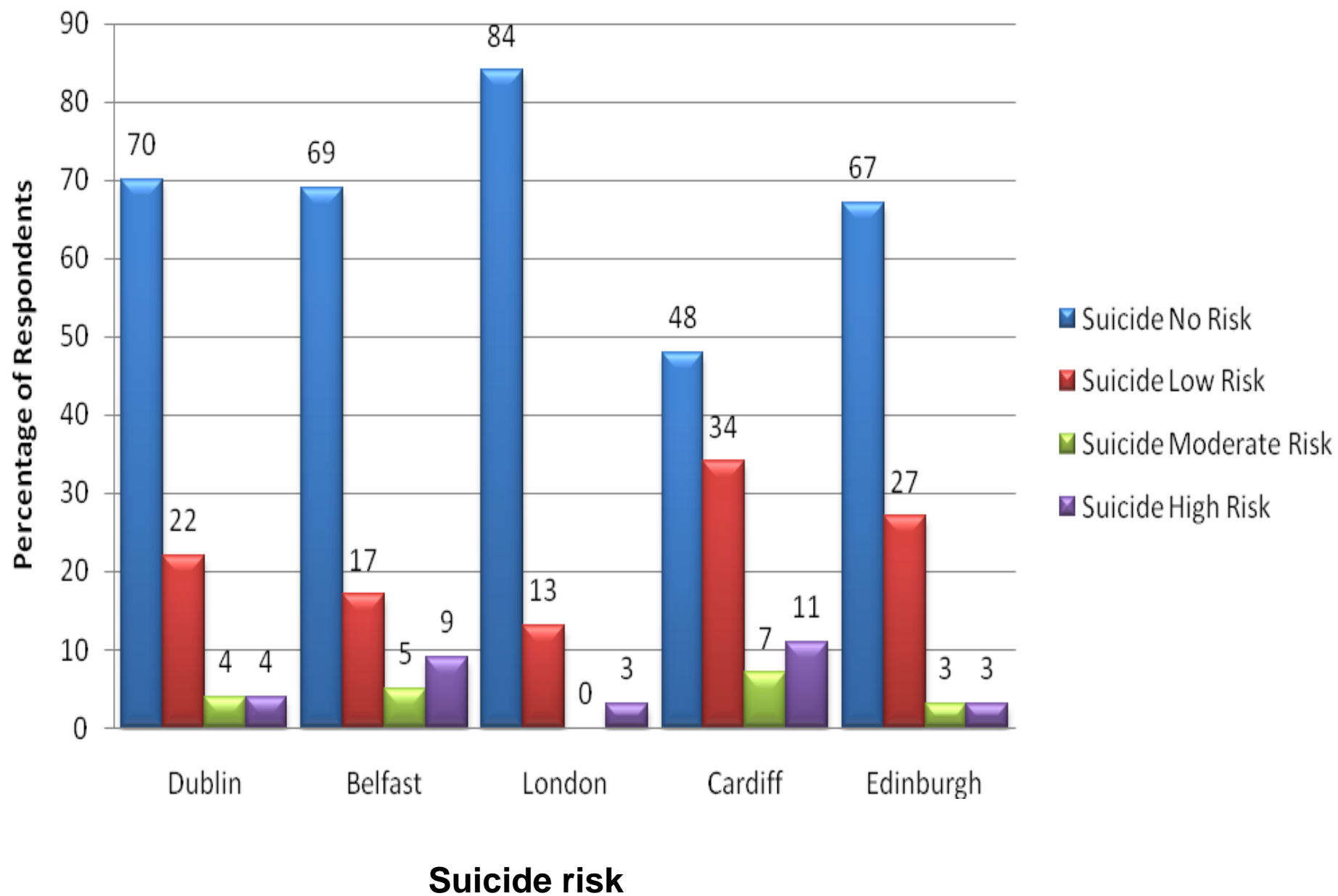
Interviewees with Generalised Anxiety

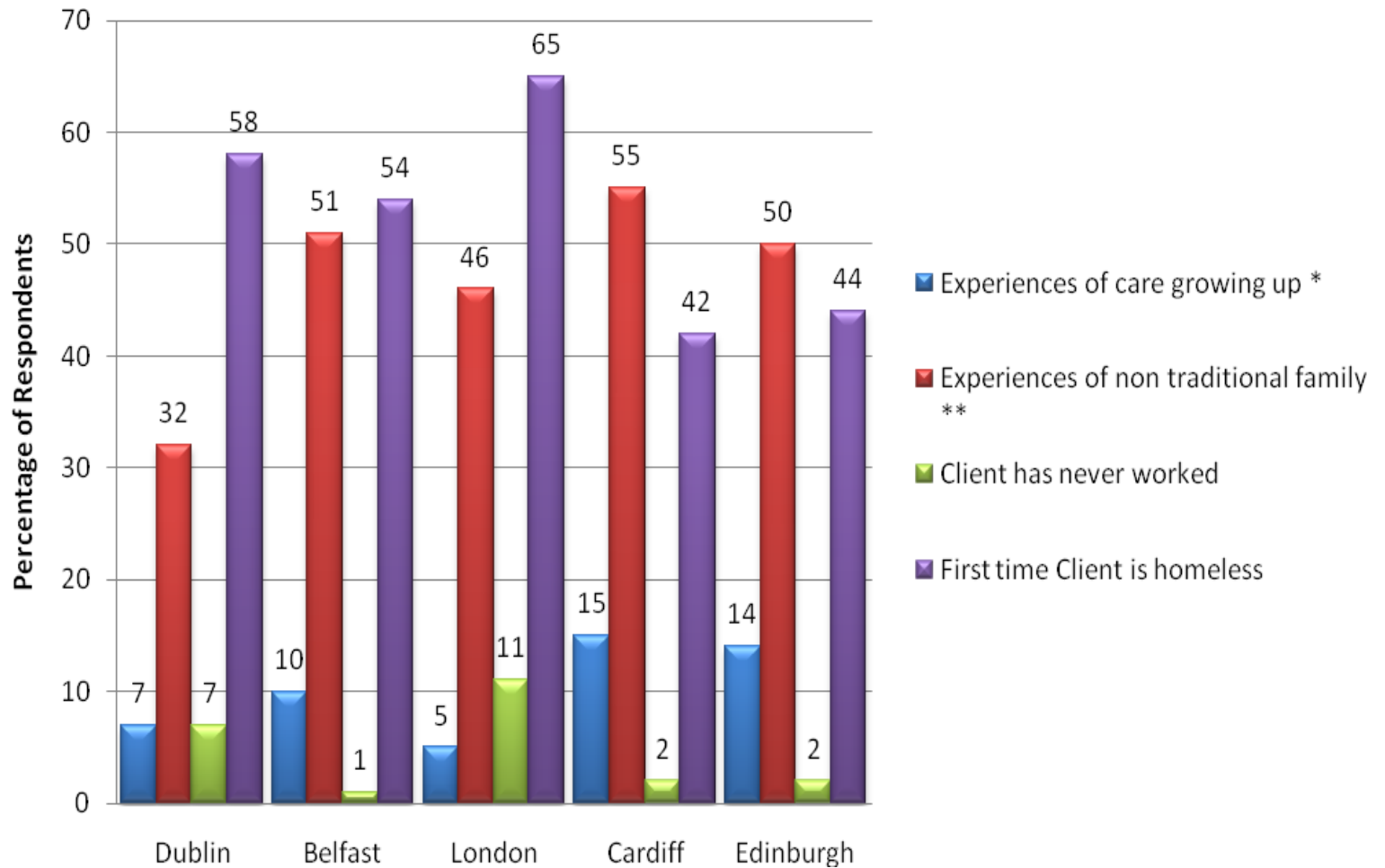
Average across population is 15.3



Interviewees who screened for PTSD

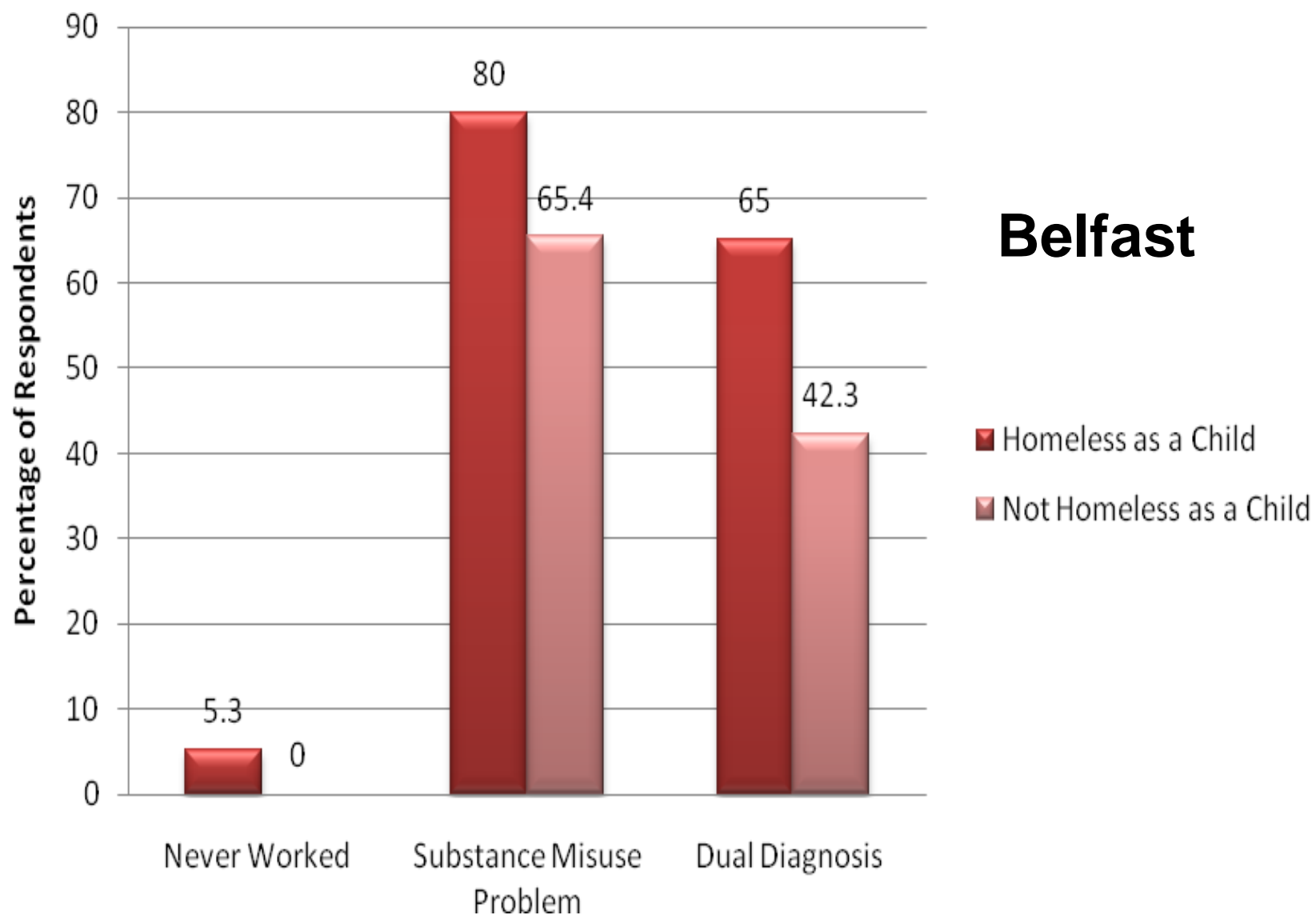
Average across population is 31



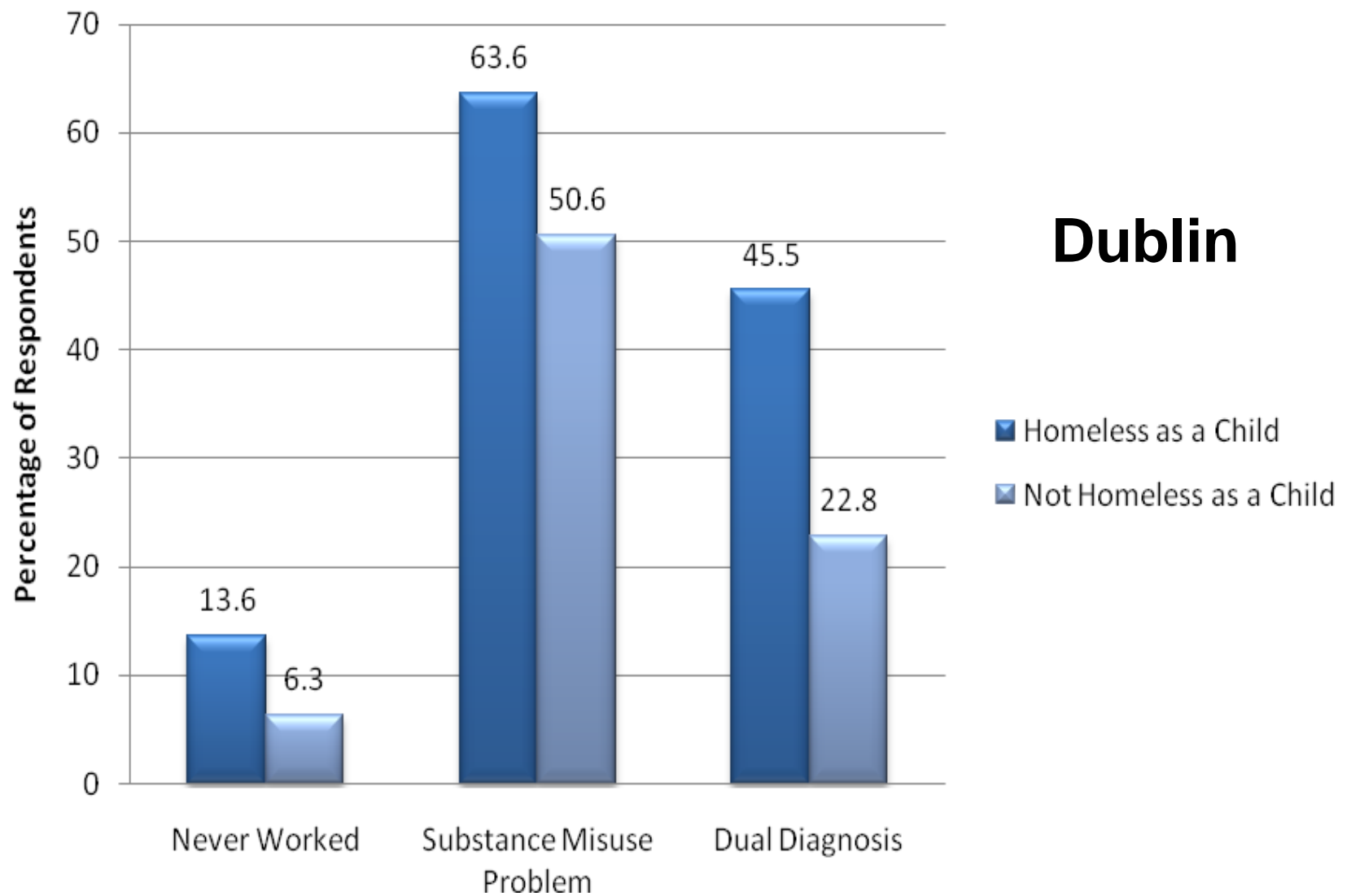


* Foster care, residential care, ** other experience of family life outside of living solely with both parents

Belfast



Dublin



- ## The homeless population interviewed is characterised by:

- Linked to early life experiences
- **Limited contact with the statutory services**



Seeds of Exclusion

Social identity

Genetic vulnerability

Nutrition

Housing

Attitude/perceptions

Life events

Seeds of Exclusion

Social identity

Genetic vulnerability

Nutrition

Housing

Attitude/perceptions

Life events

Alcohol/drug dependency

Smoking

Head injury

Seeds of Exclusion

Social identity

Genetic vulnerability

Nutrition

Housing

Attitude/perceptions

Mental health issues

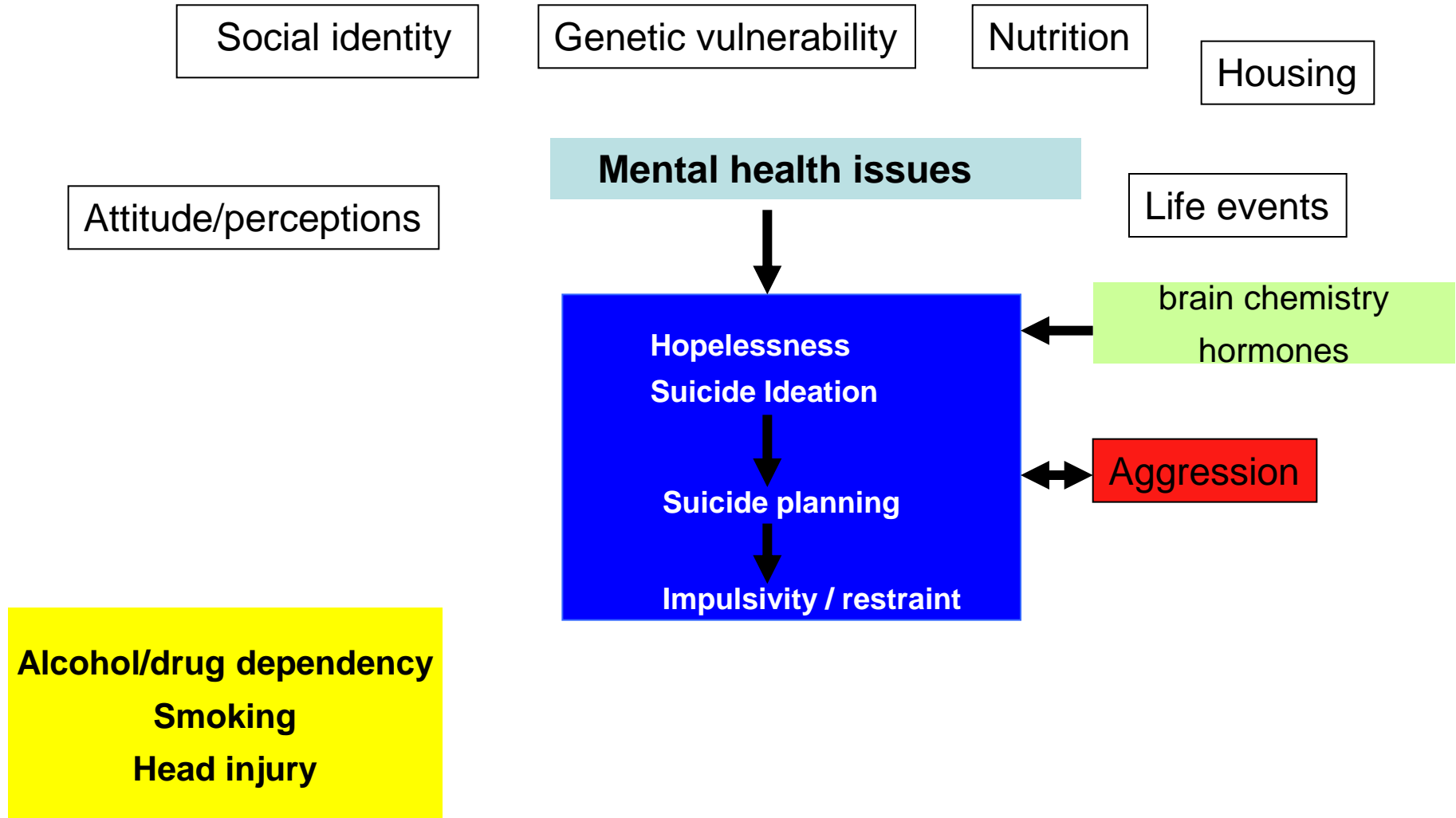
Life events

Alcohol/drug dependency

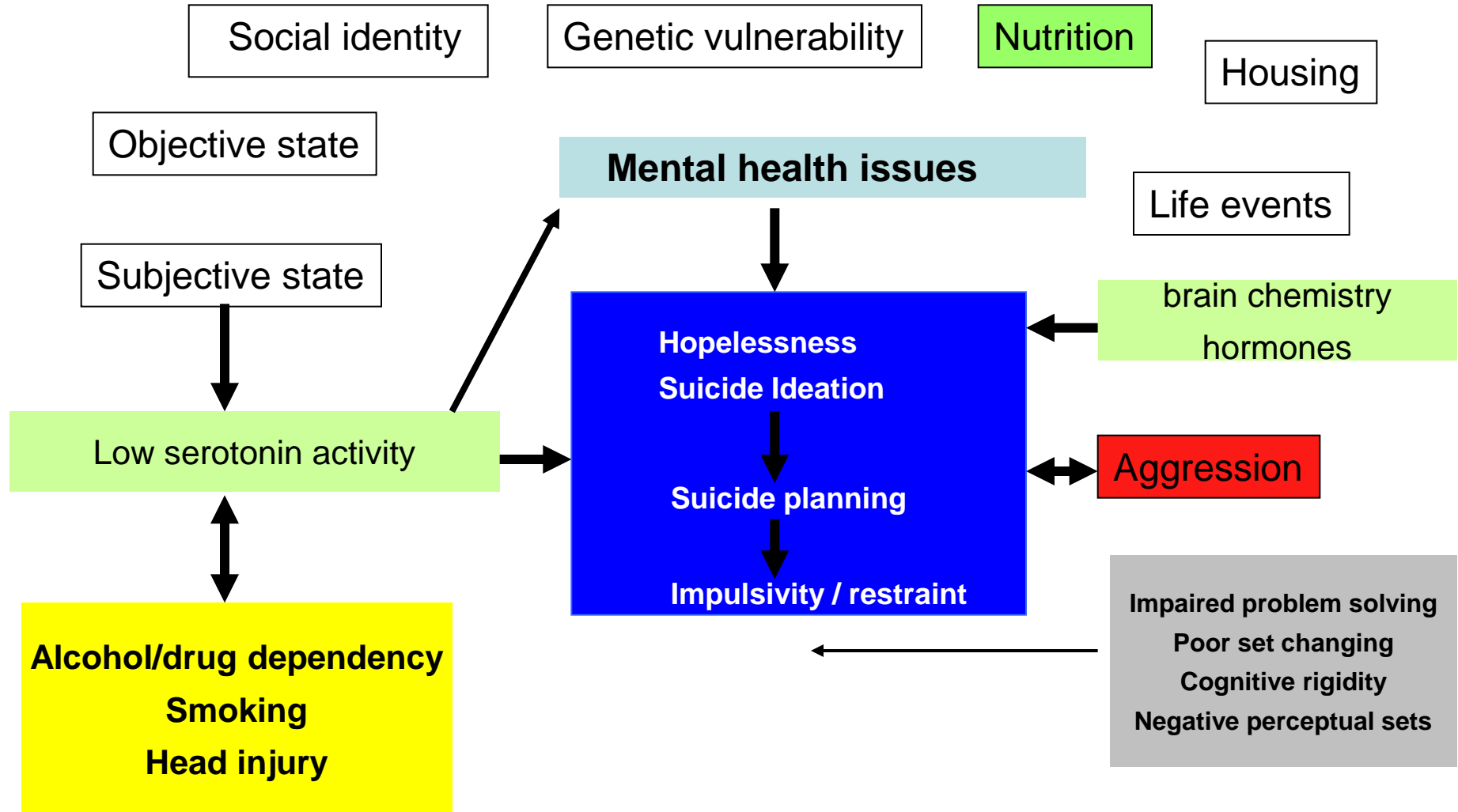
Smoking

Head injury

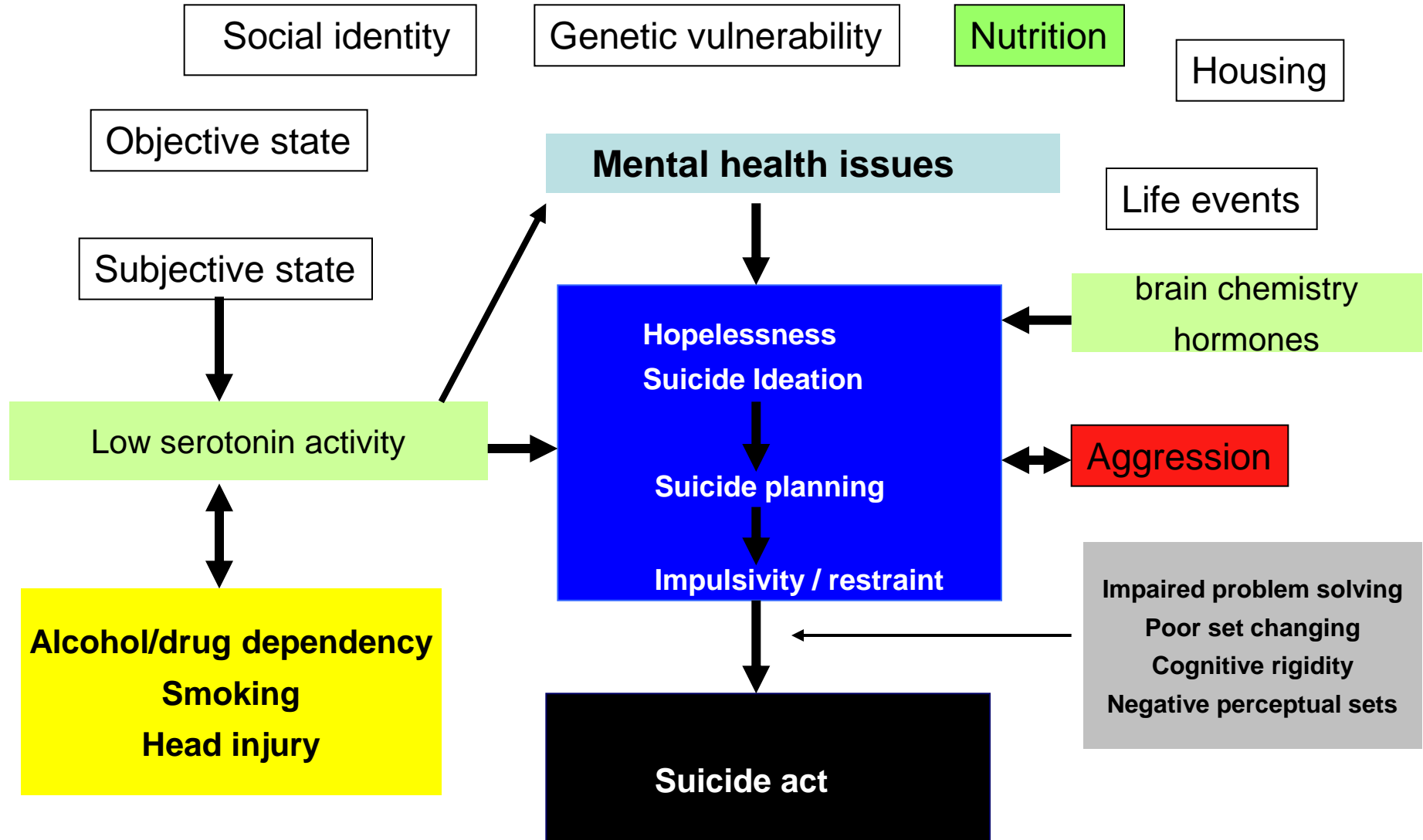
Seeds of Exclusion



Seeds of Exclusion



Seeds of Exclusion



Seeds of Exclusion

- **Further research**
 - **Institute of Child Care Research, Queen's University, Belfast**
 - **The Children's Research Centre, Trinity College, Dublin**
 - **Salvation Army Services**
 - Belfast: family centres [Glen Alva, Thorndale family centre]
 - Dublin: homeless children [Le Froy House]
 - Portsmouth: [Catherine Booth Centre]
 - Leeds: [Mount Cross]
- **Research outcome:**
 - key drivers of social exclusion leading to both preventative and supportive interventions which promote and sustain communities.



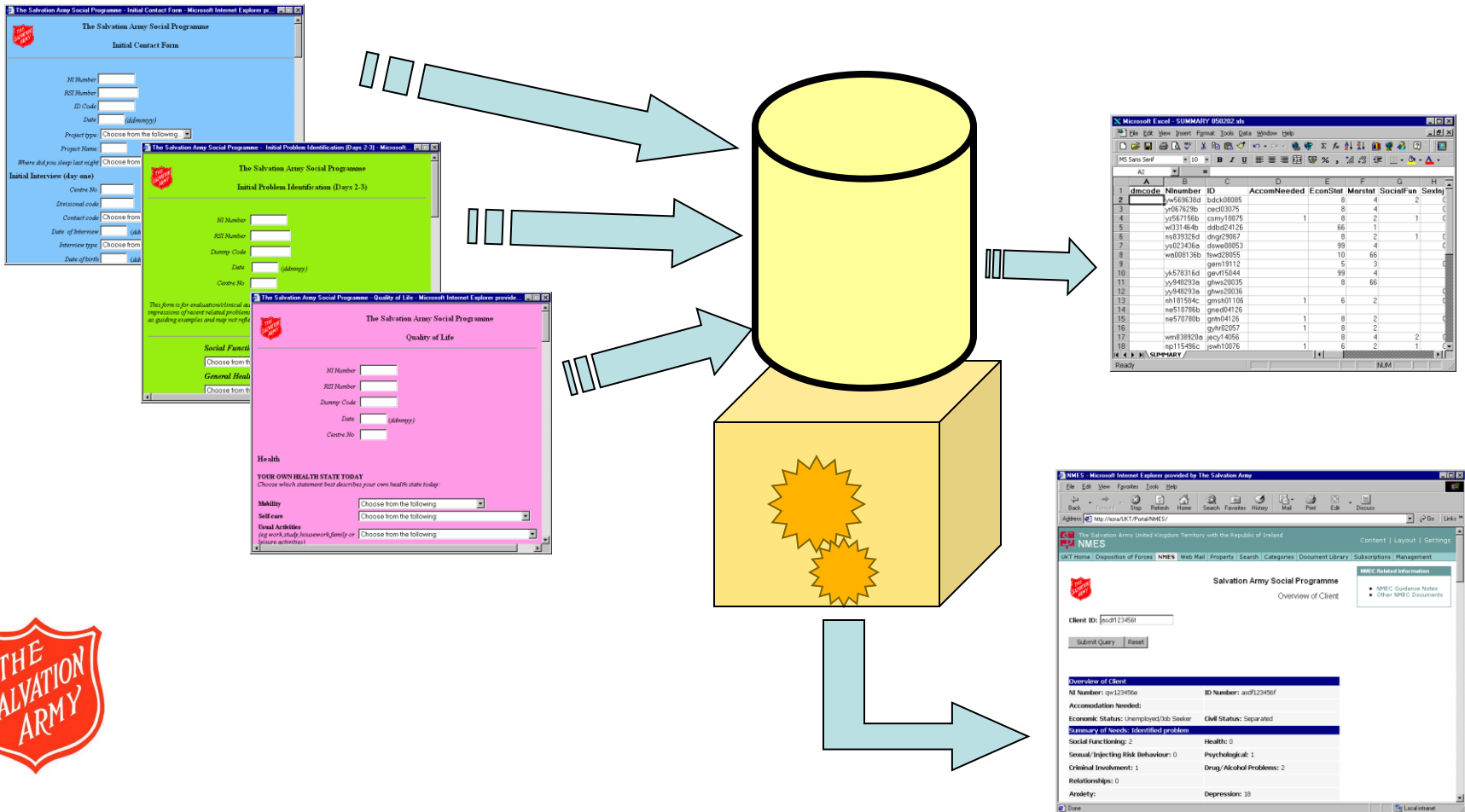
Thank you for listening

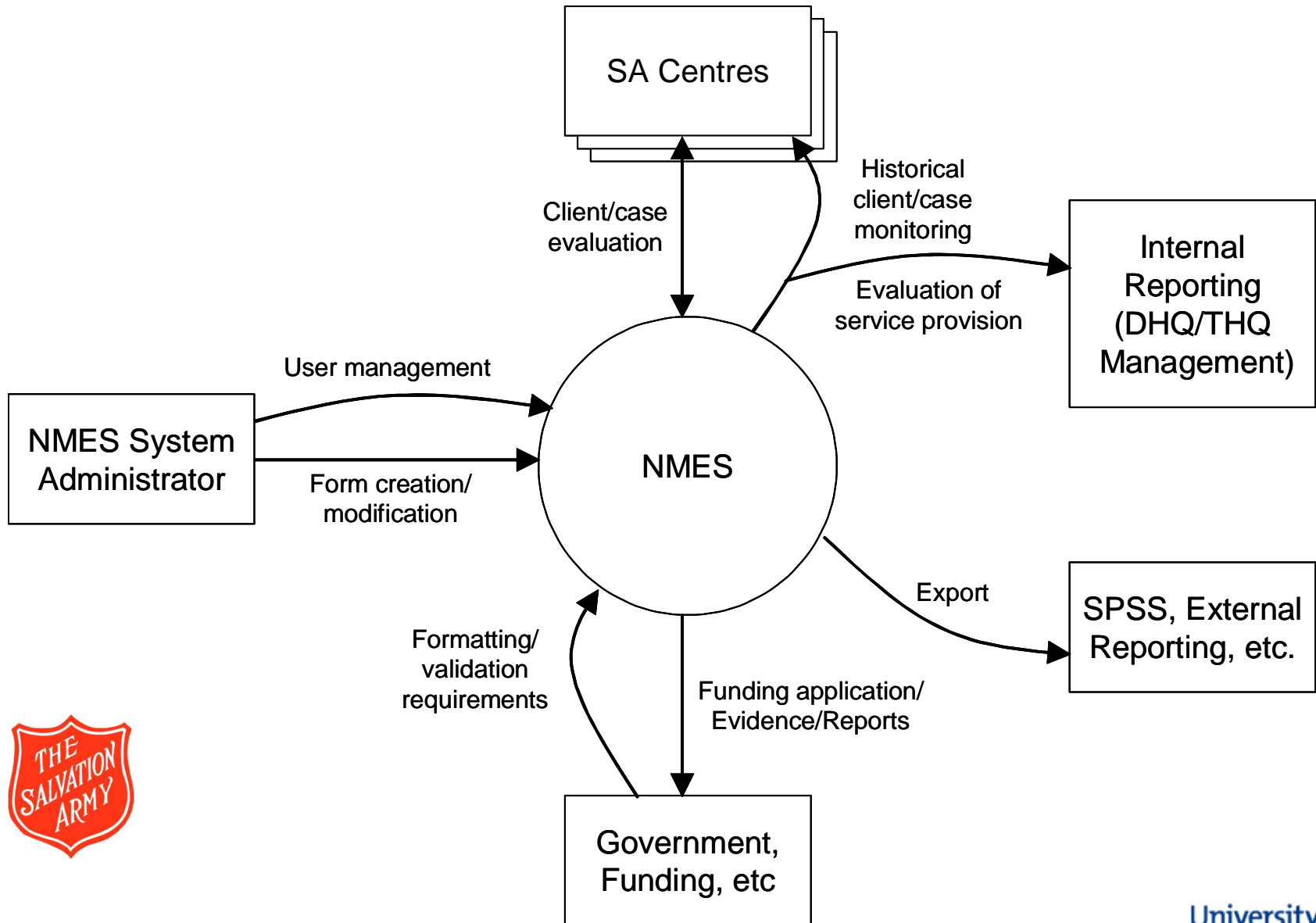
Thank you for listening



Please donate

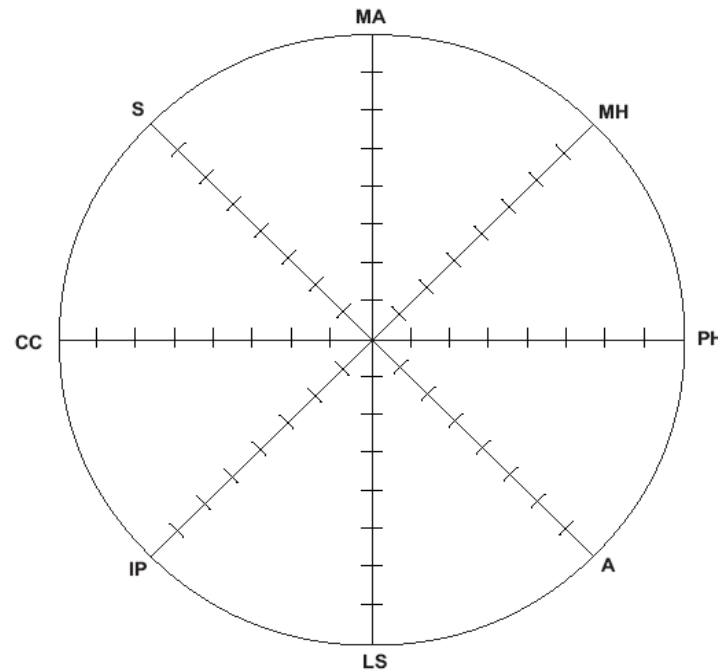
Web-based screening, assessment outcome monitoring





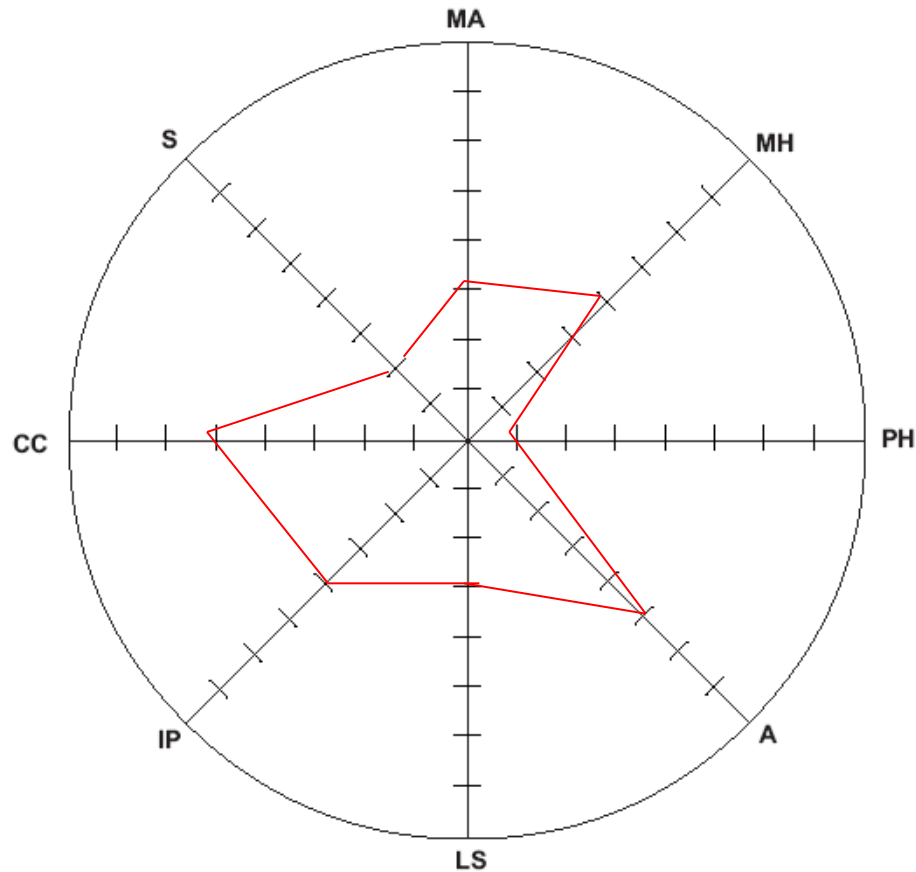
Web-based screening, assessment outcome monitoring

- Outcome monitoring - The Wheel



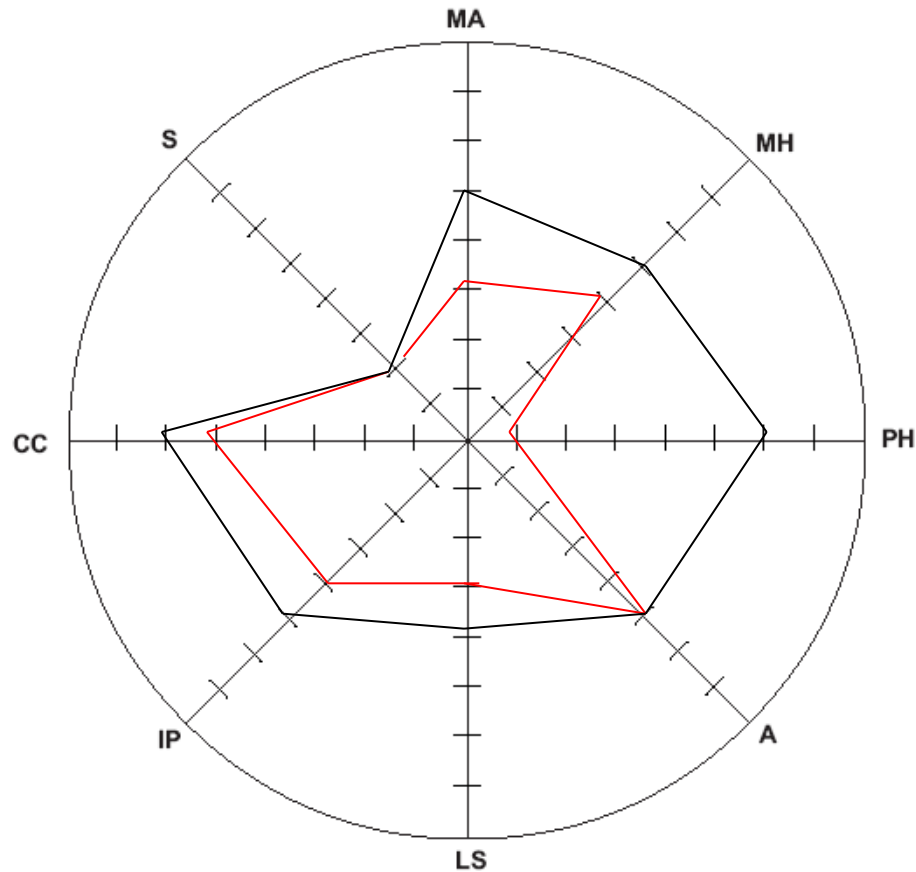
MA – Meaningful Activity; MH – Mental Health; PH – Physical Health; A – Addiction; LS - Life skills; IP – Interpersonal Skills; CC – Capacity to change; S – Spirituality

Time One



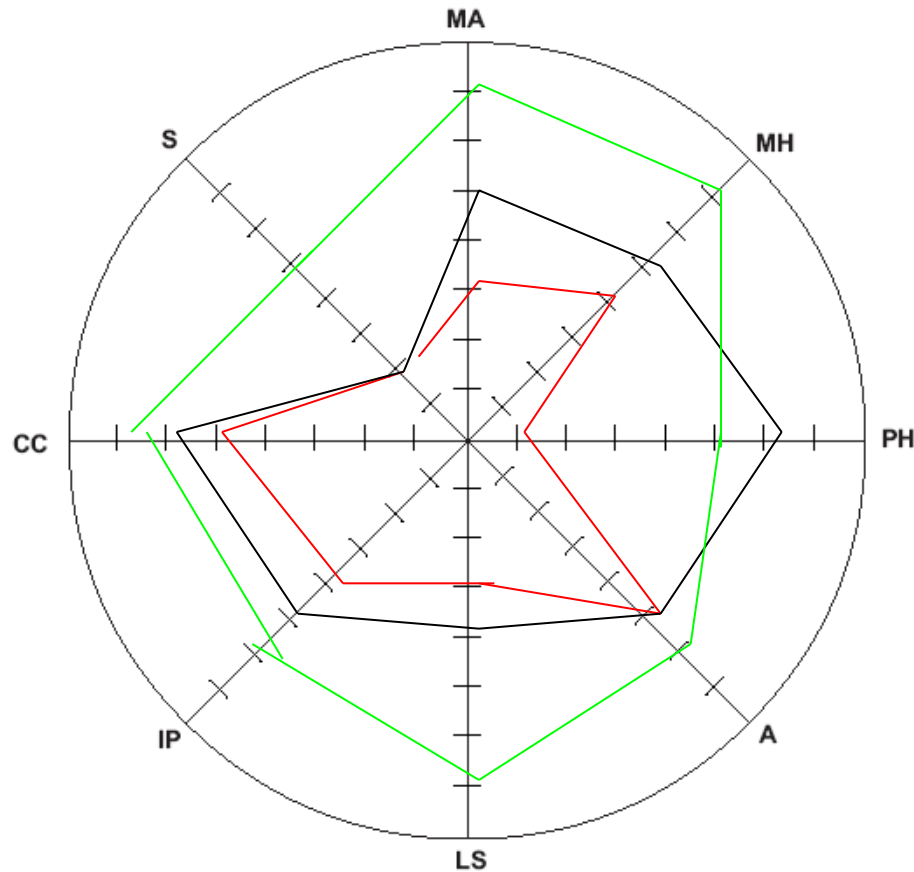
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Time Two



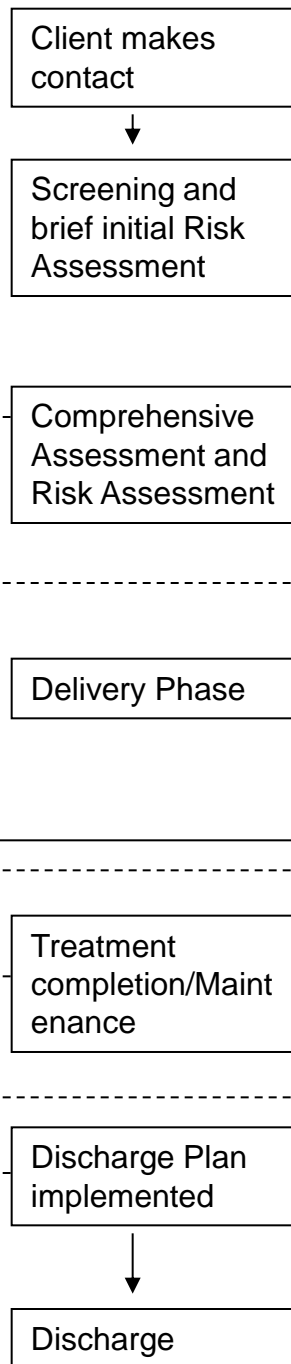
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Time Three



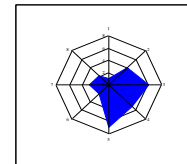
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Keyworking
conducted
in
conjunction
with
care
planning
phase
of
treatment
delivery

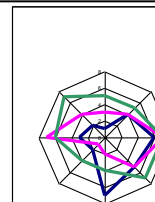


Initial Personal Development Plan

Comprehensive PDP developed with goals in relevant domains



PDP Review

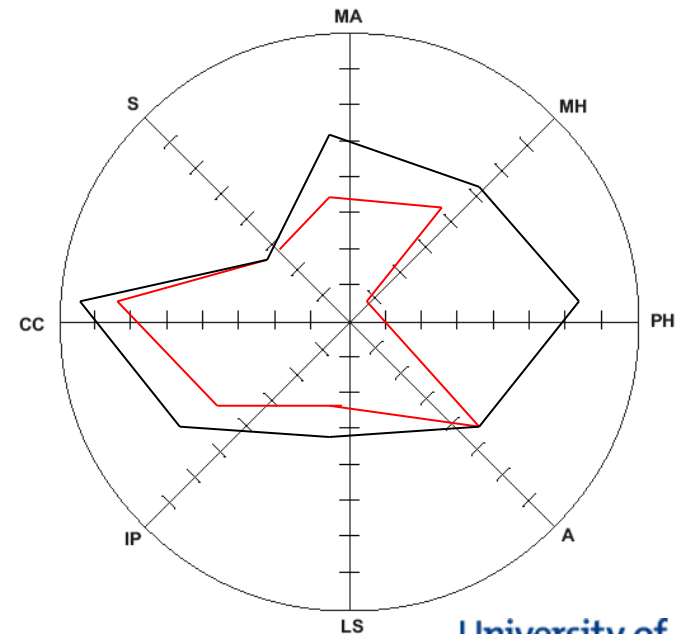
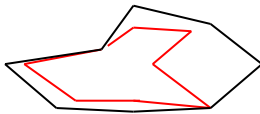


Discharge Plan created



Health

Wholeness





Biomedical Service

Analysis of alcohol and drugs

3,000 samples per year

from SA centres around the UK





Biomedical Service

Analysis of alcohol and drugs

3,000 samples per year

from SA centres around the UK



Seeds of Exclusion



- **Further Research**
 - Extension of current work to include
 - Investigate poor relationships
 - Interviews in Ireland (north and south)
 - Continue to research and develop
 - Web-based screening, assessment outcome monitoring
 - Review existing TSA services in the UK
 - Effective intervention strategies
 - Smart nutrition
 - Employment support
 - Review the role of TSA as a third sector organisation
 - Partnerships with statutory and other third sector
 - Cost benefit analysis of community-based interventions

Pages 82-83





Research into Nutrition and Social exclusion

- Nutrition deficits are associated with poor health
 - Vulnerability to mental health problems
 - Reduced cognitive function
 - Deficits linked to
 - Alcohol and drug use
 - Poor quality parenting
 - Chaotic lifestyle

