

CHAIN ANNUAL REPORT

GREATER LONDON

APRIL 2019 - MARCH 2020

**SUPPORTED BY
MAYOR OF LONDON**



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1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents information about people seen rough sleeping by outreach teams in London between April 2019 and March 2020. Information in the report is derived from the Combined Homelessness and Information Network (CHAIN), a multi-agency database recording information about rough sleepers and the wider street population in London. CHAIN, which is commissioned and funded by the Greater London Authority (GLA) and managed by St Mungo's, represents the UK's most detailed and comprehensive source of information about rough sleeping.

Services that record information on CHAIN include outreach teams, accommodation projects and specialist projects such as the GLA commissioned No Second Night Out (NSNO) assessment and reconnection service. The system allows users to share information about work done with rough sleepers and about their needs, ensuring that they receive the most appropriate support and that efforts are not duplicated. Reports from the system are used at an operational level by commissioning bodies to monitor the effectiveness of their services, and at a more strategic level by policy makers to gather intelligence about trends within the rough sleeping population and to identify emerging needs.

CHAIN data differs fundamentally from national street count statistics which are released by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. Information recorded on CHAIN constitutes an ongoing record of all work done year-round by outreach teams in London, covering every single shift they carry out. In this sense it is much more comprehensive than street count data, which represents a snapshot of people seen rough sleeping on a single night. However, street count data tends to be referenced more regularly when analysing trends nationwide, as most other areas of the UK do not operate equivalent systems to CHAIN for recording their general work with rough sleepers.

In this report, people are counted as having been seen rough sleeping if they have been encountered by a commissioned outreach worker bedded down on the street, or in other open spaces or locations not designed for habitation, such as doorways, stairwells, parks or derelict buildings. The report does not include people from "hidden homeless" groups such as those "sofa surfing" or living in squats, unless they have also been seen bedded down in one of the settings outlined above.

The final section of the report presents information about people arriving at or departing from temporary accommodation for rough sleepers in London. People included in this section will have been seen rough sleeping at some point in their history, but not necessarily during 2019/20.

This report presents the full set of key annual data from CHAIN, for those wanting the most in-depth view. A shorter summary of findings and commentary on the figures is also available in the CHAIN 2019/20 Annual Bulletin, which can be downloaded from the GLA Datastore at <http://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/chain-reports>.

A total of 10,726 people were seen rough sleeping in London during 2019/20. This is a 21% increase compared to the total of 8,855 people seen in 2018/19, and follows an 18% increase between 2017/18 and 2018/19. This year's total is almost 170% higher than that of ten years ago, when 3,975 people were seen rough sleeping in 2010/11. Within the 10,726 overall total, 7,053 were new rough sleepers (also referred to as 'flow'), who had never been seen bedded down in London prior to this year.

It is possible that some of the recent increase can be accounted for by the advent of the government's Rough Sleeping Initiative (RSI) in 2018, with increased funding to outreach

services meaning that rough sleepers are more likely to be found and recorded on CHAIN. The RSI has also entailed an increase in the frequency of street counts from annual to bimonthly, and this may have led to groups or individuals who would otherwise not engage with outreach workers being more likely to be recorded on the system. Where these people cannot be identified, there is greater potential for double counting. This edition of the CHAIN annual report includes a breakdown of new rough sleepers into subcategories of 'identified' and 'unidentified', depending on whether they were recorded with a name or had had more than one contact (see p.4 for further explanation of this).

It should be noted that the Covid-19 (coronavirus) pandemic only hit the UK at the very end of the period covered by this report, so it is unlikely that effects from this major event would have had any significant influence on the figures presented here. The 2020/21 CHAIN Annual Report may well demonstrate the impact of the pandemic more starkly.

Homelessness services worked to help 4,394 people who were seen rough sleeping during 2019/20 into accommodation during the same period (i.e. 41% of all rough sleepers in the year). Alongside this work, 814 people seen rough sleeping in the year were assisted to reconnect to their home area or country, where they have more options available to them, often with help to access accommodation and/or other services. This represents 8% of all people seen rough sleeping in the period. In total, 4,490 people seen rough sleeping in 2019/20 were either helped into accommodation or to reconnect. This represents 42% of all rough sleepers seen during the year.

Percentage figures in this report

Please note that, in some cases, percentage figures given in this report are rounded up or down to the nearest whole number. This may mean that individual figures in tables and charts do not add up to a combined total of 100%, or that there could be small discrepancies between percentage figures in tables and corresponding charts.

Glossary of acronyms used in this report

ASB: Anti-Social Behaviour

Defined in the Crime and Disorder Act (1998) as acting 'in a manner that caused or was likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household as the perpetrator.'

CEE: Central and Eastern European

Used to denote the ten A8 and A2 European Union accession countries (Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia).

CHAIN: Combined Homelessness and Information Network

A multi-agency database recording information about rough sleepers and the wider street population in London, commissioned and funded by the GLA and managed by St Mungo's.

EEA: European Economic Area

The 28 countries of the European Union (EU), plus a further three countries that are part of the EU's single market (Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway). Common usage generally also includes Switzerland, whose citizens have the same rights to live and work in the UK as other EEA nationals.

GLA: Greater London Authority

The top-tier administrative body for Greater London, consisting of a directly elected executive Mayor of London, and an elected 25-member London Assembly.

NSNO: No Second Night Out

A GLA commissioned assessment and reconnection project for rough sleepers. The service originally specifically targeted new rough sleepers, but from October 2014 onwards it has also worked with rough sleepers who are living on the streets. The term is also used in other contexts to refer to a wider strategy to end rough sleeping, both in London and nationwide.

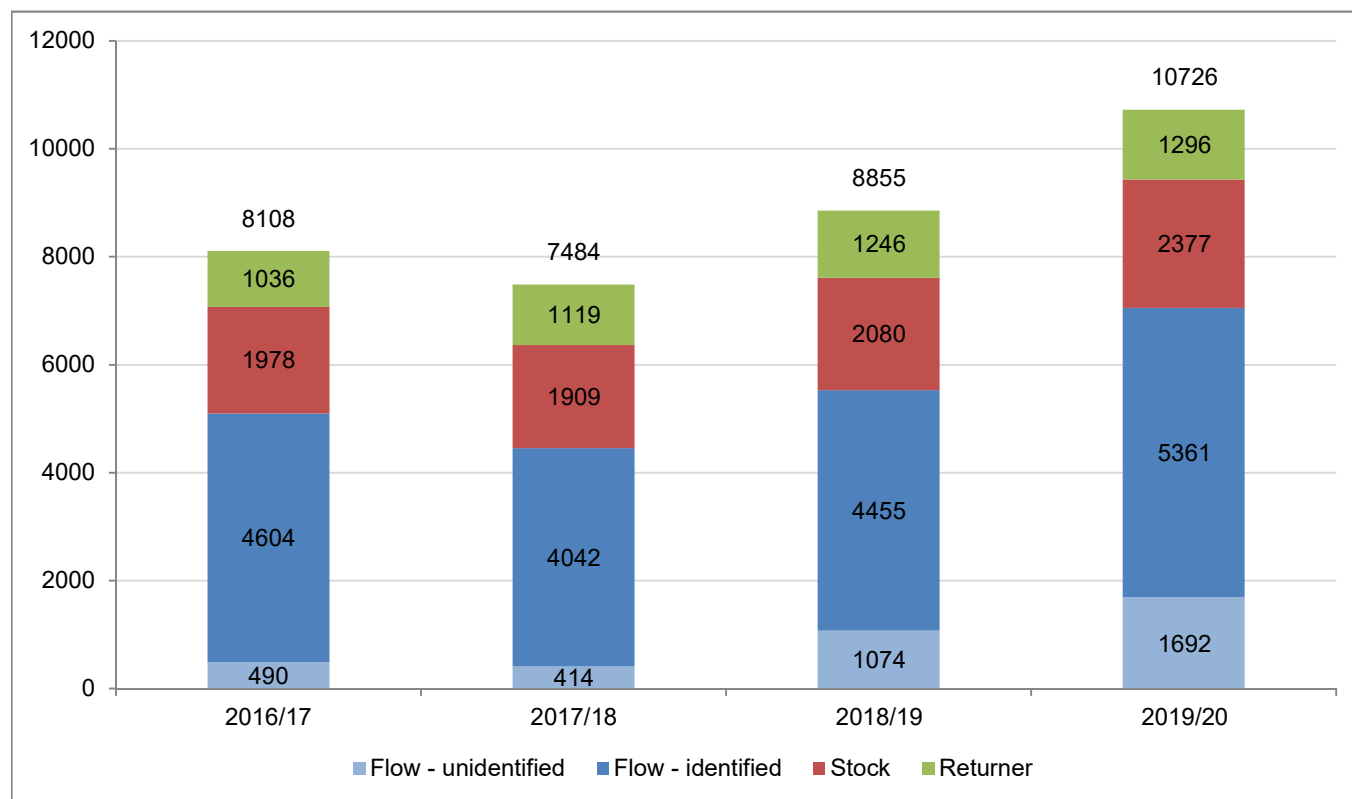
RSI: Rough Sleeping Initiative

Cross-government plan of action, announced in March 2018, to significantly reduce the number of people sleeping rough in England and Wales. The RSI acronym has also previously been used to refer to the 1990s Rough Sleepers Initiative, which was successful in reducing rough sleeping at that time.

2. ROUGH SLEEPER POPULATION ANALYSIS

2.1 Number of people seen rough sleeping: Flow, stock, returner model

People seen rough sleeping in the year, by the flow, stock and returner model.



2016/17 base: 8108
 2017/18 base: 7484
 2018/19 base: 8855
 2019/20 base: 10726

The flow, stock and returner model categorises people seen rough sleeping in the year according to whether they have also been seen rough sleeping in previous periods:

Category	Description
Flow	People who had never been seen rough sleeping prior to 2019/20 (i.e. new rough sleepers). Those within this category are further subdivided as follows: Unidentified - those new rough sleepers recorded without a name, and with only one contact. Identified - those new rough sleepers recorded with a name, and/or with more than one contact.
Stock	People who were also seen rough sleeping in 2018/19 (i.e. those seen across a minimum of two consecutive years).
Returner	People who were first seen rough sleeping prior to 2018/19, but were not seen during 2018/19 (i.e. those who have had a gap in their rough sleeping histories).

10,726 people were seen rough sleeping in London in 2019/20, which is a 21% increase compared to the total of 8,855 people seen in 2018/19. This compares to an 18% increase between 2017/18 and 2018/19, and an 8% decrease between 2016/17 and 2017/18.

60% of people were seen rough sleeping just once during the year. This is the same proportion as the 60% seen just once 2018/19, and similar to the proportion of 59% in 2017/18.

73% of people who were new to the streets were seen rough sleeping just once. This is unchanged from the proportion of 73% seen just once in 2018/19, and similar to the 72% seen once in 2017/18.

7,053 people were seen rough sleeping for the first time this year (also referred to as flow). This is a 28% increase on the number of new rough sleepers in 2018/19. By comparison, there was a 24% increase in the number of new rough sleepers between 2017/18 and 2018/19, and a 13% decrease in the number of new rough sleepers between 2016/17 and 2017/18.

1,692 of the 7,053 people who were seen rough sleeping for the first time during 2019/20 were recorded without a name, and only had one contact (referred to as 'flow - unidentified'). This is 24% of all new rough sleepers, and 16% of the overall total people seen rough sleeping during the year. Because they could not be identified, these people are more likely to have had duplicate client records created, and thus to be double counted in the figures for people seen rough sleeping during the year. Unidentified client records are often created during street counts, which have been occurring on a bimonthly basis since the inception of the government's Rough Sleeping Initiative in 2018, and increased in coverage and frequency during 2019/20.

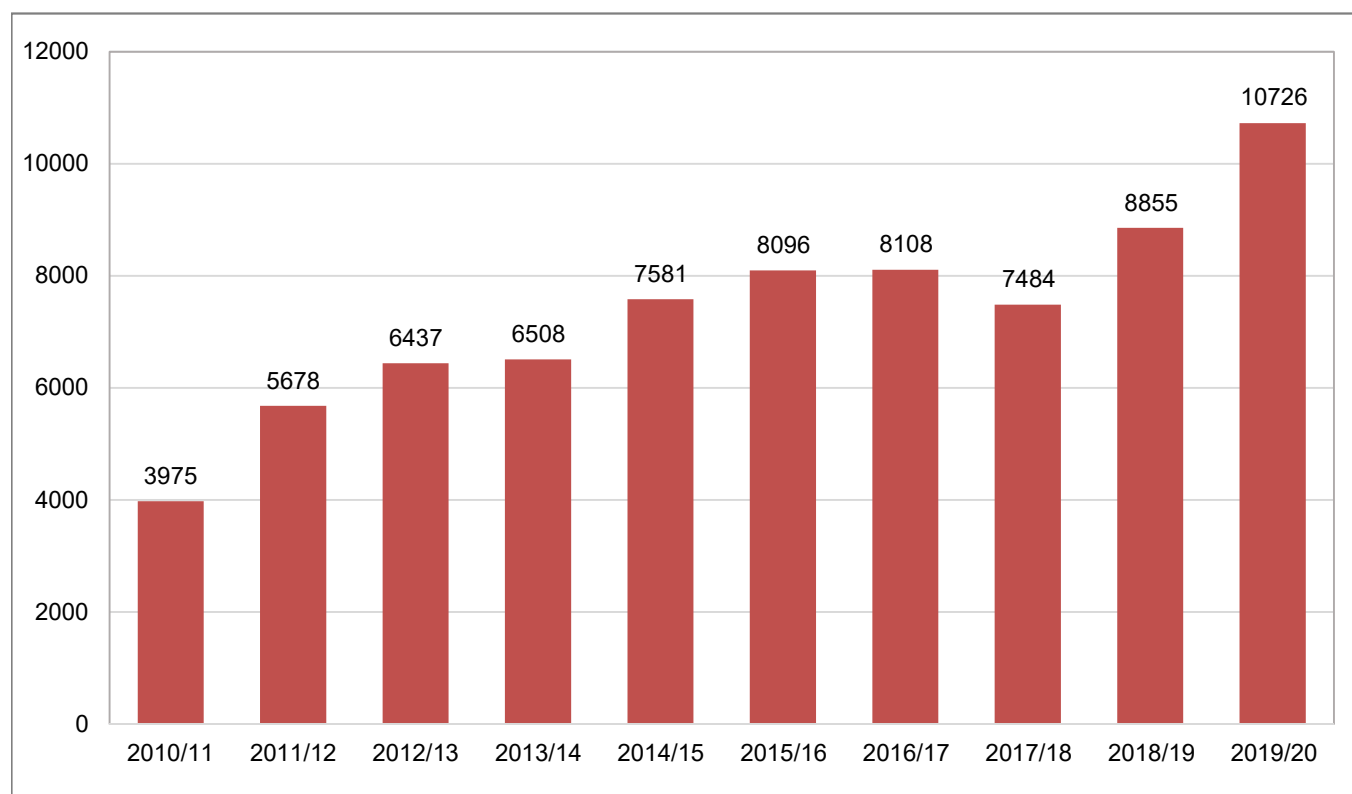
2,377 people seen rough sleeping in 2019/20 were in the stock group. This is a 14% increase on the stock figure for 2018/19, which can be compared to a 9% increase between 2017/18 and 2018/19, and a 3% decrease between 2016/17 and 2017/18.

1,296 people seen rough sleeping during the year were returners. This compares to 1,246 in 2018/19, representing a rise of 4%, compared to an increase of 11% from 2017/18 to 2018/19, and an increase of 8% from 2016/17 to 2017/18.

New rough sleepers are therefore the group which has shown the greatest increase compared to 2018/19.

2.2 Number of people seen rough sleeping: Long range trend

People seen rough sleeping by year, over the last ten years.



Across the last ten years, the number of people recorded rough sleeping on CHAIN has risen year on year, with the exception of 2017/18. Following that year's break in the upward trend, the last two years have shown a return to the earlier pattern.

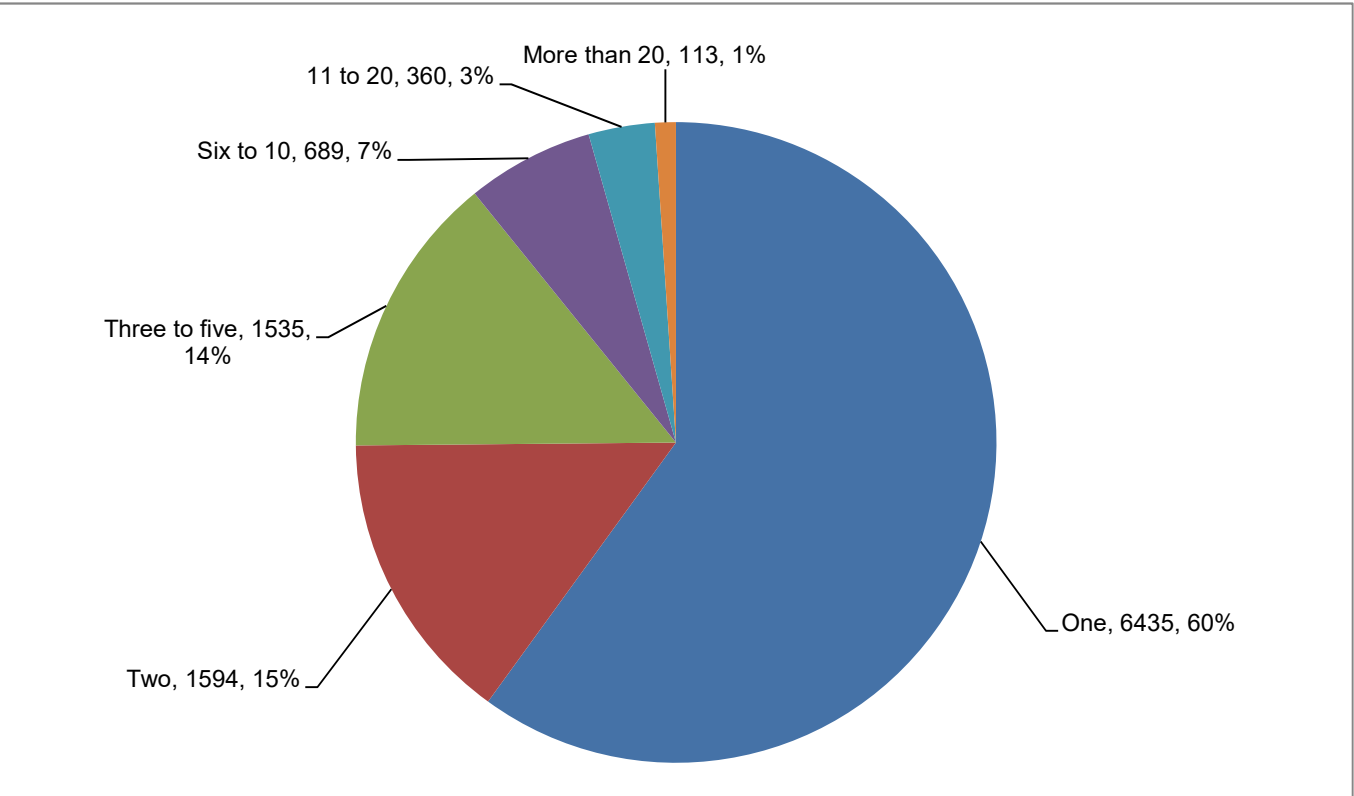
The 10,726 people seen rough sleeping in 2019/20 is almost 170% higher than the number seen in 2010/11. The 21% increase from 2018/19 to 2019/20 is the largest proportionate increase since that between 2010/11 and 2011/12, which was 43%.

The significant increase in 2011/12 is likely to have been at least in part accounted for by the expanded outreach presence associated with the introduction of No Second Night Out.

Likewise, during 2018/19 significant new funding saw a large increase in the number of outreach services and staff in London, which was further increased during 2019/20. As noted above, the introduction of bimonthly street counts alongside this new funding is also likely to have had an influence on the figures.

2.3 Number of times seen rough sleeping

People seen rough sleeping in the year, by number of times seen rough sleeping.

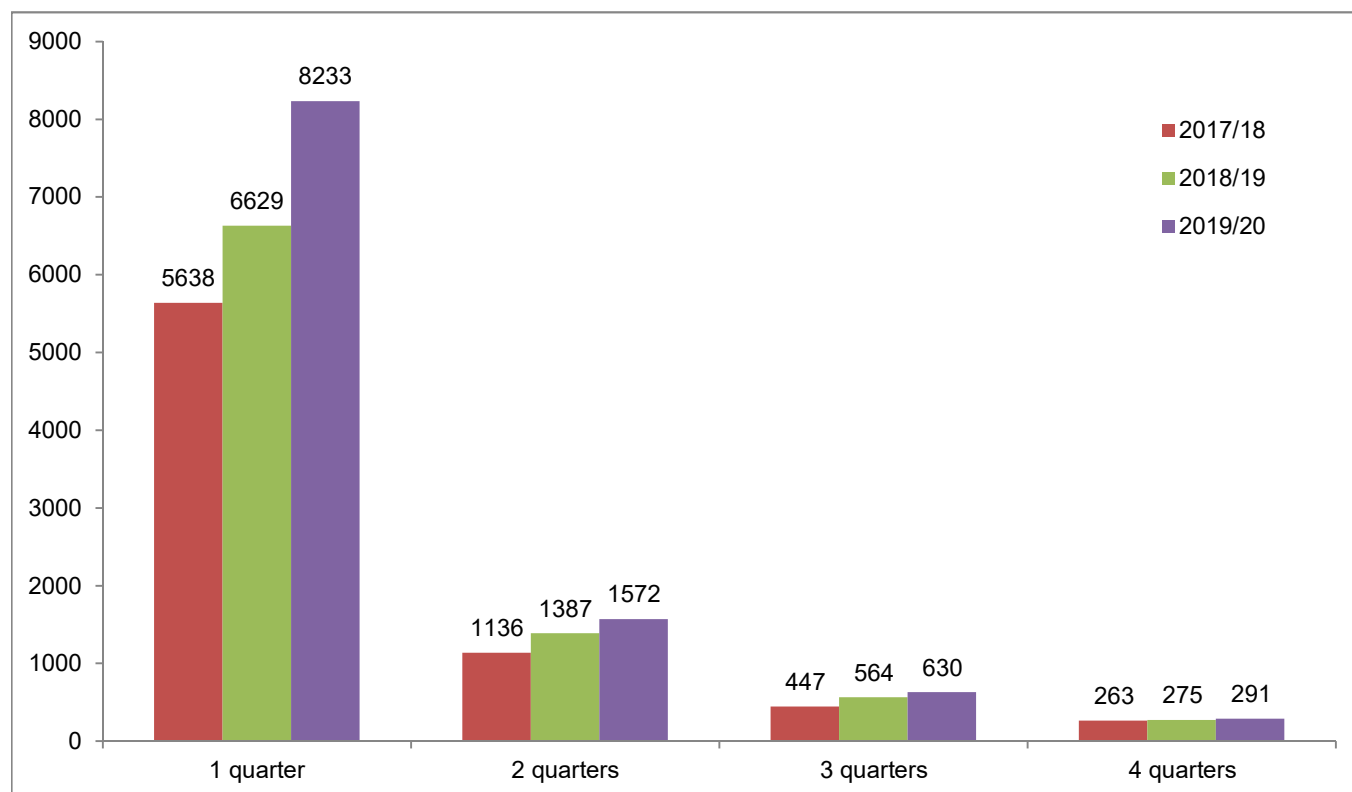


Base: 10726

6,435 (60%) people were seen rough sleeping only once in 2019/20, which compares to 5,270 (60%) seen rough sleeping just once in 2018/19. 75% were seen only once or twice. Around one in twenty people (4%) were seen rough sleeping more than ten times. Three people were seen rough sleeping more than 50 times in the year, compared to nobody with this many contacts in 2018/19, and one person in 2017/18.

2.4 Number of quarters seen rough sleeping

People seen rough sleeping in the year, by number of separate quarters in the year within which they were seen.



2017/18 base: 7484
 2018/19 base: 8855
 2019/20 base: 10726

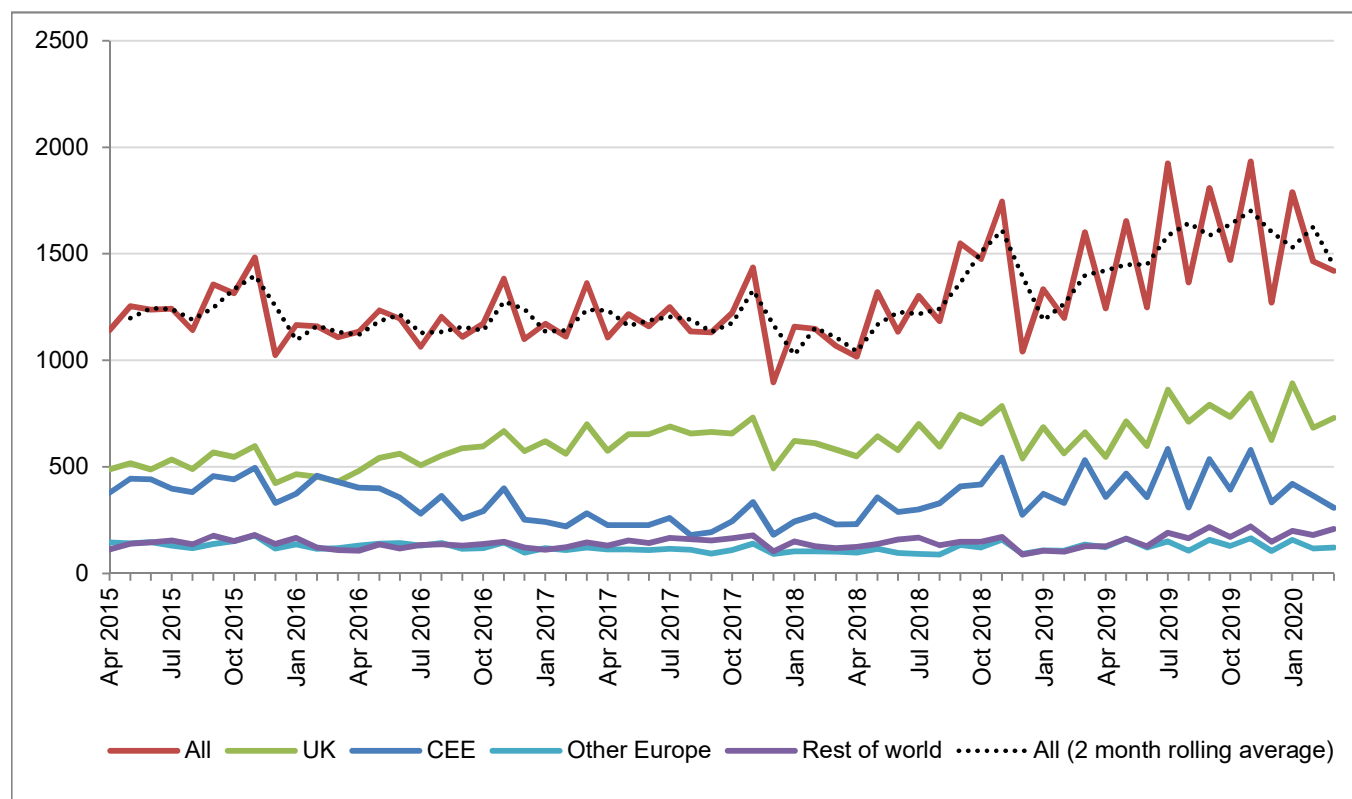
Number of quarters of the year within which rough sleepers were seen	2017/18		2018/19		2019/20	
	No. rough sleepers	% rough sleepers	No. rough sleepers	% rough sleepers	No. rough sleepers	% rough sleepers
One	5638	75%	6629	75%	8233	77%
Two	1136	15%	1387	16%	1572	15%
Three	447	6%	564	6%	630	6%
Four	263	4%	275	3%	291	3%
Total	7484	100%	8855	100%	10726	100%

The chart and table above show how many people were seen in one, two, three or all four quarters during each of the last three years. It is important to be aware that the figures for each year are limited to the year in question, and people may have also been seen in previous or subsequent years. Just over three in four (77%) of those seen rough sleeping in 2019/20 were only seen in one quarter of the year. 3% of those seen rough sleeping in 2019/20 were seen bedded down in all four quarters of the year, suggesting that their rough sleeping is an ongoing issue and was not successfully resolved.

The breakdown of rough sleepers by the number of quarters within which they were seen has remained consistent across the last three years.

2.5 Monthly rough sleeping trend

Number of people seen rough sleeping per month, since April 2015.



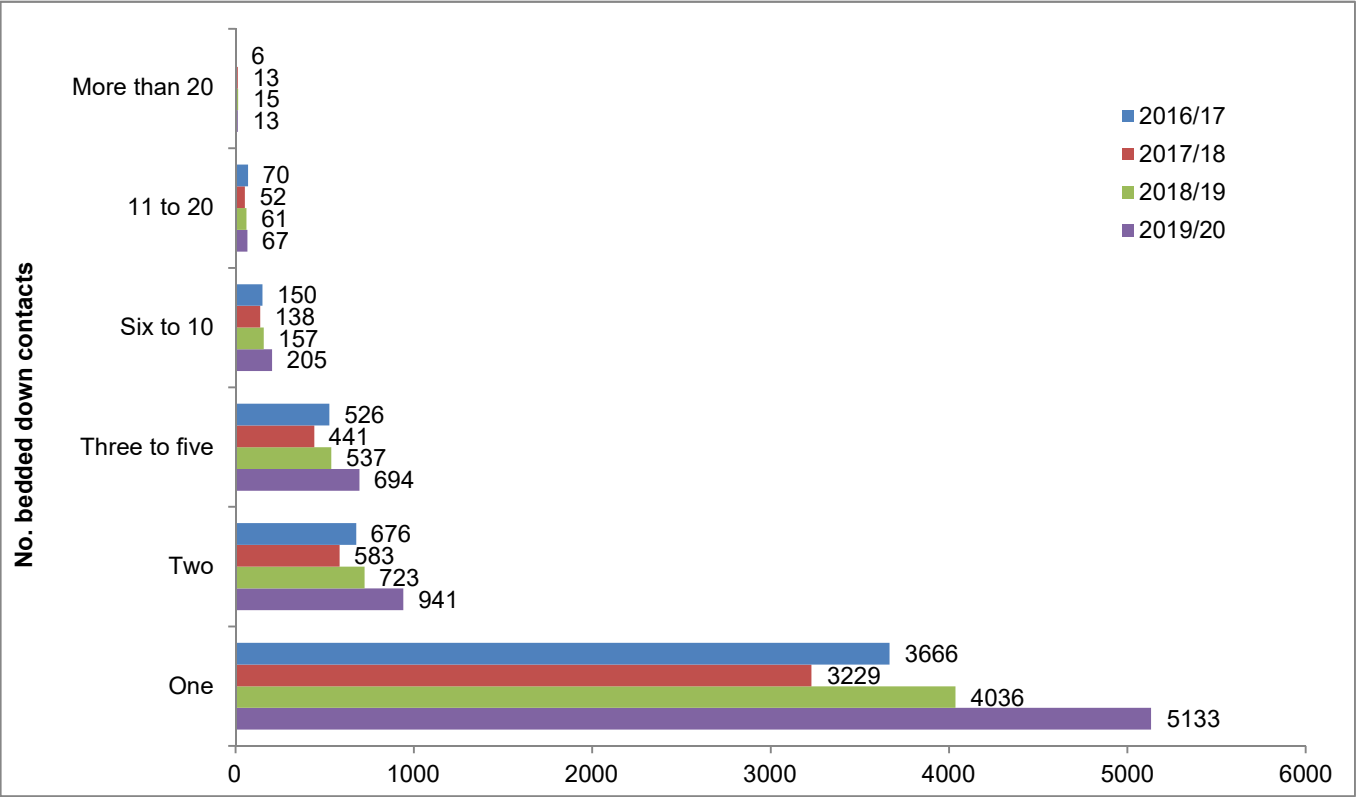
The chart above shows the monthly trend in numbers of people seen rough sleeping over the last five years, broken down by nationality group.

The All line, showing overall numbers seen rough sleeping per month, indicates that the annual peak usually occurs in November, when the government's annual street count takes place, while the lowest numbers are usually recorded in December, when winter shelters and Crisis at Christmas come into operation. Peaks and troughs have become much more frequent since late 2018, when bimonthly street counts were introduced as part of the government's Rough Sleeping Initiative. The All (2 month rolling average) line smooths out these variations to give a clearer indication of the ongoing trend.

During 2019/20, the highest monthly total was recorded in November 2019 (1,934 people), while the lowest number was recorded in April 2019 (1,244 people).

2.6 New rough sleepers (flow): Number of times seen

People seen rough sleeping for the first time in 2019/20, by number of times seen rough sleeping during the year.



2016/17 base: 5094
2017/18 base: 4456
2018/19 base: 5529
2019/20 base: 7053

New rough sleepers represented 66% of the total rough sleeper population in 2019/20, slightly higher than the proportion of 62% in 2018/19.

73% of new people were seen rough sleeping only once, which is unchanged from the proportion reported in 2018/19, and similar to that of 72% in 2018/19. Only 1% of those new to the streets were seen rough sleeping more than ten times in the year.

The chart indicates that, although there has been a significant increase in the number of people being newly seen rough sleeping, this has not been accompanied by a commensurate increase in the number of new rough sleepers going on to be seen more than ten times during the year.

2.7 New rough sleepers (flow): History prior to rough sleeping

People seen rough sleeping for the first time in 2019/20, by history prior to first being seen rough sleeping.

The table below details what kind of accommodation new rough sleepers reported they were living in as their last longer term or settled base prior to first being seen rough sleeping.

Last settled base	No.	%
Long term accommodation		
Private rented accommodation	1276	38.0%
Local authority accommodation	193	5.7%
Housing association/RSL accommodation	133	4.0%
Owner occupied accommodation	88	2.6%
Tied accommodation	34	1.0%
Sheltered housing/registered care accommodation	28	0.8%
<i>Long term accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>1752</i>	<i>52.1%</i>
Short or medium term accommodation		
Hostel	180	5.4%
Asylum support accommodation	101	3.0%
Temporary accommodation (Local authority)	92	2.7%
B&B/other temporary accommodation	15	0.4%
Clinic/Detox/Rehab	13	0.4%
<i>Short or medium term accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>401</i>	<i>11.9%</i>
Institution		
Prison	135	4.0%
Hospital	21	0.6%
<i>Institution subtotal</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>4.6%</i>
Inappropriately accommodated		
Squat	65	1.9%
Outhouse	23	0.7%
<i>Inappropriately accommodated subtotal</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>2.6%</i>
Newly arrived in UK		
Newly arrived in UK - not homeless in home country	177	5.3%
Newly arrived in UK - homeless in home country	51	1.5%
<i>Newly arrived in UK subtotal</i>	<i>228</i>	<i>6.8%</i>
Other	737	21.9%
Not recorded	3691	
Total (excl. not recorded)	3362	100.0%
Total	7053	

Note: Total excluding not recorded is used as the base for percentages.

The table below details new rough sleepers' status at their last settled base, for those who were not newly arrived in the UK, and whose last settled base was not of an institutional or inappropriate nature.

Status at last settled base*	No.	%
Tenant	470	40%
Informal arrangement	363	31%
Living with partner	191	16%
Parental home	130	11%
Owner	14	1%
Not recorded/applicable	1385	
Total (excl. not recorded/applicable)	1168	100%
Total	2553	

*Applies to people whose last settled base was local authority accommodation, housing association/RSL accommodation, temporary accommodation, owner occupied accommodation, private rented accommodation, tied accommodation, and in some cases where "other" has been specified.

Note: Total excluding not recorded/applicable is used as the base for percentages.

New rough sleepers' reasons for leaving their last settled base prior to first being seen rough sleeping.

Reason for leaving last settled base	No.	%
Asked to leave or evicted		
Asked to leave	677	20.1%
Evicted - arrears	275	8.2%
Evicted - ASB	53	1.6%
Evicted - end of tenancy agreement	45	1.3%
Evicted - other	169	5.0%
<i>Asked to leave or evicted subtotal</i>	<i>1219</i>	<i>36.3%</i>
Employment and education		
Financial problems - loss of job	226	6.7%
Seeking work - from within UK	152	4.5%
Seeking work - from outside UK	94	2.8%
Study	4	0.1%
<i>Employment and education subtotal</i>	<i>476</i>	<i>14.2%</i>
Relationships		
Relationship breakdown	362	10.8%
Death of relative/friend	44	1.3%
Move nearer family/friends/community	23	0.7%
<i>Relationships subtotal</i>	<i>429</i>	<i>12.8%</i>
Financial		
Financial problems - debt	54	1.6%
Financial problems - housing benefit	16	0.5%
Financial problems - other	76	2.3%
<i>Financial subtotal</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>4.3%</i>
End of stay in short or medium term accommodation		
End of stay - asylum accommodation	50	1.5%
End of stay - hostel	33	1.0%
Evicted - given non priority decision	12	0.4%
End of stay - other	80	2.4%
<i>End of stay in short or medium term accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>5.2%</i>
Victim of violence, harassment or abuse		
Harassment/abuse/violence	88	2.6%
Domestic violence - victim	49	1.5%
Tenancy hijack	9	0.3%
<i>Victim of violence, harassment or abuse subtotal</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>4.3%</i>
End of stay in institution		
End of stay - prison	128	3.8%
End of stay - hospital	16	0.5%
<i>End of stay in institution subtotal</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>4.3%</i>
Housing conditions		
Housing conditions	32	1.0%
Perpetrator of violence, harassment or abuse		
Domestic violence - perpetrator	6	0.2%
Transient		
Transient/travelling around	44	1.3%
Other		
Other	545	16.2%
Not recorded	3691	
Total (excl. not recorded)	3362	100.0%
Total	7053	

Note: Total excluding not recorded is used as the base for percentages.

52% of new rough sleepers reported their last settled base as some kind of long term accommodation, which is slightly higher than the 49% in 2018/19. Within this, private rented accommodation is by far the most frequently recorded specific accommodation type, at 38%. This is also slightly higher than the 34% reported in 2018/19.

7% of new rough sleepers in 2019/20 were recorded as having recently arrived in the UK and having had no settled base since arriving. This is slightly lower than the 10% in 2018/19, and similar to the 8% reported in 2017/18.

Being asked to leave or evicted continues to constitute the most commonly reported overall category of reason for leaving last settled base, cited by 36% of new rough sleepers (compared to 31% reporting reasons in this category in 2018/19). Reasons falling under the employment and education category continue to account for a significant proportion, at 14%, although this is slightly lower than the proportion of 17% reported in 2018/19.

Relationship breakdown was cited as reason for leaving last settled base by 11% of new rough sleepers, and this is unchanged from the proportion reported in 2018/19.

893 people seen rough sleeping for the first time in 2019/20 were recorded as having approached their Local Authority Housing Options service for help in the 12 months prior to first being seen rough sleeping. This is 27% of those new rough sleepers for whom this information was recorded (and 13% of all new rough sleepers in the year). Of these, 821 (92%) had approached Housing Options teams in London boroughs.

2.8 New rough sleepers (flow): Nationality

New rough sleepers' nationalities and period spent in UK

Nationality category		Time between date of entry to UK and date first seen rough sleeping						Total
		Less than 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-4 weeks	4-12 weeks	12 weeks - 1 year	More than 1 year	
CEE	No. %	63 6%	31 3%	45 4%	94 9%	182 18%	590 59%	1005 100%
Other Europe	No. %	35 10%	10 3%	10 3%	30 9%	39 12%	215 63%	339 100%
Rest of world	No. %	13 2%	5 1%	10 1%	19 3%	67 10%	591 84%	705 100%
Total	No. %	111 5%	46 2%	65 3%	143 7%	288 14%	1396 68%	2049 100%

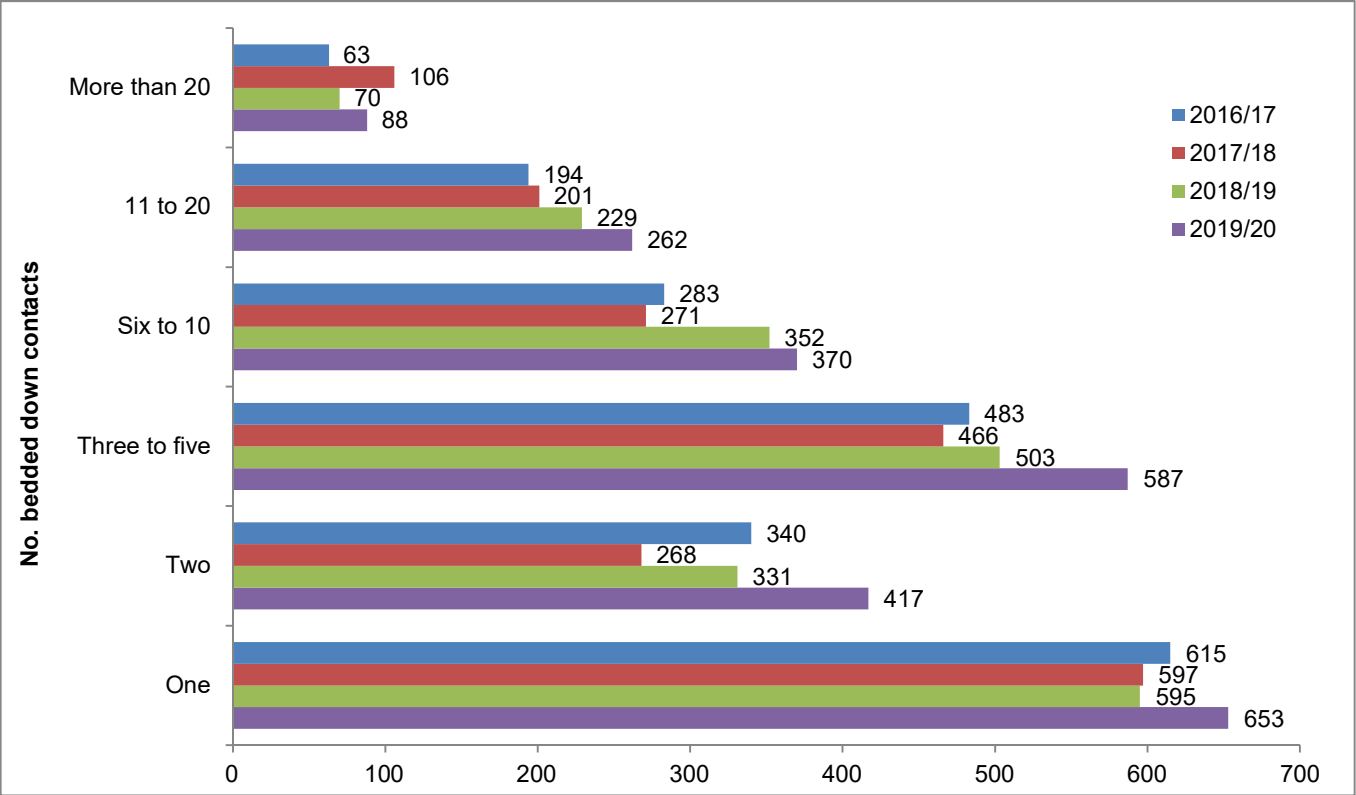
Base: 2049 people seen rough sleeping for the first time in 2019/20 who were non-UK nationals and had a date of entry to the UK recorded.

There were 2,049 new rough sleepers in 2019/20 who were non-UK nationals and had information recorded concerning the date they first entered the UK. The above table shows the difference between their date of entry to the UK and the first date they were seen rough sleeping in London, broken down by nationality category. It should be noted that this information is self-reported, and in most cases has not been independently verified.

68% of those represented in the table above had been in the UK for more than a year when they were first seen rough sleeping, which is somewhat higher than the 60% in 2018/19. 6% of people from CEE countries were seen rough sleeping within two weeks of entering the UK, which is lower than the proportions of 16% and 17% reported in 2018/19 and 2017/18 respectively. People from non-European countries were notably more likely than Europeans to have been in the UK for more than a year before being seen rough sleeping.

2.9 Stock rough sleepers: Number of times seen

People seen rough sleeping across a minimum of two consecutive years (stock), by number of times seen rough sleeping in the year.

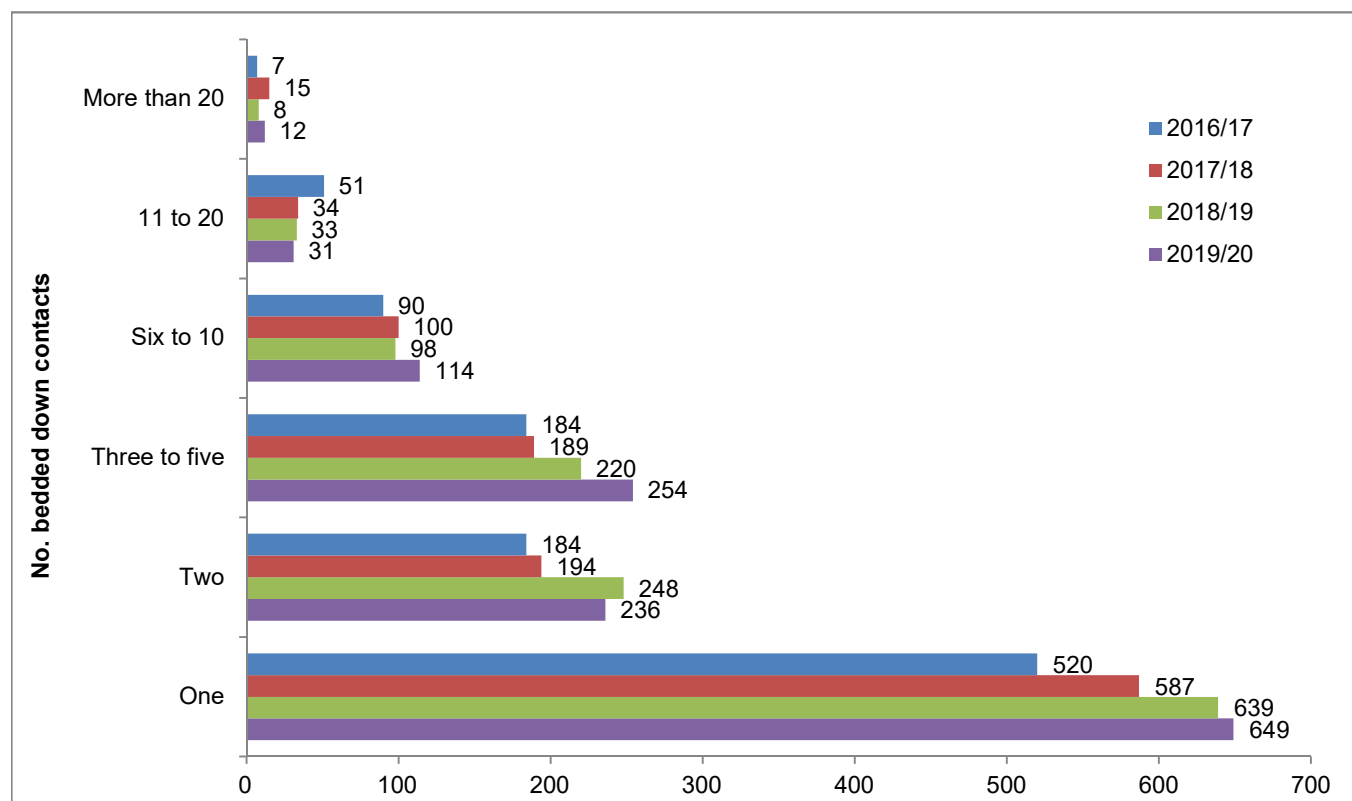


2016/17 base: 1978
2017/18 base: 1909
2018/19 base: 2080
2019/20 base: 2377

The number of people in the stock group has increased by 14% from 2018/19, and represents 22% of the total rough sleeper population in 2019/20 (compared to 23% in 2018/19). 27% of people in the stock group were seen rough sleeping only once in 2019/20, which is slightly lower than the 29% in 2018/19.

2.10 Returner rough sleepers: Number of times seen

People seen rough sleeping in 2019/20 who were first seen rough sleeping prior to 2018/19, but not seen rough sleeping during 2018/19 (returners), by number of times seen rough sleeping in the year.



2016/17 base: 1036
 2017/18 base: 1119
 2018/19 base: 1246
 2019/20 base: 1296

The number of people returning to rough sleeping in 2019/20 has risen by 4%, when compared to 2018/19. Returners constituted 12% of all people seen rough sleeping in 2019/20, compared to 14% in 2018/19.

The proportion of returners who were seen rough sleeping just once during 2019/20 was 50%.

68% of returners were seen only once or twice in the year, which suggests that the majority of returners are not continuing a rough sleeping lifestyle over long periods of time. This is consistent with the figure of 71% of returners seen only once or twice in 2018/19.

3. SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

3.1 Total rough sleepers by borough: Yearly comparison

People seen rough sleeping in the year, by borough. Combined borough totals will add up to a figure greater than the overall total for London, as some people will have been seen rough sleeping in more than one borough during the period.

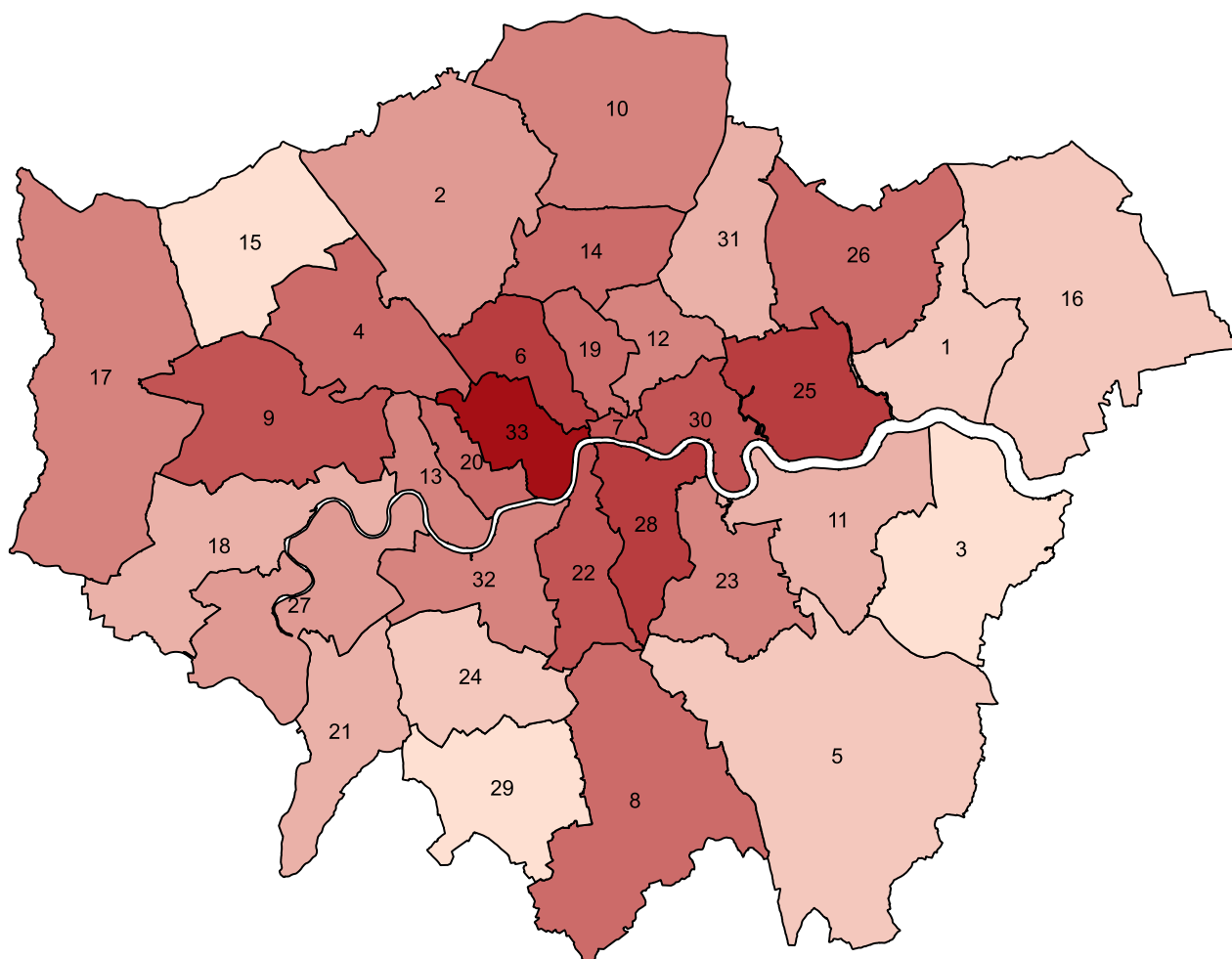
Borough	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Change since 2018/19	Change since 2016/17
Westminster	2767	2165	2512	2757	245	-10
Newham	396	418	612	724	112	328
Camden	702	784	815	639	-176	-63
Southwark	318	309	435	548	113	230
Ealing	243	358	382	493	111	250
Tower Hamlets	445	375	316	459	143	14
City of London	379	348	441	434	-7	55
Lambeth	355	279	363	431	68	76
Islington	178	176	276	367	91	189
Redbridge	219	239	214	330	116	111
Haringey	146	212	253	327	74	181
Brent	294	200	248	320	72	26
Kensington & Chelsea	211	229	265	316	51	105
Croydon	192	234	274	306	32	114
Hackney	134	171	163	275	112	141
Hillingdon	91	58	123	270	147	179
Hammersmith & Fulham	246	202	171	266	95	20
Heathrow	200	52	283	241	-42	41
Lewisham	200	199	165	229	64	29
Enfield	106	109	100	206	106	100
Wandsworth	73	68	111	203	92	130
Barnet	106	53	94	178	84	72
Richmond	105	107	128	152	24	47
Hounslow	163	170	87	147	60	-16
Greenwich	91	94	91	133	42	42
Waltham Forest	82	94	137	133	-4	51
Kingston upon Thames	35	50	86	124	38	89
Merton	40	24	57	92	35	52
Barking & Dagenham	49	40	49	85	36	36
Havering	31	27	32	71	39	40
Bromley	57	47	47	67	20	10
Harrow	43	33	30	45	15	2
Bexley	22	19	32	42	10	20
Sutton	49	34	49	34	-15	-15
Bus route	21	142	224	183	-41	162
Tube line	0	5	18	23	5	23

Note: Although Heathrow is located within the borough of Hillingdon and is not actually a borough in itself, it is counted separately for the purposes of CHAIN reporting due to the specific rough sleeping issues found there. Where rough sleepers have been seen by outreach workers on public transport, their contacts are ascribed to "bus route" or "tube line" rather than to a particular borough.

The boroughs in which the greatest numbers of rough sleepers were seen in 2019/20 were Westminster, Newham, Camden, Southwark and Ealing. This is broadly consistent with 2018/19, although City of London, which recorded the fourth highest total in 2018/19, has dropped to seventh highest in 2019/20. Of the top ten boroughs, only Camden and City of London have shown a decrease in numbers on the previous year.

3.2 Total rough sleepers by borough: Map

The map below shows a colour coded representation of the total number of people seen rough sleeping during the year in each borough.



No. People Seen Rough Sleeping

1 - 50	101 - 150	201 - 300	401 - 500	1001 - 2000
51 - 100	151 - 200	301 - 400	501 - 1000	2001+

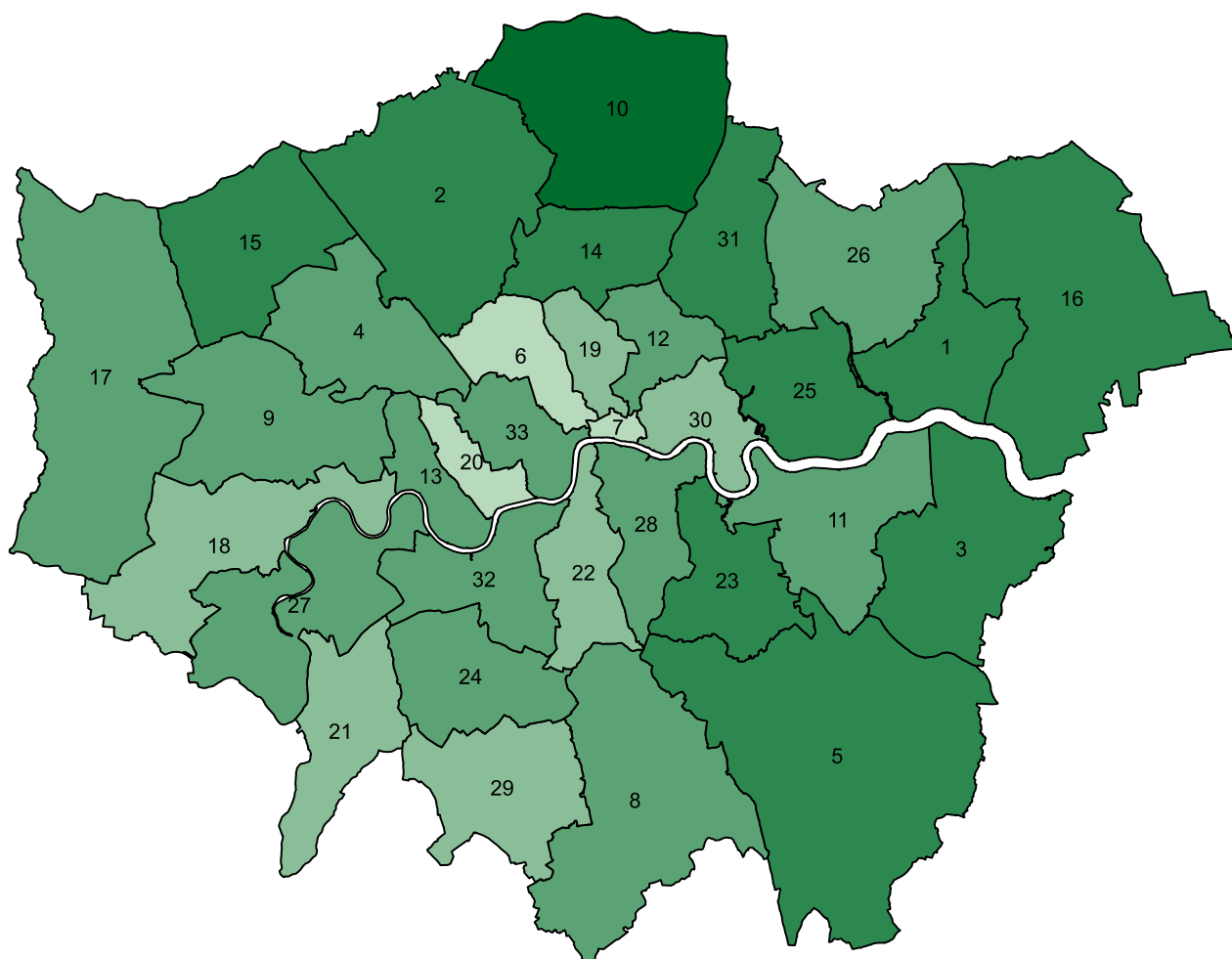
Key	Borough	Total	Key	Borough	Total	Key	Borough	Total
1	Barking & Dagenham	85	12	Hackney	275	23	Lewisham	229
2	Barnet	178	13	Hammersmith & Fulham	266	24	Merton	92
3	Bexley	42	14	Haringey	327	25	Newham	724
4	Brent	320	15	Harrow	45	26	Redbridge	330
5	Bromley	67	16	Havering	71	27	Richmond	152
6	Camden	639	17	Hillingdon	270	28	Southwark	548
7	City of London	434	18	Hounslow	147	29	Sutton	34
8	Croydon	306	19	Islington	367	30	Tower Hamlets	459
9	Ealing	493	20	Kensington & Chelsea	316	31	Waltham Forest	133
10	Enfield	206	21	Kingston upon Thames	124	32	Wandsworth	203
11	Greenwich	133	22	Lambeth	431	33	Westminster	2757
						34	Heathrow	241

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3.3 New rough sleepers by borough: Map

The map below shows new rough sleepers as a percentage of the total number of people seen rough sleeping in each borough during the year, colour coded by relative proportion.



New Rough Sleepers As Percentage Of All

41% - 50% 51% - 60% 61% - 70% 71% - 80% 81% - 90%

Key	Borough	%
1	Barking & Dagenham	76
2	Barnet	72
3	Bexley	79
4	Brent	67
5	Bromley	73
6	Camden	48
7	City of London	47
8	Croydon	70
9	Ealing	62
10	Enfield	83
11	Greenwich	66

Key	Borough	%
12	Hackney	66
13	Hammersmith & Fulham	68
14	Haringey	72
15	Harrow	73
16	Havering	77
17	Hillingdon	68
18	Hounslow	59
19	Islington	60
20	Kensington & Chelsea	49
21	Kingston upon Thames	58
22	Lambeth	53

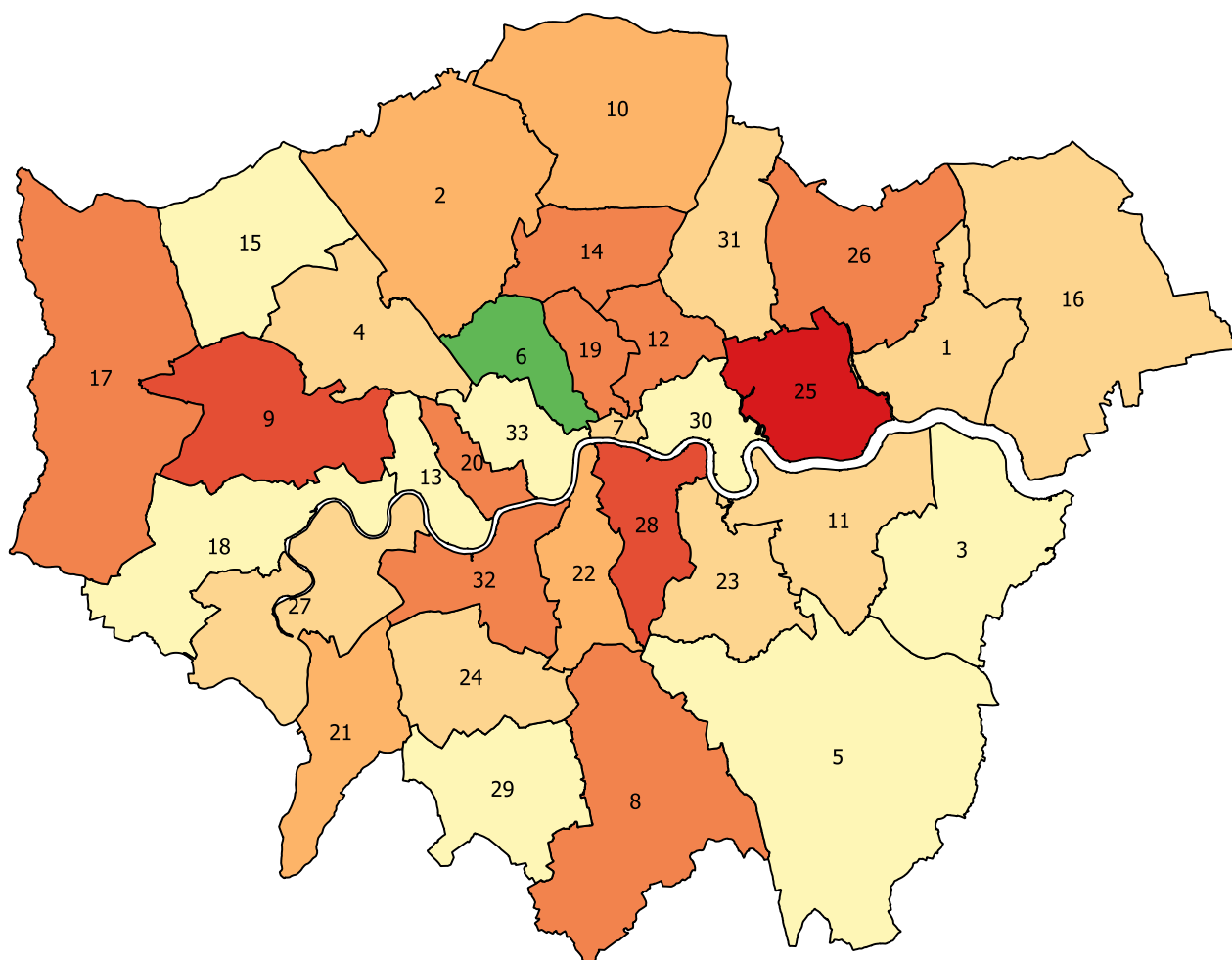
Key	Borough	%
23	Lewisham	71
24	Merton	63
25	Newham	73
26	Redbridge	65
27	Richmond	66
28	Southwark	62
29	Sutton	56
30	Tower Hamlets	56
31	Waltham Forest	73
32	Wandsworth	66
33	Westminster	64
34	Heathrow	67

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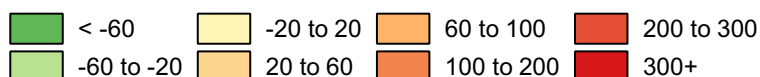
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3.4 Change since 2016/17 by borough: Map

The map below shows a colour coded representation of the change in total number of people seen rough sleeping in each borough, between 2016/17 and 2019/20.



Change In Total Since 2016/17



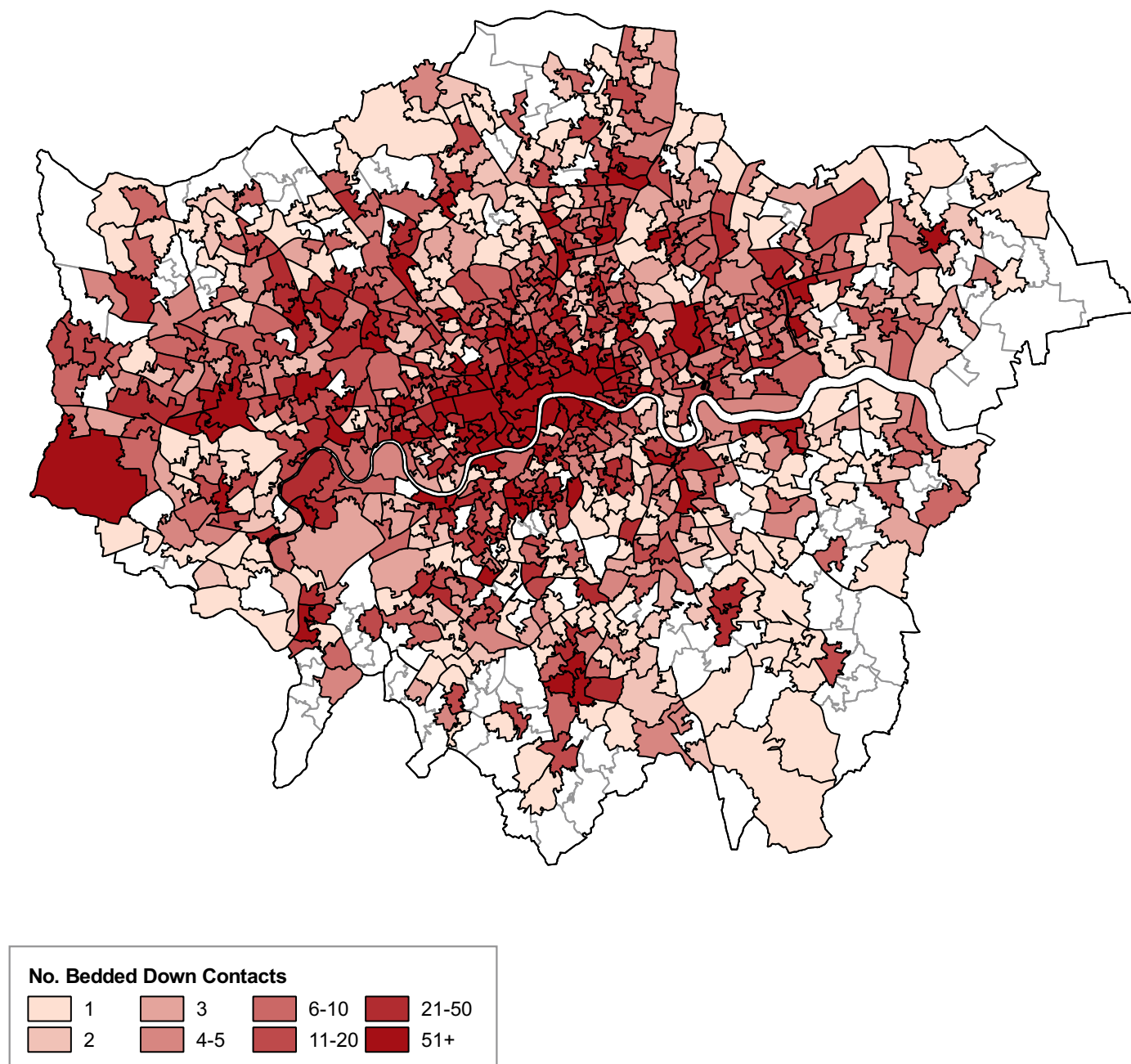
Key	Borough	Change
1	Barking & Dagenham	36
2	Barnet	72
3	Bexley	20
4	Brent	26
5	Bromley	10
6	Camden	-63
7	City of London	55
8	Croydon	114
9	Ealing	250
10	Enfield	100
11	Greenwich	42

Key	Borough	Change
12	Hackney	141
13	Hammersmith & Fulham	20
14	Haringey	181
15	Harrow	2
16	Havering	40
17	Hillingdon	179
18	Hounslow	-16
19	Islington	189
20	Kensington & Chelsea	105
21	Kingston upon Thames	89
22	Lambeth	76

Key	Borough	Change
23	Lewisham	29
24	Merton	52
25	Newham	328
26	Redbridge	111
27	Richmond	47
28	Southwark	230
29	Sutton	-15
30	Tower Hamlets	14
31	Waltham Forest	51
32	Wandsworth	130
33	Westminster	-10
34	Heathrow	41

3.5 Bedded down street contacts by area: Map

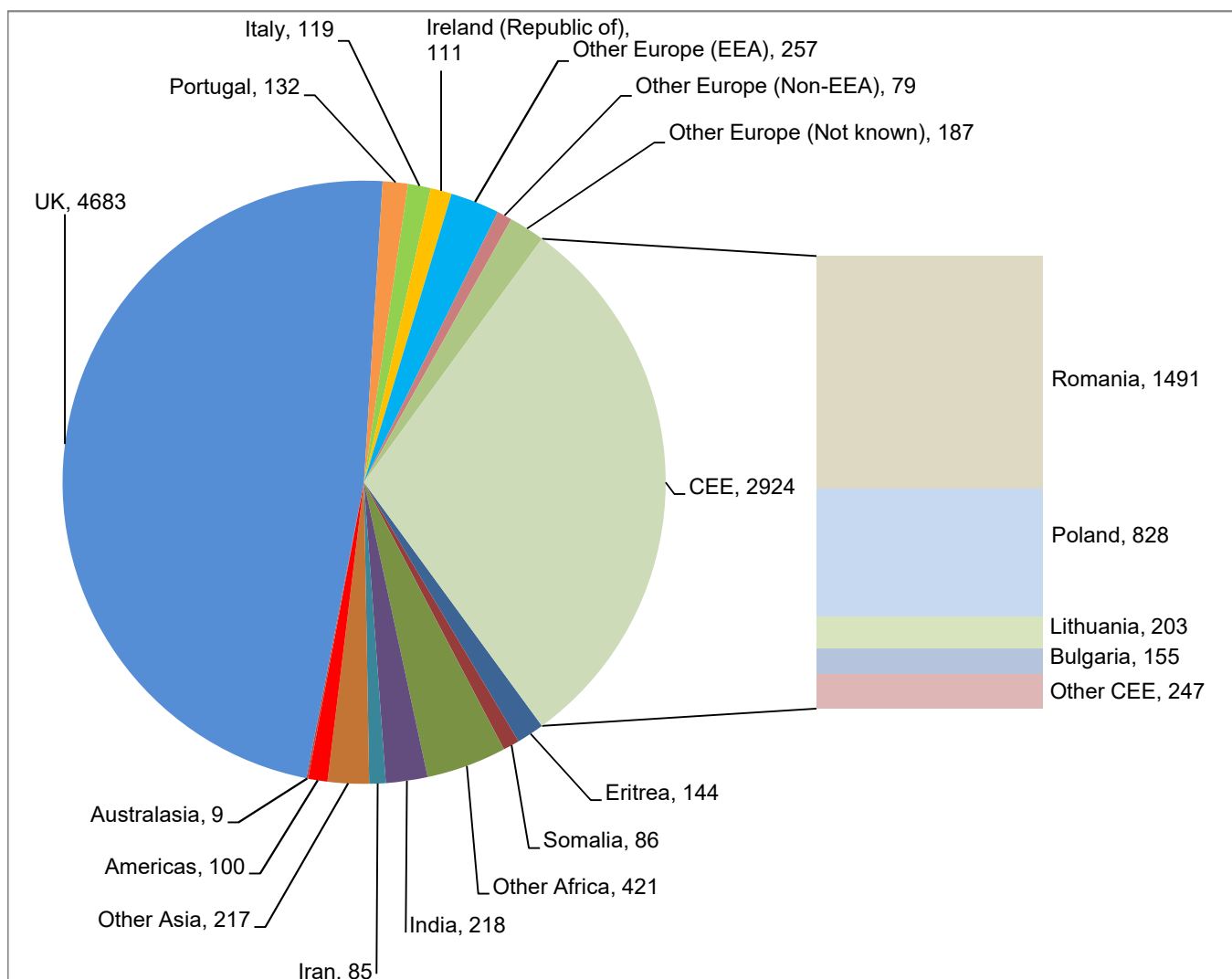
The map below shows the number of bedded down street contacts recorded in each Middle Super Output Area across Greater London during the period. It is important to note that this represents volume of contacts rather than individuals, and some people may have been seen on multiple occasions within a given area.



4. DEMOGRAPHICS & SUPPORT NEEDS

4.1 Nationality: Overall composition

People seen rough sleeping in the year, by nationality.



Base: 9772 people seen rough sleeping in the year whose nationality was known.

The nationality profile of rough sleepers in London remains diverse, with a total of 131 different nationalities recorded during 2019/20. The proportion of people seen rough sleeping who were UK nationals was 48%, which is almost unchanged from that of 49% in 2018/19, but lower than the recent peak of 54% seen in 2017/18. The proportion of rough sleepers from CEE countries has also remained virtually static, at 30% in 2019/20, compared to 31% in 2018/19, but is significantly higher than the 23% in 2017/18.

In the past two years (2018/19 and 2019/20), the proportions, of the total number of people seen sleeping rough, accounted for by UK and CEE nationals have returned to the relative levels observed in the early years of the decade (2010/11 to 2013/14). This follows a period (2014/15 to 2017/18) during which the proportions accounted for by these groups diverged; CEE nationals increased and then decreased, while UK nationals decreased and then increased.

Romanians (1,491, 15%) continue to make up the largest non-UK nationality group, with Poles (828, 8%) making up the second largest non-UK nationality group.

There were a significant number of rough sleepers from non-CEE European countries, mostly those in the European Economic Area, with Portugal (132), Italy (119), and the Republic of Ireland (111) continuing to be the most heavily represented. 651 (7%) people seen rough sleeping in the year were from African countries, and 520 (5%) were of Asian nationality. India was the third most common non-UK nationality overall, with 218 people seen rough sleeping during the year.

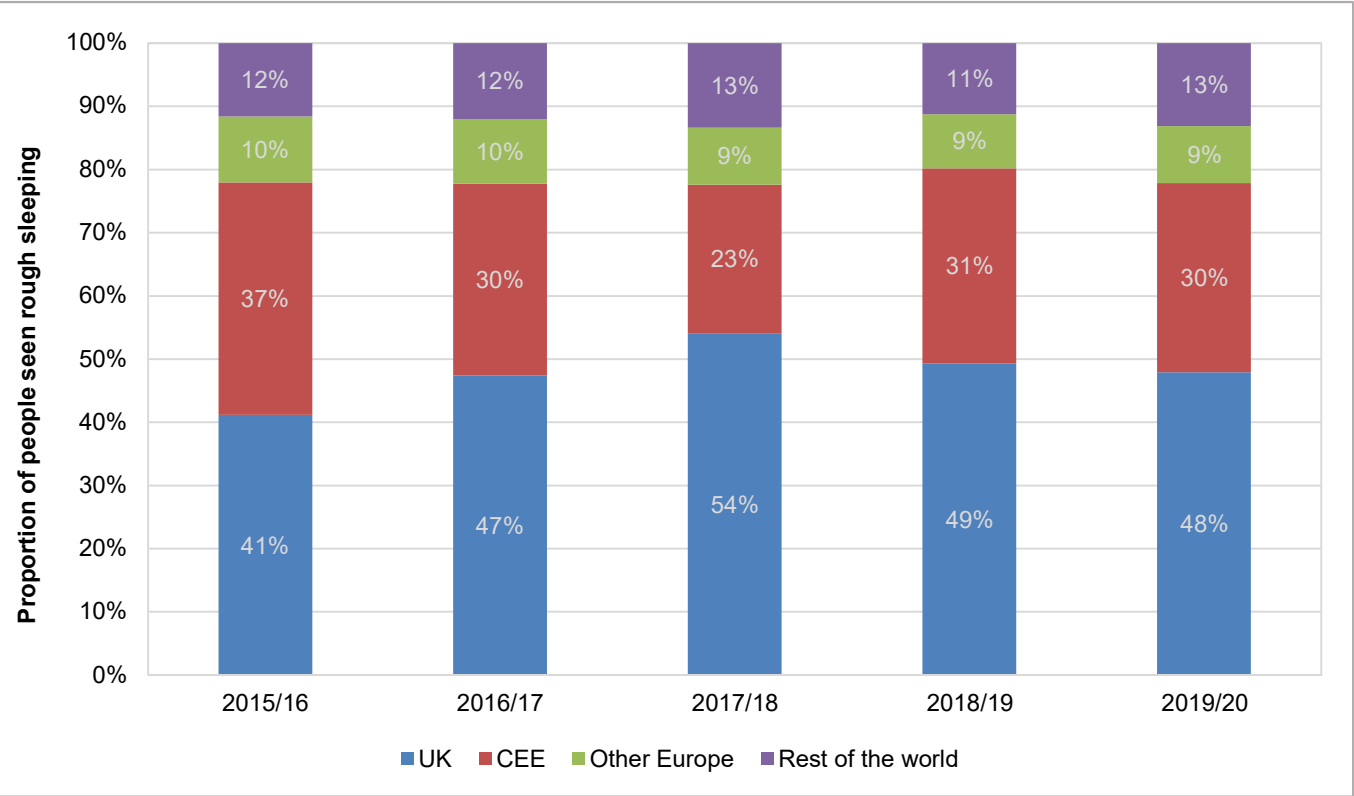
The number of people seen rough sleeping whose nationality was not known has continued to increase, with 954 in 2019/20, compared to 701 in 2018/19 and 346 in 2017/18. This is likely to be an effect of the larger numbers of people recorded during street counts.

4.2 Nationality: Yearly comparison

	2017/18		2018/19		2019/20	
Nationality	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
UK	3862	54.1%	4023	49.3%	4683	47.9%
Romania	664	9.3%	1279	15.7%	1491	15.3%
Poland	561	7.9%	665	8.2%	828	8.5%
Lithuania	140	2.0%	193	2.4%	203	2.1%
Bulgaria	101	1.4%	128	1.6%	155	1.6%
Latvia	70	1.0%	77	0.9%	71	0.7%
Hungary	61	0.9%	78	1.0%	68	0.7%
Czech Republic	45	0.6%	46	0.6%	58	0.6%
Slovakia	17	0.2%	34	0.4%	31	0.3%
Estonia	16	0.2%	15	0.2%	16	0.2%
Slovenia	2	0.0%	3	0.0%	3	0.0%
<i>CEE subtotal</i>	<i>1677</i>	<i>23.5%</i>	<i>2518</i>	<i>30.9%</i>	<i>2924</i>	<i>29.9%</i>
Portugal	115	1.6%	98	1.2%	132	1.4%
Italy	126	1.8%	130	1.6%	119	1.2%
Ireland (Republic of)	119	1.7%	120	1.5%	111	1.1%
France	46	0.6%	48	0.6%	68	0.7%
Spain	59	0.8%	54	0.7%	67	0.7%
Germany	24	0.3%	28	0.3%	35	0.4%
Netherlands	15	0.2%	17	0.2%	18	0.2%
Greece	14	0.2%	17	0.2%	17	0.2%
Other European (EEA) countries	38	0.5%	45	0.6%	52	0.5%
<i>Other Europe (EEA) subtotal</i>	<i>556</i>	<i>7.8%</i>	<i>557</i>	<i>6.8%</i>	<i>619</i>	<i>6.3%</i>
Russia	3	0.0%	12	0.1%	18	0.2%
Other European (Non-EEA) countries	44	0.6%	47	0.6%	61	0.6%
<i>Other Europe (Non-EEA) subtotal</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>0.7%</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>0.7%</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>0.8%</i>
Other Europe (Not known)	43	0.6%	81	1.0%	187	1.9%
Eritrea	100	1.4%	65	0.8%	144	1.5%
Somalia	61	0.9%	49	0.6%	86	0.9%
Sudan	36	0.5%	46	0.6%	86	0.9%
Nigeria	39	0.5%	49	0.6%	46	0.5%
Ethiopia	22	0.3%	25	0.3%	31	0.3%
Algeria	22	0.3%	20	0.2%	28	0.3%
Ghana	23	0.3%	28	0.3%	26	0.3%
Other African countries	155	2.2%	177	2.2%	204	2.1%
<i>Africa subtotal</i>	<i>458</i>	<i>6.4%</i>	<i>459</i>	<i>5.6%</i>	<i>651</i>	<i>6.7%</i>
Jamaica	22	0.3%	36	0.4%	33	0.3%
Other Americas countries	52	0.7%	55	0.7%	67	0.7%
<i>Americas subtotal</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>1.0%</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>1.1%</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>1.0%</i>
India	170	2.4%	144	1.8%	218	2.2%
Iran	56	0.8%	53	0.6%	85	0.9%
Bangladesh	25	0.4%	26	0.3%	32	0.3%
Sri Lanka	32	0.4%	33	0.4%	29	0.3%
Afghanistan	22	0.3%	13	0.2%	29	0.3%
Other Asian countries	111	1.6%	89	1.1%	127	1.3%
<i>Asia subtotal</i>	<i>416</i>	<i>5.8%</i>	<i>358</i>	<i>4.4%</i>	<i>520</i>	<i>5.3%</i>
Australasia	5	0.1%	8	0.1%	9	0.1%
Not Known	346		701		954	
Total (excl. Not known)	7138	100.0%	8154	100.0%	9772	100.0%
Total (incl. Not known)	7484		8855		10726	

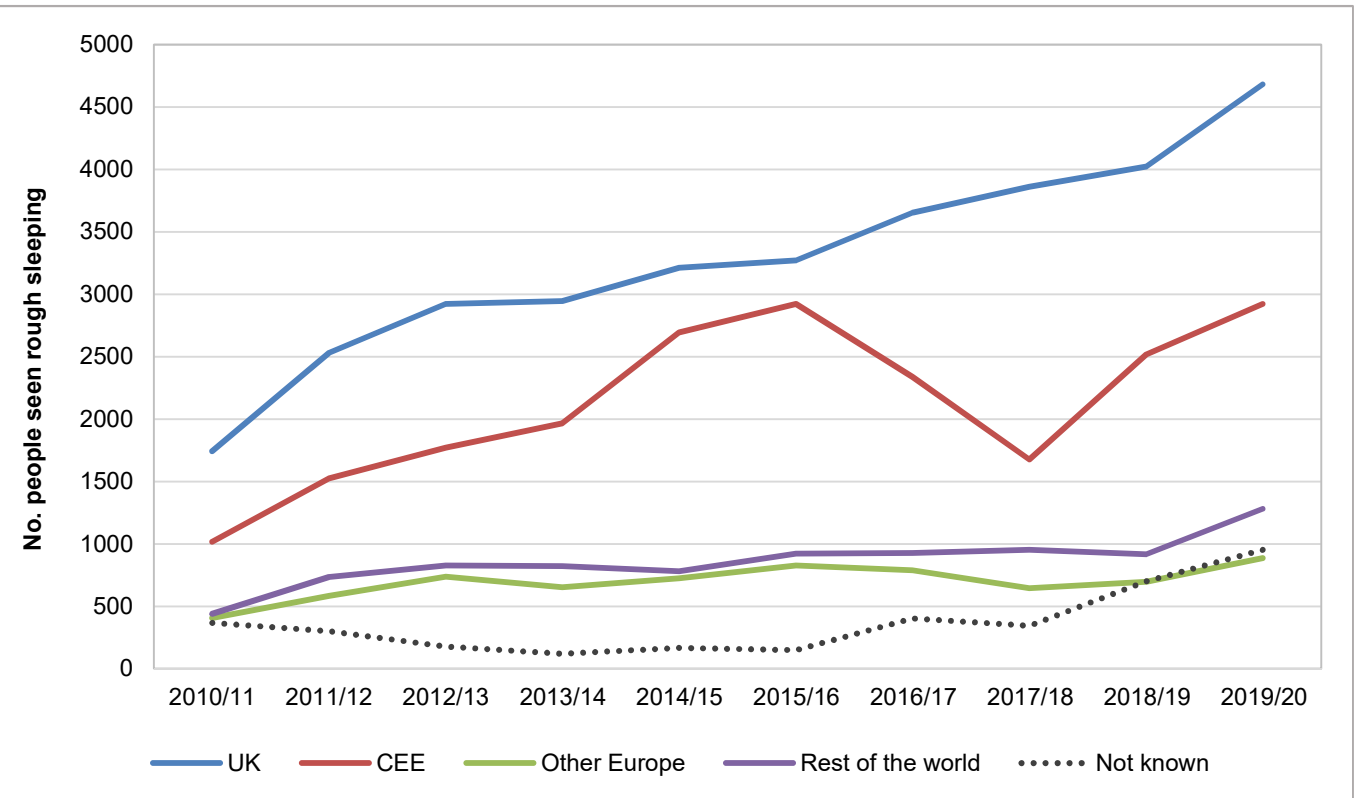
Note: Total excluding not known is used as base for percentages.

Nationality proportions for people seen rough sleeping across the last five years.



Note: Percentages are based on total people seen rough sleeping for whom nationality was known.

Nationality of people seen rough sleeping across the last ten years.



4.3 Nationality: Flow, stock, returner model

The tables below compare flow, stock, returner breakdown and nationality, giving proportions firstly within nationality and then within flow, stock, returner category.

Nationality category	Flow		Stock		Returner		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
UK	2783	59%	1200	26%	700	15%	4683	100%
CEE	1864	64%	738	25%	322	11%	2924	100%
Other Europe	588	66%	185	21%	112	13%	885	100%
Rest of world	907	71%	226	18%	147	11%	1280	100%
Not known	911	95%	28	3%	15	2%	954	100%
Total	7053	66%	2377	22%	1296	12%	10726	100%

Base: 10726 people seen rough sleeping in the year.

There is some spread apparent in how different nationality groups fall into the rough sleeping categories, with the biggest contrast being seen in the 59% of UK nationals falling into the flow category, compared to 71% of those from outside Europe. CEE nationals and people from other European counties fall somewhere in between, with 64% and 66% in the flow category, respectively. This contrast is also seen with 18% of non-Europeans falling into the stock category, compared to 26% of UK nationals. In 2018/19, 55% of UK nationals fell into the flow category, while the nationality group with the highest proportion of flow was CEE nationals, at 65%.

Nationality category	Flow		Stock		Returner		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
UK	2783	39%	1200	50%	700	54%	4683	44%
CEE	1864	26%	738	31%	322	25%	2924	27%
Other Europe	588	8%	185	8%	112	9%	885	8%
Rest of world	907	13%	226	10%	147	11%	1280	12%
Not known	911	13%	28	1%	15	1%	954	9%
Total	7053	100%	2377	100%	1296	100%	10726	100%

Base: 10726 people seen rough sleeping in the year.

UK nationals form a notably higher proportion of the returner and stock groups, compared to the flow group. CEE nationals constitute a slightly higher proportion of the stock group, compared to the flow and returner groups. As might be expected, the proportion of people whose nationality was not known was markedly higher amongst the flow group.

4.4 Immigration status

The table below compares immigration status amongst different nationality groups, excluding UK nationals. Due to the difficulties involved in obtaining this information from rough sleepers, immigration status data should be treated with caution.

Immigration status	CEE	Other Europe	Rest of world	Total
EEA national - status not known	2351	452	0	2803
Indefinite Leave to Remain (ILR)	0	21	368	389
EEA national - no status under Settlement Scheme	278	41	0	319
EEA national - settled status	90	49	0	139
Refugee	0	1	89	90
Limited Leave to Remain (LLR)	0	1	87	88
Asylum seeker	0	4	78	82
Overstayer	0	3	66	69
EEA national - pre-settled status	41	9	0	50
Illegal entrant	0	0	48	48
Failed asylum seeker	0	0	33	33
Asylum appellant	0	1	10	11
Exceptional Leave to Remain (ELR)	0	0	9	9
Discretionary Leave (DL)	0	0	3	3
Other	3	8	64	75
Not known	7	241	401	649
Missing	154	54	24	232
Total	2924	885	1280	5089

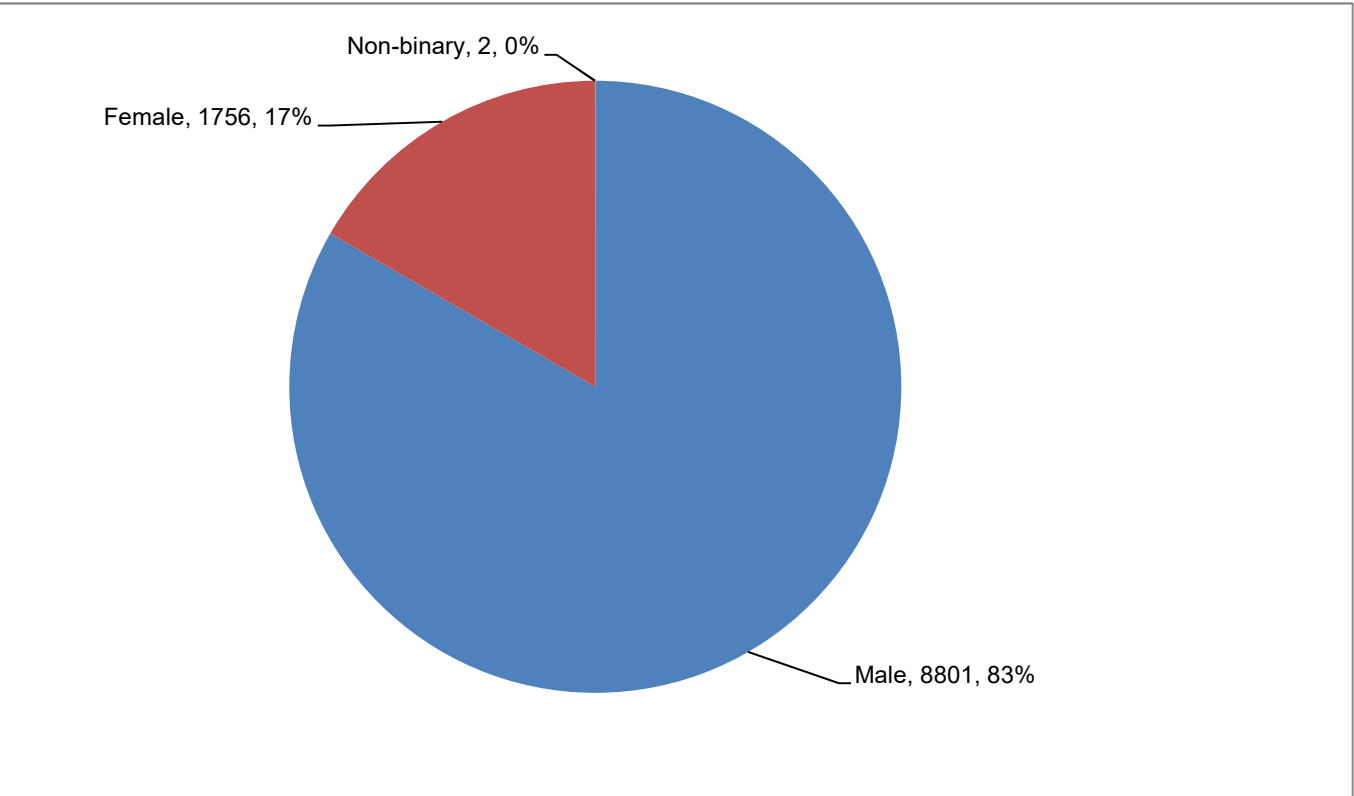
Base: 5089 people seen rough sleeping in the year whose nationality was known and who were not from the UK.

The table above shows that the most commonly recorded immigration status was EEA national with status under the EU Settlement Scheme not known (2,804 people). For those people from non-European countries, 'indefinite leave to remain' was the most frequently recorded immigration status (368 people).

Immigration status options have recently been reviewed and updated on CHAIN. However, many people included above will have had their status recorded prior to this review, meaning that there may be some inconsistent or overlapping categories in the table.

4.5 Gender

People seen rough sleeping in the year, by gender.

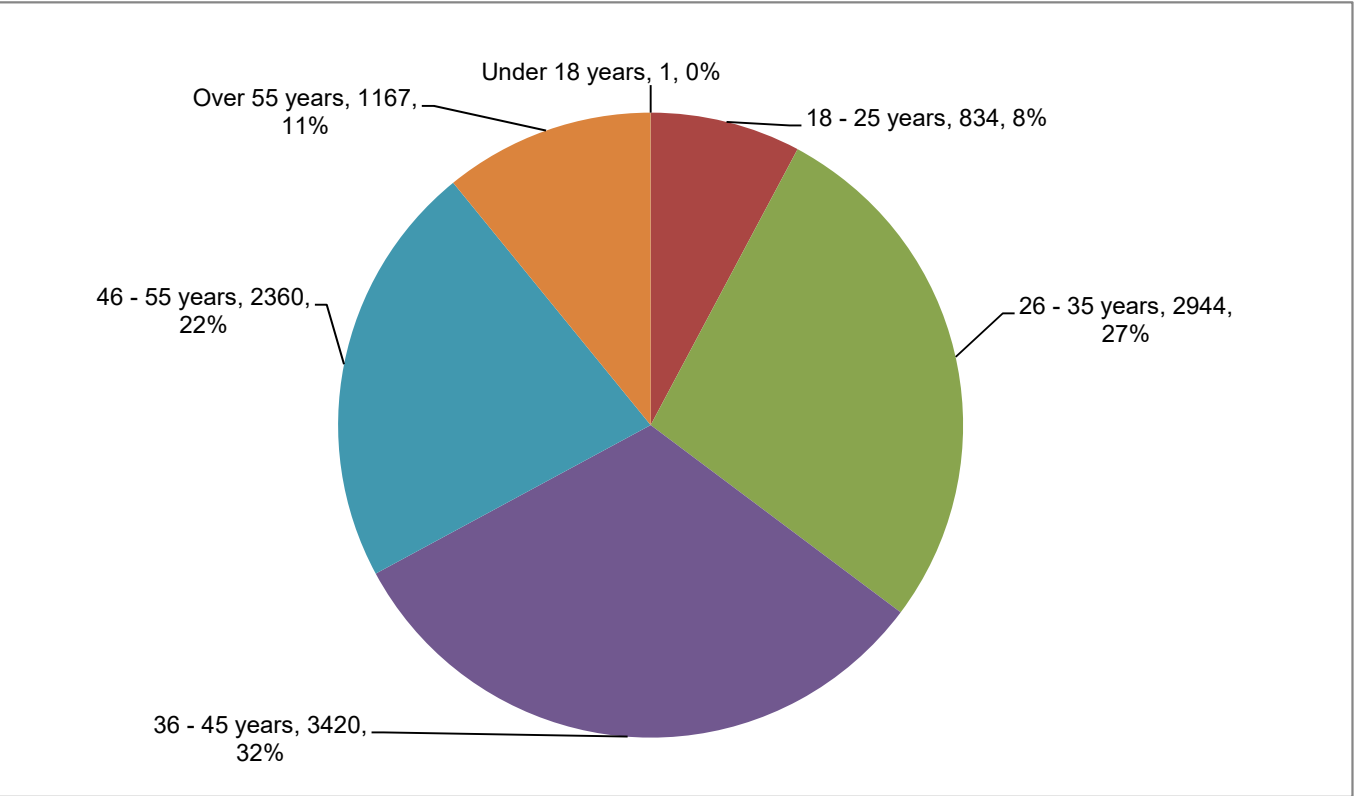


Base: 10559 people seen rough sleeping whose gender was known. This excludes 167 people whose gender was not known.

The gender breakdown of people seen rough sleeping in 2019/20 is broadly consistent with that in 2018/19. However, across the last ten years there has been a gradual increase in the proportion of people seen rough sleeping who are women, with 17% in 2019/20 compared to 10% in 2010/11.

4.6 Age

People seen rough sleeping in the year, by age.



Base: 10726

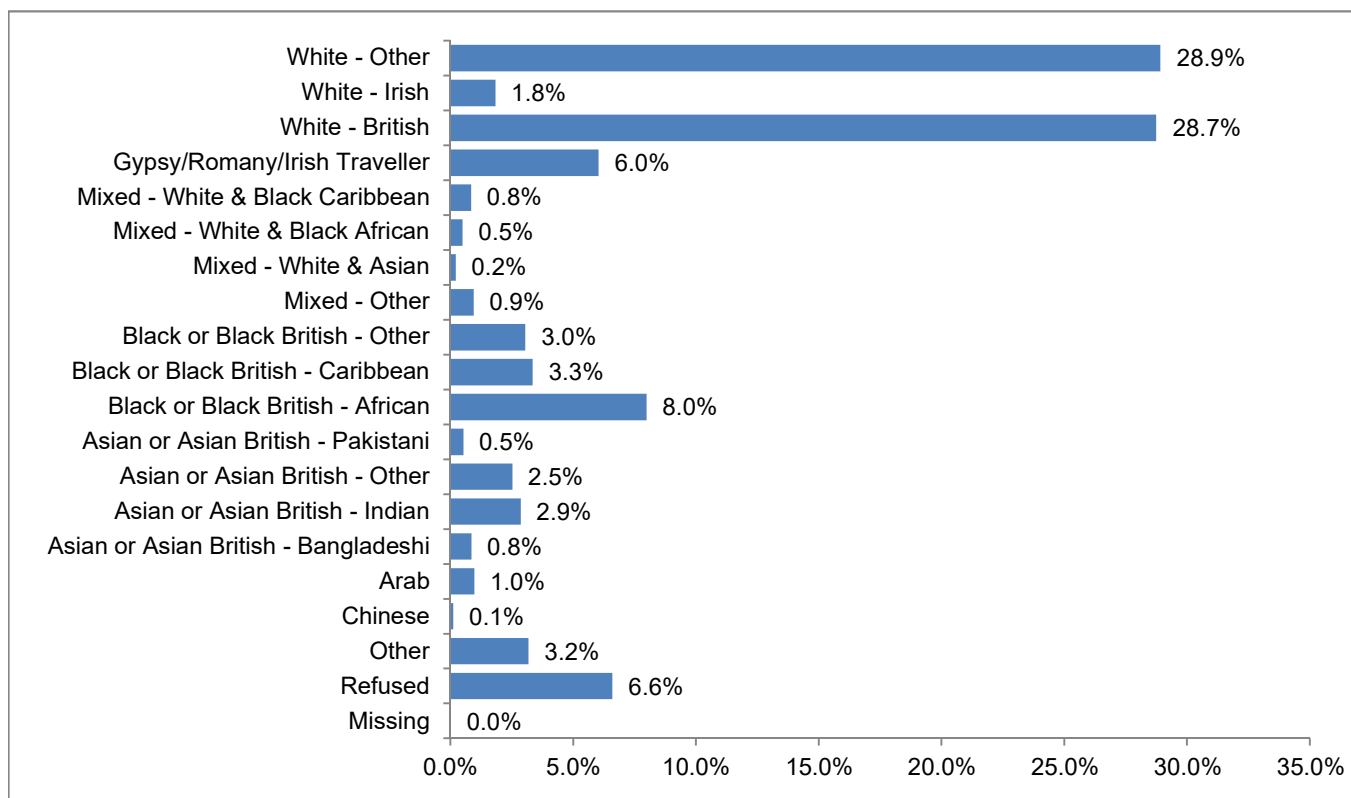
Age distribution amongst rough sleepers remains broadly consistent with previous years. 8% (835 people) of rough sleepers seen in 2019/20 were 25 or under, compared to 8% (692 people) in 2018/19. 35% (3,779 people) of rough sleepers in the year were aged 35 or under, compared to 32% (2,871 people) in 2018/19.

People in the over 55 age group represented 11% of rough sleepers in 2019/20 (1,167 people), which is very similar to the 12% seen in 2018/19.

There was only one person aged under 18 seen rough sleeping this year, which is lower than the five people in this age group seen in 2018/19.

4.7 Ethnicity

People seen rough sleeping in the year, by ethnicity.



Base: 10726

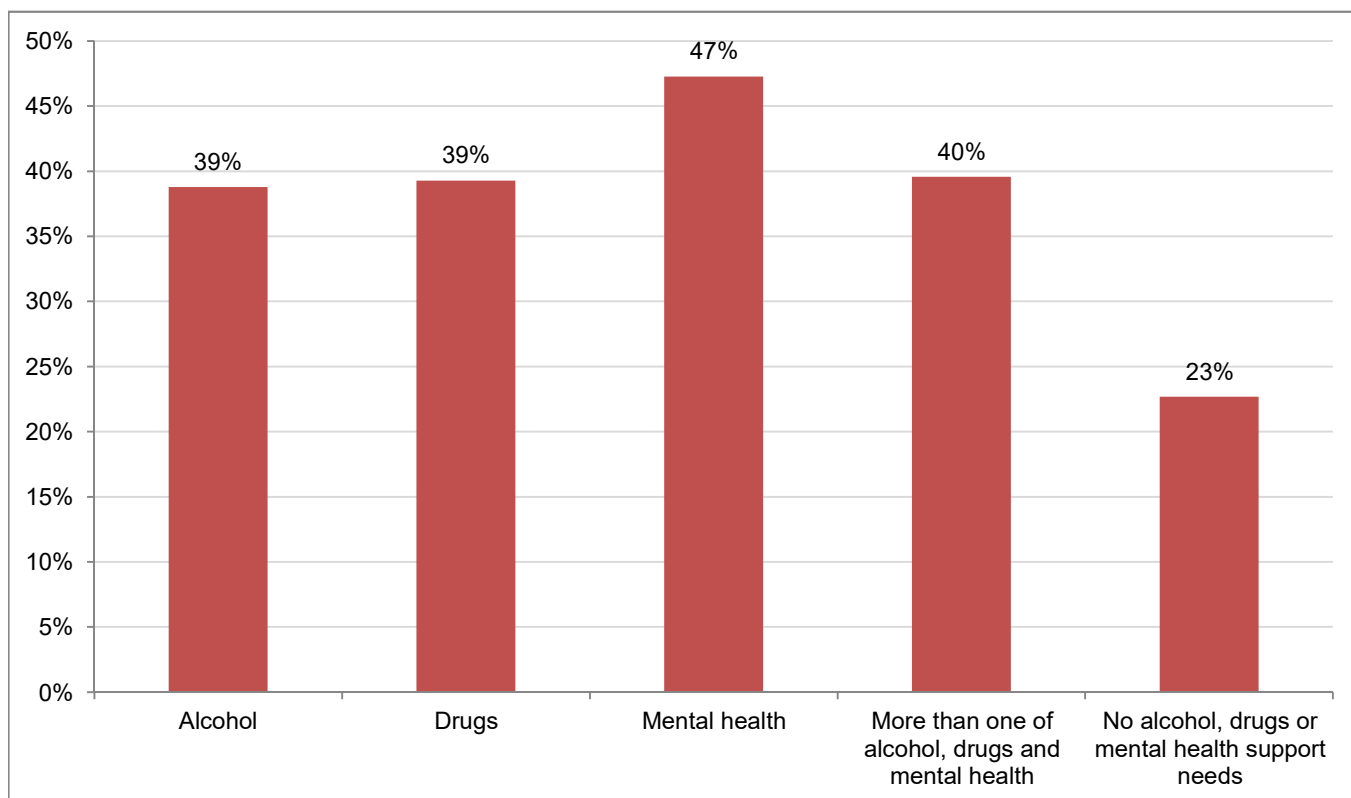
The majority of people seen rough sleeping in London in 2019/20 were White, with a proportion of 59%, which is slightly lower than the 63% in 2018/19. Within this group, White British and White Other comprise identical proportions, at 29% each. The White Other proportion is unchanged from 2018/19, while White British is slightly lower than the 31% reported in 2018/19. The White Other group mainly consists of people from CEE countries.

14% of people seen rough sleeping in the year were Black and 7% were Asian. This is largely consistent with the previous three years. 6% of rough sleepers in 2019/20 were from the Gypsy/Romany/Irish Traveller group, compared to 7% in 2018/19 and 3% in 2017/18.

4.8 Support needs

People seen rough sleeping in the year, by support needs.

Support needs data in CHAIN is derived from assessments made by those working with rough sleepers in the homelessness sector. It should be noted that two fifths (41%) of rough sleepers in 2019/20 did not have a support needs assessment recorded, the majority of these (87%) being people who had only been seen rough sleeping once or twice.



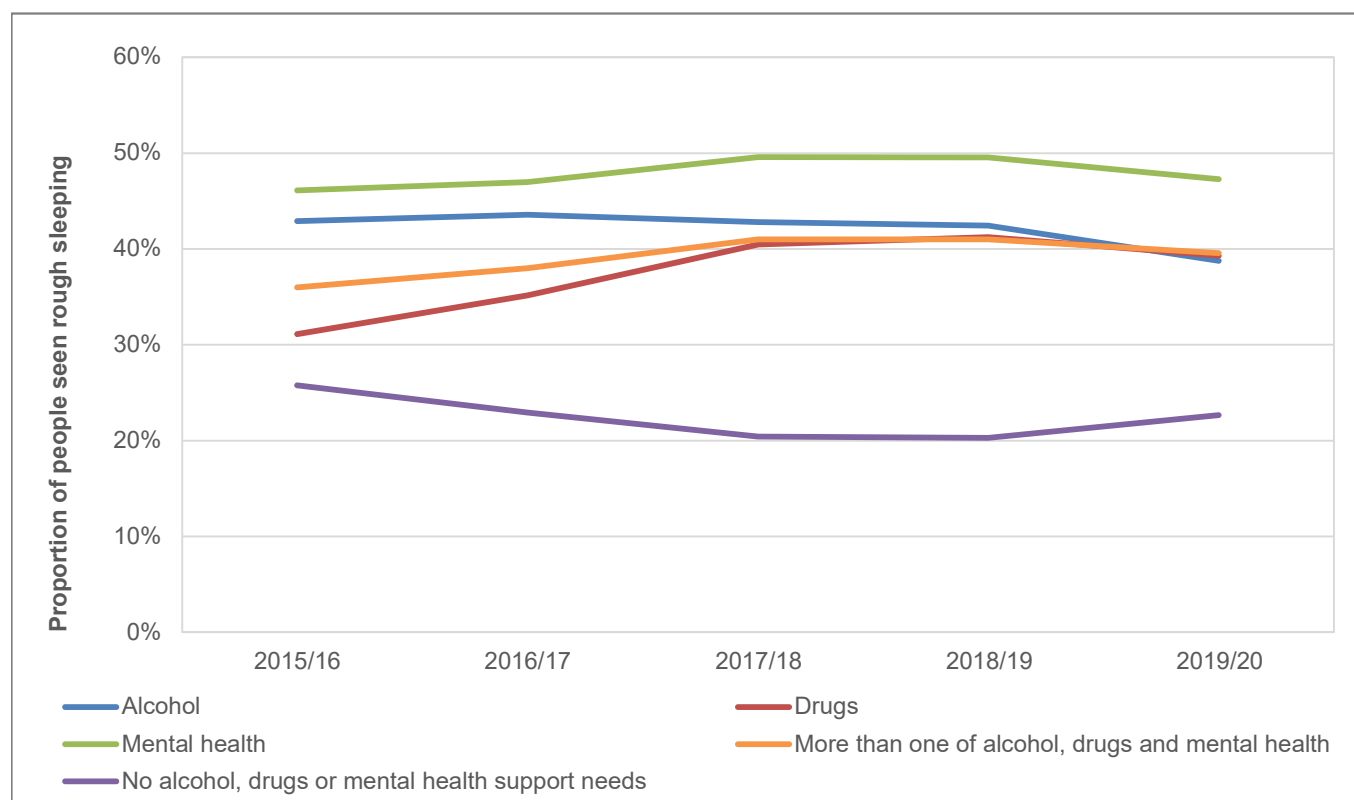
Base: 6311. Note that the base figure for this chart excludes people for whom none of the three support needs were known or assessed (4415).

Support Needs	No. people	% of people seen rough sleeping
Alcohol only	726	12%
Drugs only	572	9%
Mental health only	856	14%
Alcohol and drugs	370	6%
Alcohol and mental health	590	9%
Drugs and mental health	776	12%
Alcohol, drugs and mental health	761	12%
All three no	1431	23%
All three no, not known or not assessed	229	4%
All three not known or not assessed	4415	
Total (excl. not assessed)	6311	100%
Total (incl. not assessed)	10726	

Note: Total excluding not known or assessed is used as base for percentages.

The most frequently reported support need amongst people seen rough sleeping in 2019/20 was mental health, with 47% of those assessed during the period having a need in this area. 39% of people assessed had a support need relating to alcohol, with the same proportion also found to have a support need around drug use. Two-fifths (40%) of those assessed were found to have more than one of the three support needs, while just under a quarter (23%) had no support needs in these areas.

The graph below shows changes in the prevalence of alcohol, drug and mental health support needs amongst people seen rough sleeping over the last five years.



Note: Percentages are based on total people seen rough sleeping who were assessed for at least one of the three key support needs.

2015/16 base: 5481

2016/17 base: 5518

2017/18 base: 5320

2018/19 base: 5352

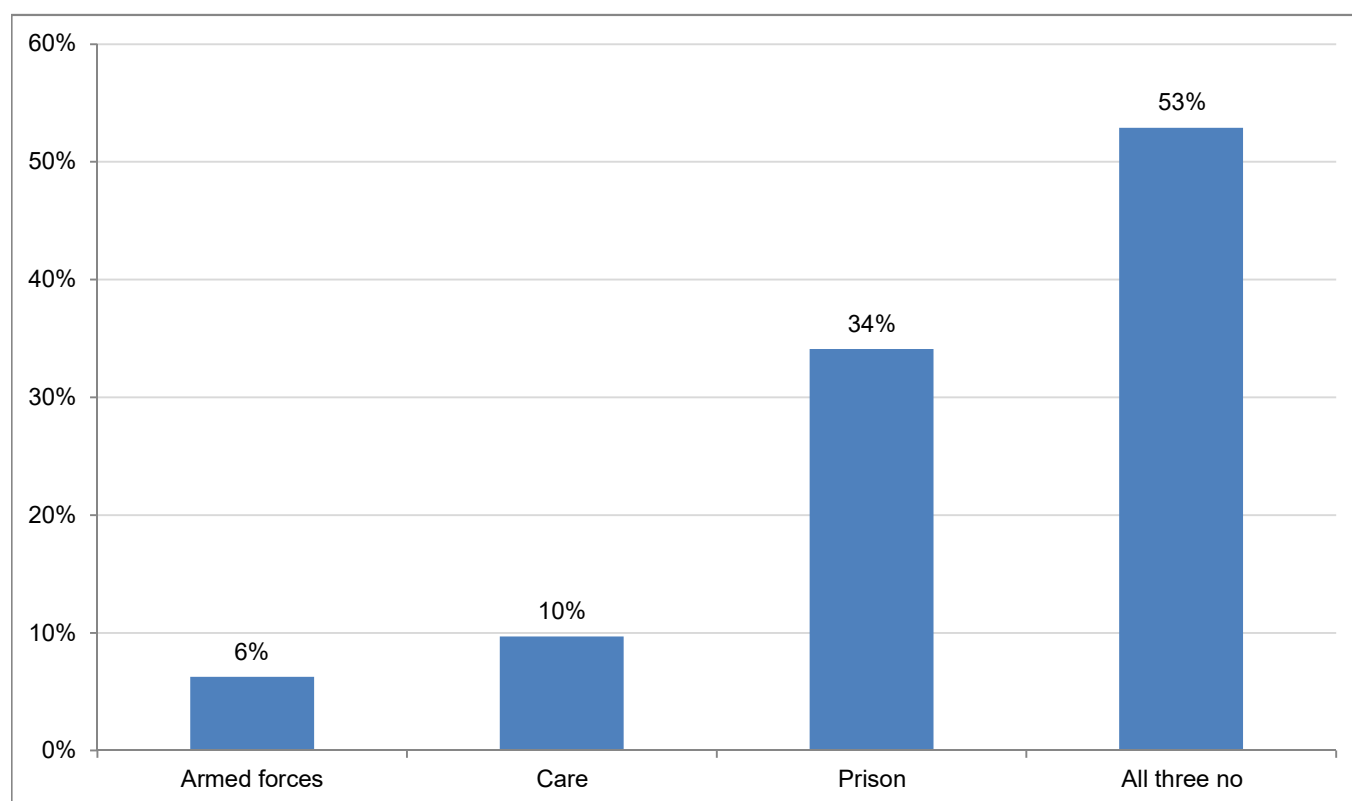
2019/20 base: 6311

The proportions of support needs reported for rough sleepers in 2019/20 have changed only slightly compared to 2018/19, with alcohol decreasing from 42% to 39%, drugs from 41% to 39%, and mental health from 50% to 47%. The proportion of people assessed as having multiple needs has similarly changed only very slightly, decreasing from 41% to 40%, while the proportion with no alcohol, drugs or mental health support needs has increased from 20% to 23%.

It is important to note that, while the proportions of people assessed as having these needs may have slightly decreased, the actual numbers have increased.

4.9 Institutional & armed forces history

People seen rough sleeping in the year, by experience of armed forces, care or prison.



Base: 6013. Note that the base figure for this chart excludes people for whom none of the three institutional histories were assessed (4713).

Nationality of rough sleepers with experience of armed forces:

Nationality	2017/18		2018/19		2019/20	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
UK	135	3%	115	2%	129	2%
Non-UK	227	4%	207	4%	247	4%
Total with armed forces experience	362	7%	322	6%	376	6%
Base (total assessed)	5178		5194		6013	

376 people seen rough sleeping in 2019/20 had experience of serving in the armed forces, of whom 129 were UK nationals. The proportion of rough sleepers with experience of serving in the armed forces remains largely consistent with previous years. Time spent in the forces could have been at any point in the person's life, and it is not necessarily the case that the person has recently been discharged.

582 people seen rough sleeping in 2019/20 had previous experience of living in care (compared to 558 in 2018/19), and 2,050 had experience of serving time in prison (compared to 1,931 in 2018/19). Of the 582 people with experience of living in care, 76 were aged 25 or under.

Proportions of rough sleepers with experience of care (10%) and prison (34%) remain largely consistent with the previous year (11% with experience of care in 2018/19, and 37% with experience of prison).

5. HELPING PEOPLE OFF THE STREETS

5.1 Accommodation outcomes

The table below details the accommodation outcomes achieved with people seen rough sleeping in the year, compared to outcomes for rough sleepers in the previous year. Some people will have had more than one outcome recorded during the year.

In 2019/20, 4,394 people who had been seen rough sleeping during the year were booked into accommodation. This is 41% of all people seen rough sleeping during the year (compared to 40% in 2018/19).

Accommodation type	2018/19		2019/20	
	No. events	%	No. events	%
Hubs, shelters and emergency accommodation				
COVID-19 Emergency Accommodation (Local)	0	0%	472	5%
COVID-19 Emergency Accommodation (Pan London)	0	0%	219	2%
Hub	2547	37%	2494	28%
Nightstop	9	0%	10	0%
SWEP (Local)	550	8%	241	3%
SWEP (Pan-London)	165	2%	25	0%
Winter/Night Shelter	426	6%	782	9%
<i>Hubs, shelters and emergency accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>3697</i>	<i>54%</i>	<i>4243</i>	<i>48%</i>
Temporary accommodation				
Assessment centre	465	7%	742	8%
Bed & breakfast	400	6%	721	8%
Clinic/Detox/Rehab	45	1%	27	0%
Friends & family	86	1%	75	1%
Hostel	603	9%	511	6%
Local authority temporary accommodation	512	7%	885	10%
Second-stage accommodation	1	0%	3	0%
Staging post	300	4%	575	7%
Other temporary accommodation	223	3%	269	3%
<i>Temporary accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>2635</i>	<i>38%</i>	<i>3808</i>	<i>43%</i>
Long term accommodation				
Care home	5	0%	1	0%
Clearing House/RSI	53	1%	46	1%
Local authority tenancy (general needs)	18	0%	29	0%
Private rented sector - independent	145	2%	184	2%
Private rented sector - with some floating support	63	1%	147	2%
RSL tenancy (general needs)	10	0%	7	0%
Sheltered housing	17	0%	7	0%
St Mungo's complex needs	9	0%	7	0%
St Mungo's semi-independent	14	0%	9	0%
Supported housing	174	3%	249	3%
Tied accommodation	10	0%	7	0%
Other long-term accommodation	46	1%	80	1%
<i>Long term accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>564</i>	<i>8%</i>	<i>773</i>	<i>9%</i>
Total	6896	100%	8824	100%

Note: An individual may have been booked into accommodation more than once during the period.

Outreach teams and other services, including No Second Night Out (NSNO), work to help rough sleepers into a range of accommodation types. In previous editions of the CHAIN annual report, this section included temporary accommodation (such as hostels), and long-term accommodation (such as private rented sector or local authority accommodation), but not emergency accommodation (such as NSNO assessment hubs, night shelters, or SWEP).

In order to give a fuller picture we are now including all accommodation types, by incorporating the new category of 'hubs, shelters and emergency accommodation'. Some services which previously would have been counted as temporary accommodation under 'assessment centres' have been reallocated to this new category. The inclusion of this category means that the overall figures for the number of bookings into accommodation will be higher than those in reports published for previous years, and so direct comparisons with figures in these reports will not be possible. However, the table above includes retrospectively recalculated figures for 2018/19, enabling comparison with that year.

The table includes Covid-19 emergency accommodation, which was introduced when the pandemic hit the UK at the very end of the reporting period. The numbers reported for this category are fairly low, as the majority of people accessing this accommodation were booked in after the end of the period.

5.2 NSNO attendance

People seen rough sleeping during the year who attended the GLA commissioned NSNO service.

	2018/19	2019/20
No. attended	1597	1773

5.3 Reconnection outcomes

Confirmed reconnections achieved with people seen rough sleeping in the year.

Outreach teams, NSNO, and other services help people to reconnect to their home area or country, where they have more options available to them, for example through appropriate support networks, entitlement to accommodation or access to an alcohol treatment centre. Reconnection destinations could be another borough within London, an area elsewhere in the UK, or another country. Some people may have had more than one reconnection recorded during the year.

	2018/19		2019/20	
Reconnection reason	No.	%	No.	%
Return to home area	600	77%	630	76%
Seeking work	44	6%	41	5%
Move to area for friends/family	255	33%	301	36%
Move to area with appropriate services	349	45%	375	45%
Reconnections total*	783		834	

Reconnection destination	No.	%	No.	%
UK - London	426	55%	519	64%
UK - outside London	141	18%	108	13%
Central and Eastern Europe	158	20%	129	16%
Other Europe	44	6%	50	6%
Rest of the world	11	1%	8	1%
<i>Not known</i>	3		20	
Reconnections total (excl. destination not known)	780	100%	814	100%

*Reconnections can be recorded with multiple reasons, so the overall total will be lower than the combined sum of the separate reconnection reasons. Percentages are based on the total number of reconnections.

814 people seen rough sleeping in 2019/20 also had a confirmed reconnection recorded during the period. This means that 8% of all people seen rough sleeping in the year were reconnected, which is unchanged from the proportion in 2018/19.

23% of reconnections this year were to destinations outside the UK, which is slightly lower than the 27% in 2018/19, but similar to the 22% in 2017/18. The proportion of reconnections to London destinations has increased, at 64% this year, compared to 55% in 2018/19 and 58% in 2017/18.

6. TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION

Arrivals and departures at hostels, assessment centres and second-stage accommodation. All people counted in this section had previously been seen rough sleeping, but not necessarily during 2019/20.

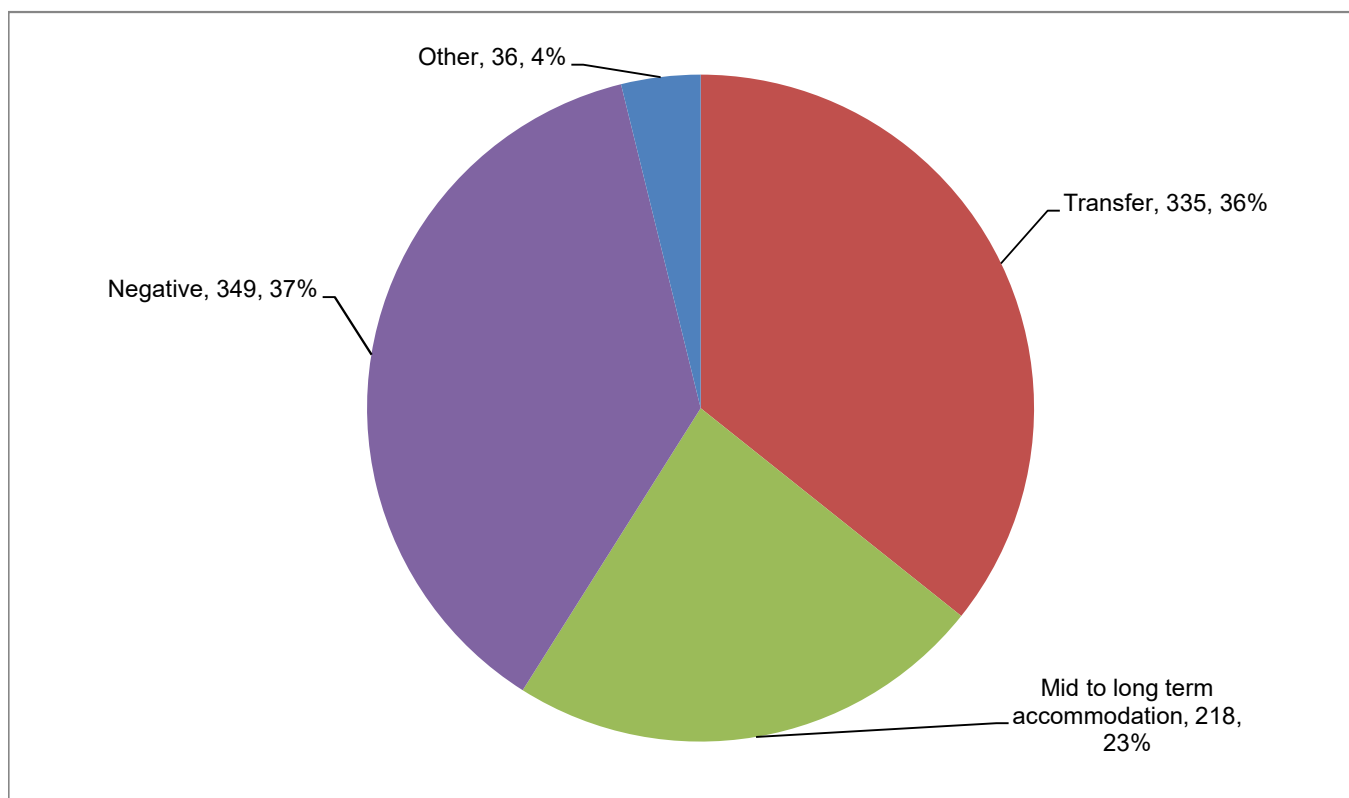
6.1 Arrivals

A total of 824 individuals arrived at temporary accommodation during the period.

6.2 Departures: Destination on departure

A total of 789 individuals departed from temporary accommodation during the period, with a total of 938 departures recorded between them.

Departures from temporary accommodation, by destination on departure.



Base: 938

Destination on departure	Destination category	Chart colour
Assessment centre, Bed & breakfast, Covid-19 Emergency Hotel, Detox clinic, Hospital - not long term/acute care, Hostel - another organisation, Hostel - within the organisation, Hosting placement, Internal SWEP transfer, NASS accommodation, Night shelter, NSNO assessment hub, NSNO staging post, Psychiatric hospital, Rehab clinic, Temporary accommodation (LA)	Transfer	
Accommodation where client is owner, Care home, Clearing House/RSI, Hospital - long term, LA tenancy (general needs), Long stay hospice, Private rented sector - independent, Private rented sector - with some floating support, Returned to home country (EEA), Returned to home country (non EEA), RSL tenancy (general needs), Sheltered housing, Supported housing, Tied accommodation with work	Mid to long term accommodation	
Committed suicide, Not known, Sleeping rough/Returned to streets, Taken into custody	Negative	
Died, Previous home, Staying with family, Staying with friends	Other	

Note: An individual may have had more than one accommodation departure during the period.

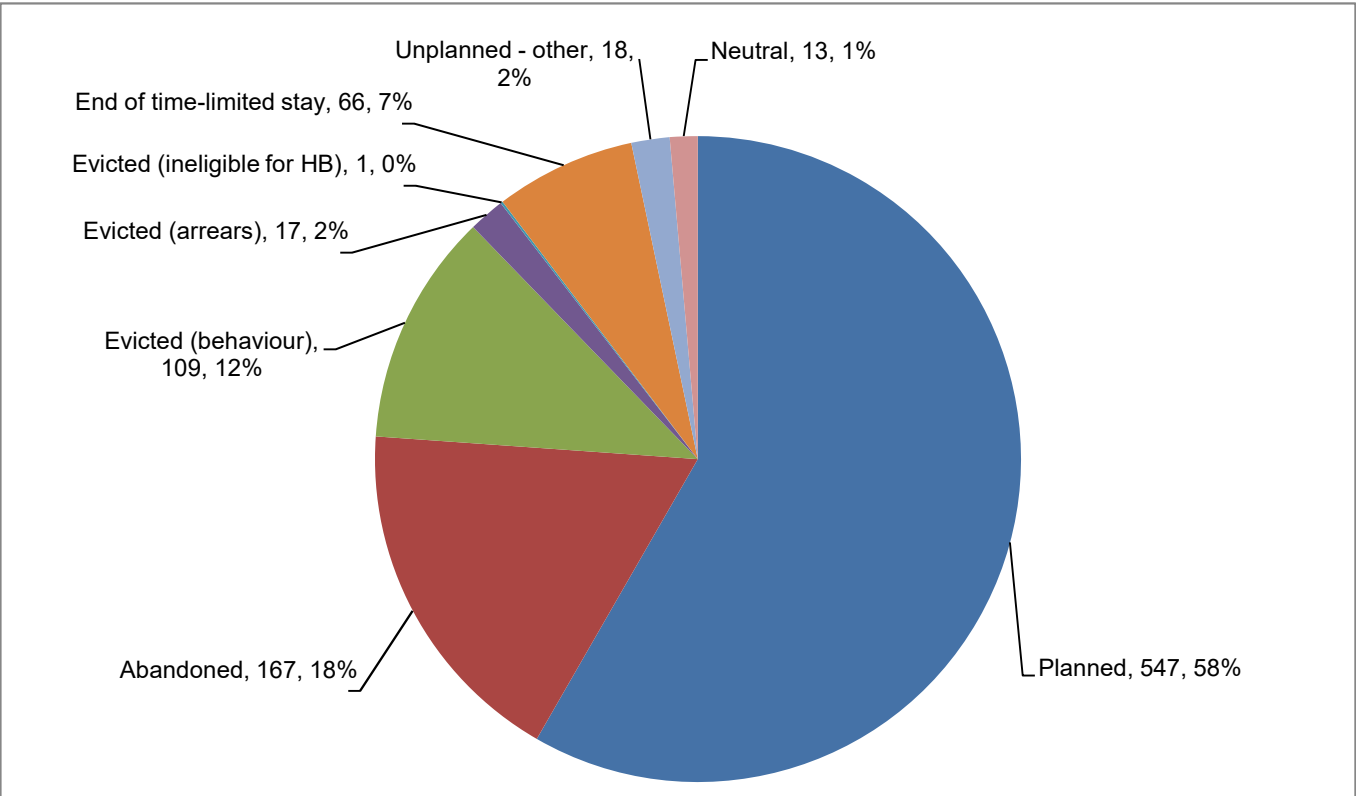
Destination on departure	No. departures	%
Transfer		
Assessment centre	75	8.0%
Bed & breakfast	7	0.7%
Covid-19 Emergency Hotel	13	1.4%
Detox clinic	8	0.9%
Hospital - not long term/acute care	17	1.8%
Hostel - another organisation	60	6.4%
Hostel - within the organisation	37	3.9%
Hosting placement	1	0.1%
Internal SWEP transfer	4	0.4%
NASS accommodation	0	0.0%
Night shelter	30	3.2%
NSNO assessment hub	2	0.2%
NSNO staging post	11	1.2%
Psychiatric hospital	6	0.6%
Rehab clinic	3	0.3%
Temporary accommodation (LA)	61	6.5%
<i>Transfer subtotal</i>	335	35.7%
Mid to long term accommodation		
Accommodation where client is owner	0	0.0%
Care home	2	0.2%
Clearing House/RSI	17	1.8%
Hospital - long term	5	0.5%
LA tenancy (general needs)	7	0.7%
Long stay hospice	0	0.0%
Private rented sector - independent	38	4.1%
Private rented sector - with some floating support	30	3.2%
Returned to home country (EEA)	38	4.1%
Returned to home country (non EEA)	2	0.2%
RSL tenancy (general needs)	5	0.5%
Sheltered housing	8	0.9%
Supported housing	65	6.9%
Tied accommodation with work	1	0.1%
<i>Mid to long term accommodation subtotal</i>	218	23.2%
Negative		
Committed suicide	0	0.0%
Not known	213	22.7%
Sleeping rough/Returned to streets	106	11.3%
Taken into custody	30	3.2%
<i>Negative subtotal</i>	349	37.2%
Other		
Died	13	1.4%
Previous home	1	0.1%
Staying with family	13	1.4%
Staying with friends	9	1.0%
<i>Other subtotal</i>	36	3.8%
Total	938	100.0%

In 2019/20, 23% of departures from temporary accommodation were moves to mid to long term accommodation, which is a slight increase from the figure of 17% in 2018/19. There was a decrease in negative departures, with 37% in this category in 2019/20, compared to 51% in 2018/19 and 43% in 2017/18. 10% of departures in 2019/20 were for a move to another hostel, which is similar to the 9% recorded in 2018/19, and confirms the trend of lower proportions of departures in this category, compared to the 19% seen in 2017/18, and the 23% in 2016/17.

Only 4% of departures made were for people to return to their home country, which compares to 2% in both 2018/19 and 2017/18.

6.3 Departures: Reason for leaving

Temporary accommodation departures by reason for leaving.



Base: 938

Note: An individual may have had more than one accommodation departure during the period. In most cases where a person's reason for leaving has been recorded as 'Neutral', their tenancy has ended due to them dying.

In 2019/20, 33% of departures from temporary accommodation were for evictions, abandonments and unplanned departures, which is lower than the figure of 48% in 2018/19. The proportion of planned moves has increased, at 58% compared to 42% in 2018/19 and 46% in 2017/18. It is likely that these trends are at least in part due to the reclassification of some short-term assessment centres and pop-up hubs as emergency accommodation, meaning they are no longer counted in these figures.

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