

CHAIN ANNUAL REPORT

BRENT

APRIL 2015 - MARCH 2016

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents information about people seen rough sleeping by outreach teams in Brent between April 2015 and March 2016. 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.

The final section of the report presents information about people arriving at or departing from temporary accommodation for rough sleepers in Brent. People included in this section will have been seen rough sleeping at some point in their history, but not necessarily during 2015/16.

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%.

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.

NLOS: No Living on the Streets

A GLA commissioned assessment and reconnection project for rough sleepers who were living on the streets and not eligible for No Second Night Out. From October 2014 onwards the project was integrated into the GLA's No Second Night Out service.

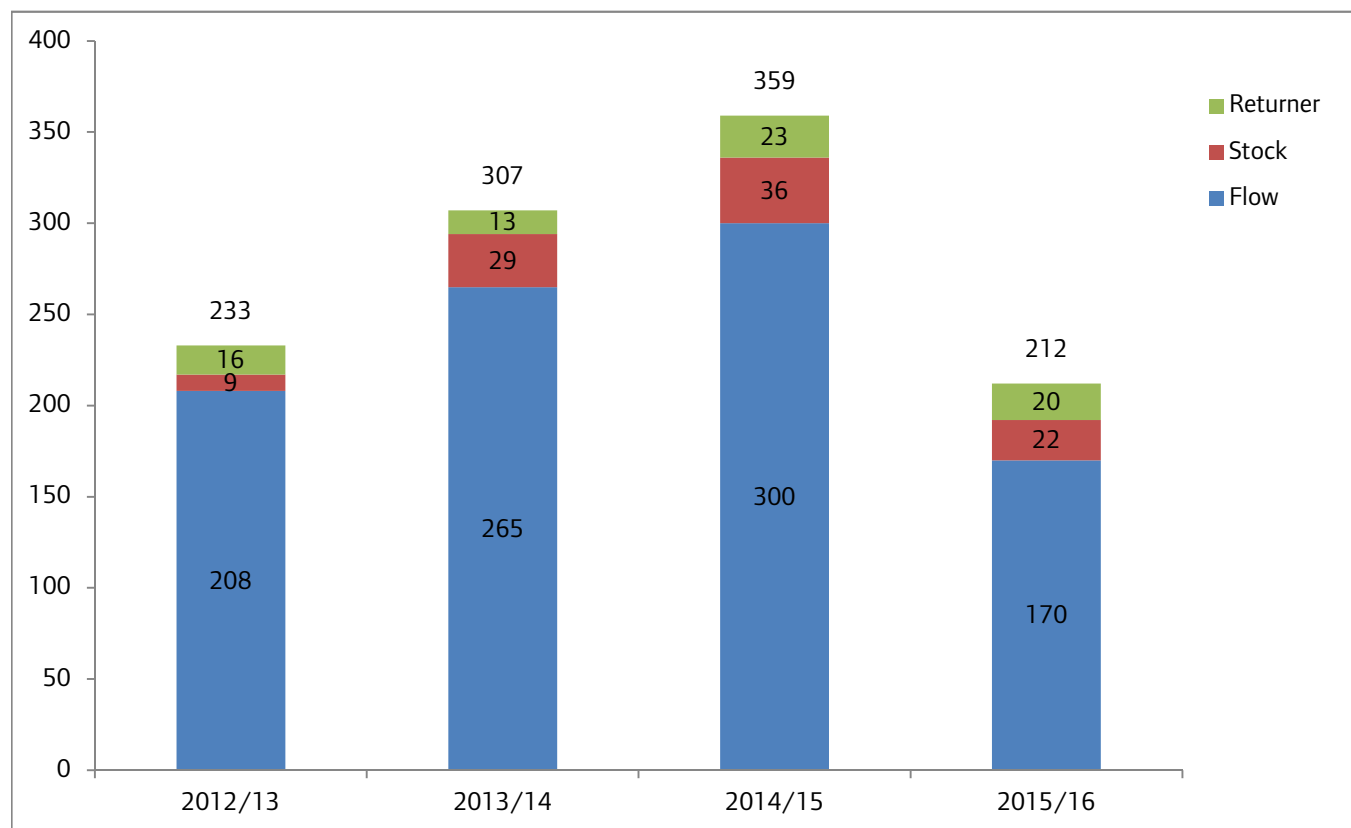
NSNO: No Second Night Out

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.

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.



2012/13 base: 233

2013/14 base: 307

2014/15 base: 359

2015/16 base: 212

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:

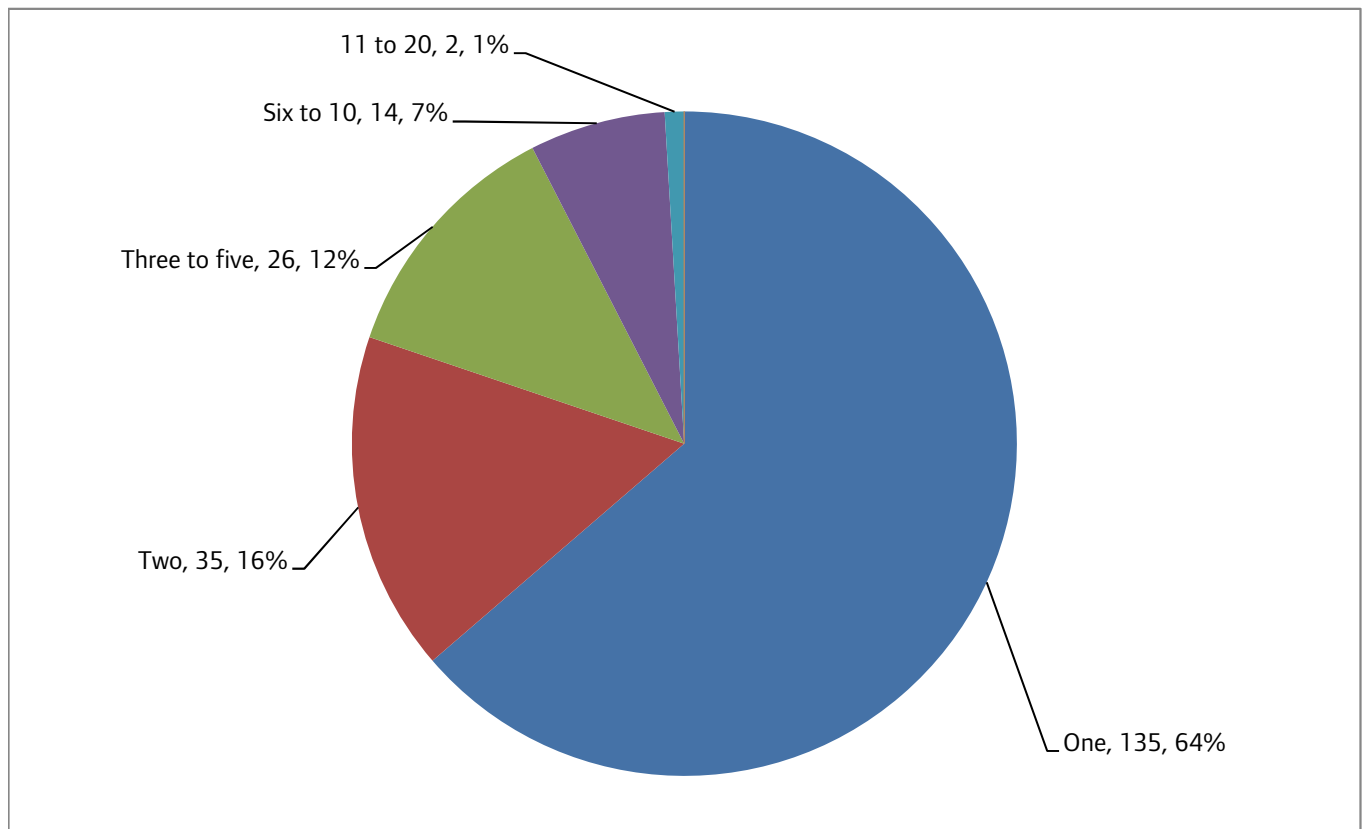
Category	Description
Flow	People who had never been seen rough sleeping prior to 2015/16 (i.e. new rough sleepers).
Stock	People who were also seen rough sleeping in 2014/15 (i.e. those seen across a minimum of two consecutive years).
Returner	People who were first seen rough sleeping prior to 2014/15, but were not seen during 2014/15 (i.e. those who have had a gap in their rough sleeping histories).

212 people were seen rough sleeping in the borough in 2015/16. This represents a 41% decrease when compared to 2014/15.

80% of people seen rough sleeping in the borough during the year were new rough sleepers (flow), while 10% fell into the stock category, and 9% were returners.

2.2 Number of times seen rough sleeping

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



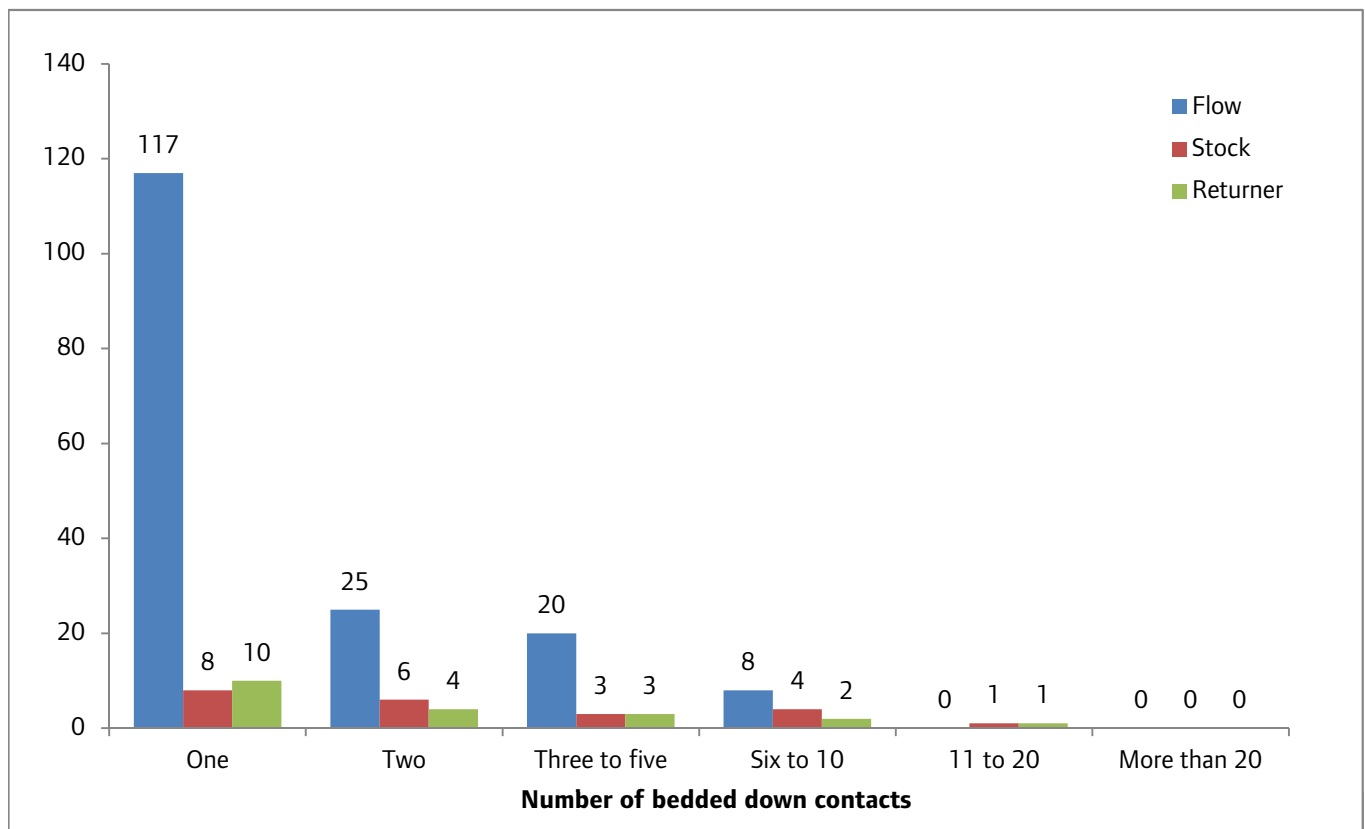
Base: 212

135 (64%) people were seen rough sleeping only once in 2015/16, this compares to 259 (72%) seen rough sleeping only once in 2014/15.

69% of people seen rough sleeping in the borough during 2015/16 who were new to the streets did not spend a second night on the streets during the year.

2.3 Rough sleeping volume: Flow, stock, returner model

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



Base (Flow): 170
 Base (Stock): 22
 Base (Returner): 20

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

People seen rough sleeping for the first time ever in 2015/16, 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	50	53.2%
Owner occupied accommodation	4	4.3%
Local authority accommodation	4	4.3%
Housing association accommodation	6	6.4%
Tied accommodation	0	0.0%
<i>Long term accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>68.1%</i>
Short or medium term accommodation		
Hostel	2	2.1%
Temporary accommodation (Local authority)	0	0.0%
Temporary accommodation (non-Local authority)	0	0.0%
Asylum support accommodation	0	0.0%
<i>Short or medium term accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2.1%</i>
Institution		
Prison	0	0.0%
Hospital	0	0.0%
<i>Institution subtotal</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.0%</i>
Inappropriately accommodated		
Squat	4	4.3%
Outhouse	0	0.0%
<i>Inappropriately accommodated subtotal</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4.3%</i>
Newly arrived in UK		
Newly arrived in UK - not homeless in home country	9	9.6%
Newly arrived in UK - homeless in home country	7	7.4%
<i>Newly arrived in UK subtotal</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>17.0%</i>
Other	8	8.5%
Not recorded	76	
Total (excl. not recorded)	94	100.0%
Total	170	

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	20	65%
Informal arrangement	1	3%
Parental home	3	10%
Living with partner	5	16%
Owner	2	6%
Not recorded/applicable	41	
Total (excl. not recorded/applicable)	31	100%
Total	72	

*Applies to people whose last settled base was local authority 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.

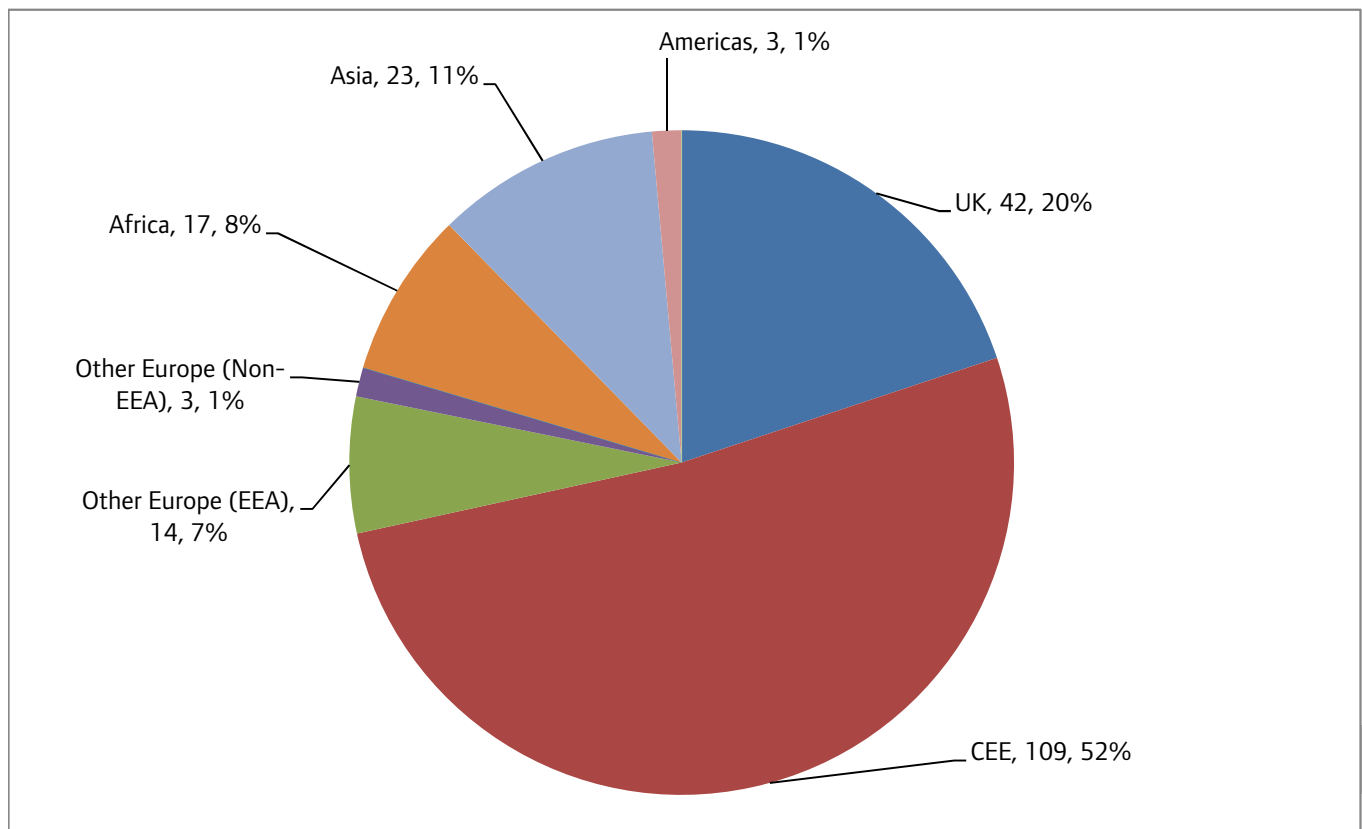
Reason for leaving last settled base	No.	%
Asked to leave or evicted		
Asked to leave	10	10.6%
Evicted - arrears	11	11.7%
Evicted - ASB	4	4.3%
Evicted - other	3	3.2%
<i>Asked to leave or evicted subtotal</i>	28	29.8%
Employment and education		
Seeking work - from outside UK	12	12.8%
Seeking work - from within UK	13	13.8%
Financial problems - loss of job	8	8.5%
Study	0	0.0%
<i>Employment and education subtotal</i>	33	35.1%
Relationships		
Relationship breakdown	9	9.6%
Death of relative/friend	1	1.1%
Move nearer family/community	0	0.0%
<i>Relationships subtotal</i>	10	10.6%
Financial		
Financial problems - debt	0	0.0%
Financial problems - housing benefit	2	2.1%
Financial problems - other	2	2.1%
<i>Financial subtotal</i>	4	4.3%
End of stay in short or medium term accommodation		
Evicted - given non priority decision	0	0.0%
End of stay - asylum accommodation	0	0.0%
End of stay - hostel	0	0.0%
End of stay - other	1	1.1%
<i>End of stay in short or medium term accommodation subtotal</i>	1	1.1%
Victim of violence, harassment or abuse		
Domestic violence - victim	2	2.1%
Tenancy hijack	0	0.0%
Harassment/abuse/violence - racial	0	0.0%
Harassment/abuse/violence - gang	0	0.0%
Harassment/abuse/violence - homophobic	0	0.0%
Harassment/abuse/violence - other	1	1.1%
<i>Victim of violence, harassment or abuse subtotal</i>	3	3.2%
End of stay in institution		
End of stay - prison	0	0.0%
End of stay - hospital	0	0.0%
<i>End of stay in institution subtotal</i>	0	0.0%
Housing conditions		
Housing conditions	1	1.1%
Perpetrator of violence, harassment or abuse		
Domestic violence - perpetrator	1	1.1%
Transient		
Transient/travelling around	3	3.2%
Other		
Other	10	10.6%
Not recorded	76	
Total (excl. not recorded)	94	100%
Total	170	

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

3. DEMOGRAPHICS & SUPPORT NEEDS

3.1 Nationality: Overall composition

People seen rough sleeping in the year, by nationality.



Base: 211 people seen rough sleeping in the year whose nationality was known.

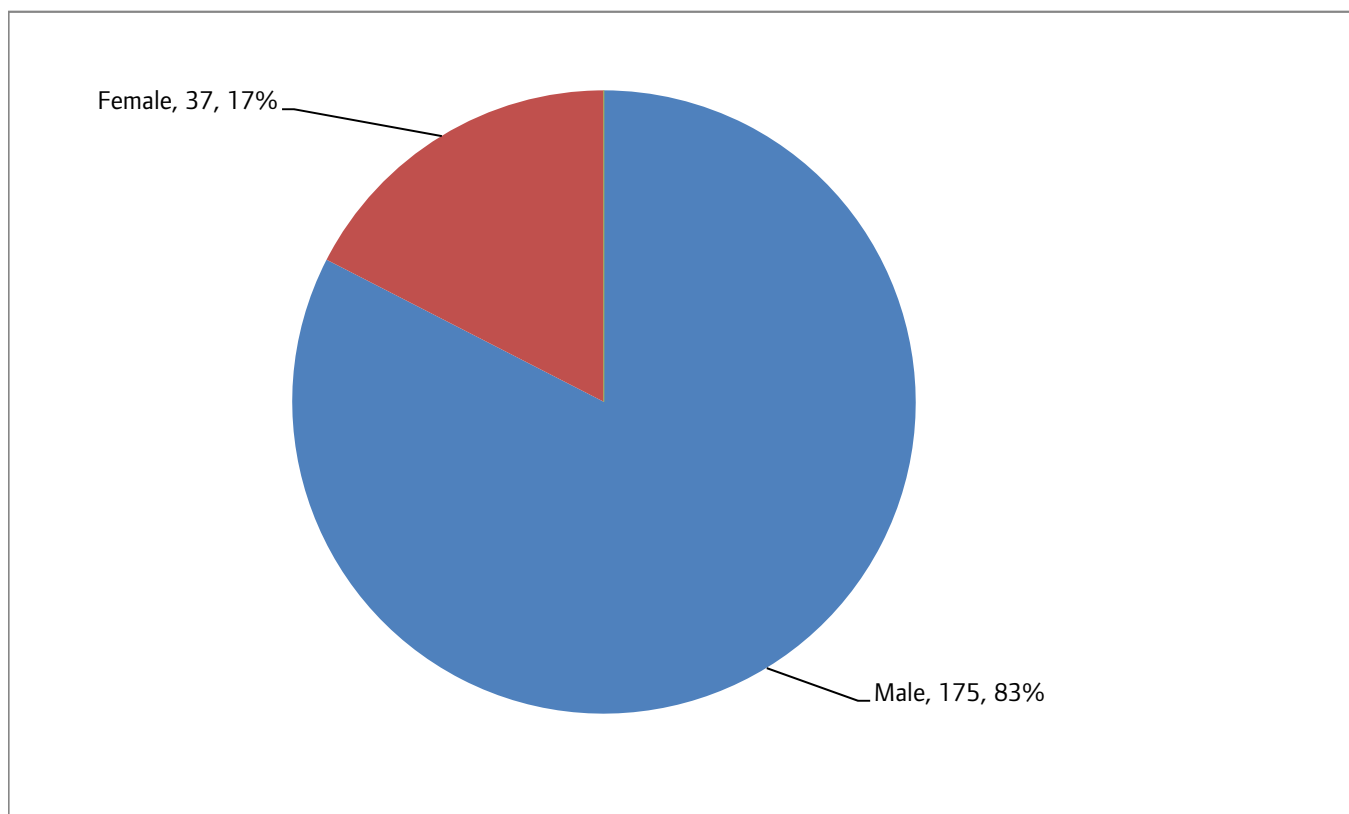
3.2 Nationality: Flow, stock, returner model

	Flow	Stock	Returner	Total	
Nationality	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
UK	29	6	7	42	19.9%
Bulgaria	3	0	0	3	1.4%
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Hungary	2	0	1	3	1.4%
Latvia	1	0	0	1	0.5%
Lithuania	2	1	0	3	1.4%
Poland	26	3	4	33	15.6%
Romania	60	4	1	65	30.8%
Slovakia	1	0	0	1	0.5%
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0.0%
<i>CEE subtotal</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>51.7%</i>
Portugal	3	0	0	3	1.4%
Ireland (Republic of)	1	2	0	3	1.4%
Italy	4	0	0	4	1.9%
Spain	0	0	0	0	0.0%
France	1	0	0	1	0.5%
Other European (EEA) countries	3	0	0	3	1.4%
<i>Other Europe (EEA) subtotal</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>6.6%</i>
Other Europe (Non-EEA)	3	0	0	3	1.4%
Other Europe (Not known)	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Somalia	4	0	3	7	3.3%
Eritrea	3	0	1	4	1.9%
Other African countries	6	0	0	6	2.8%
<i>Africa subtotal</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>8.1%</i>
India	6	2	2	10	4.7%
Iran	1	1	1	3	1.4%
Sri Lanka	1	2	0	3	1.4%
Other Asian countries	7	0	0	7	3.3%
<i>Asia subtotal</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>10.9%</i>
Americas	2	1	0	3	1.4%
Australasia	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Not known	1	0	0	1	0.5%
Total (excl. Not known)	169	22	20	211	100.0%
Total (incl. Not known)	170	22	20	212	

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

3.3 Gender

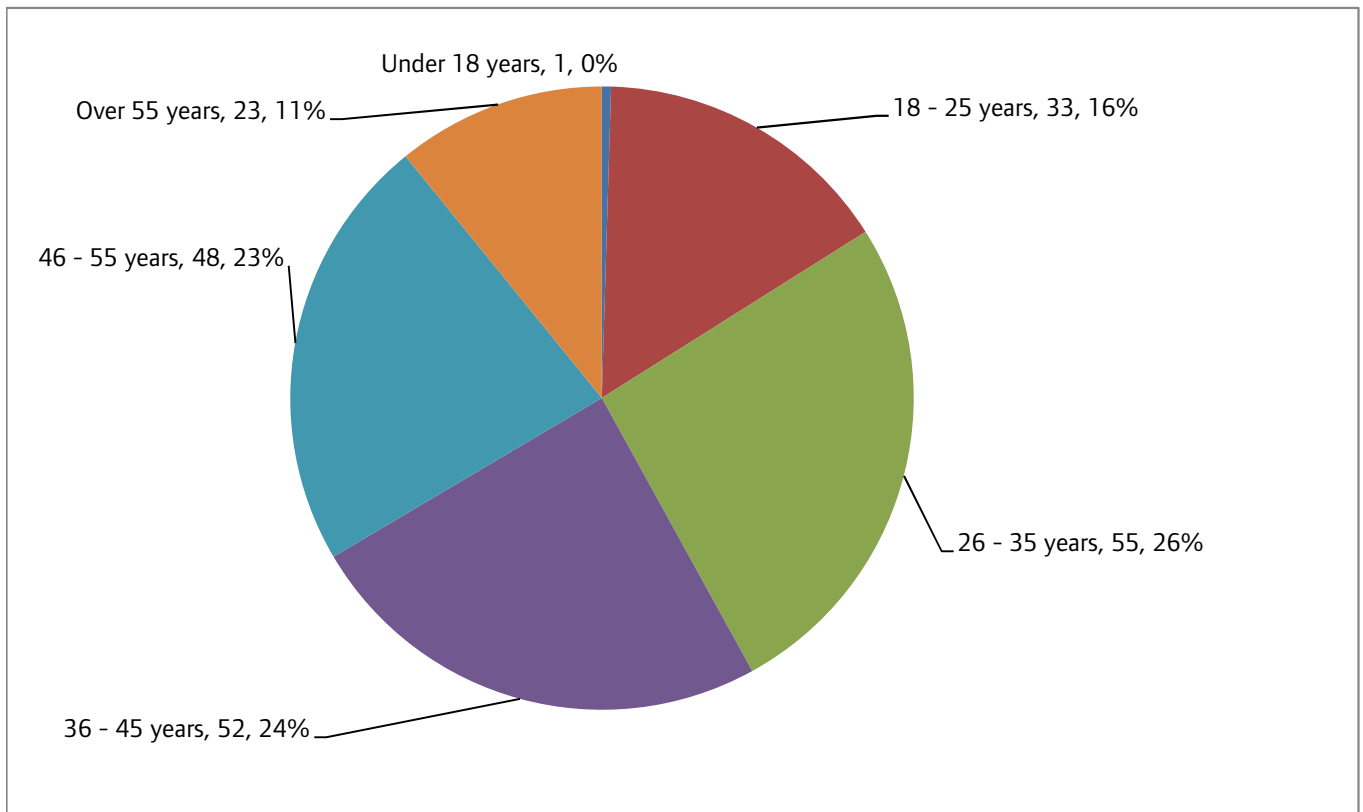
People seen rough sleeping in the year, by gender.



Base: 212

3.4 Age

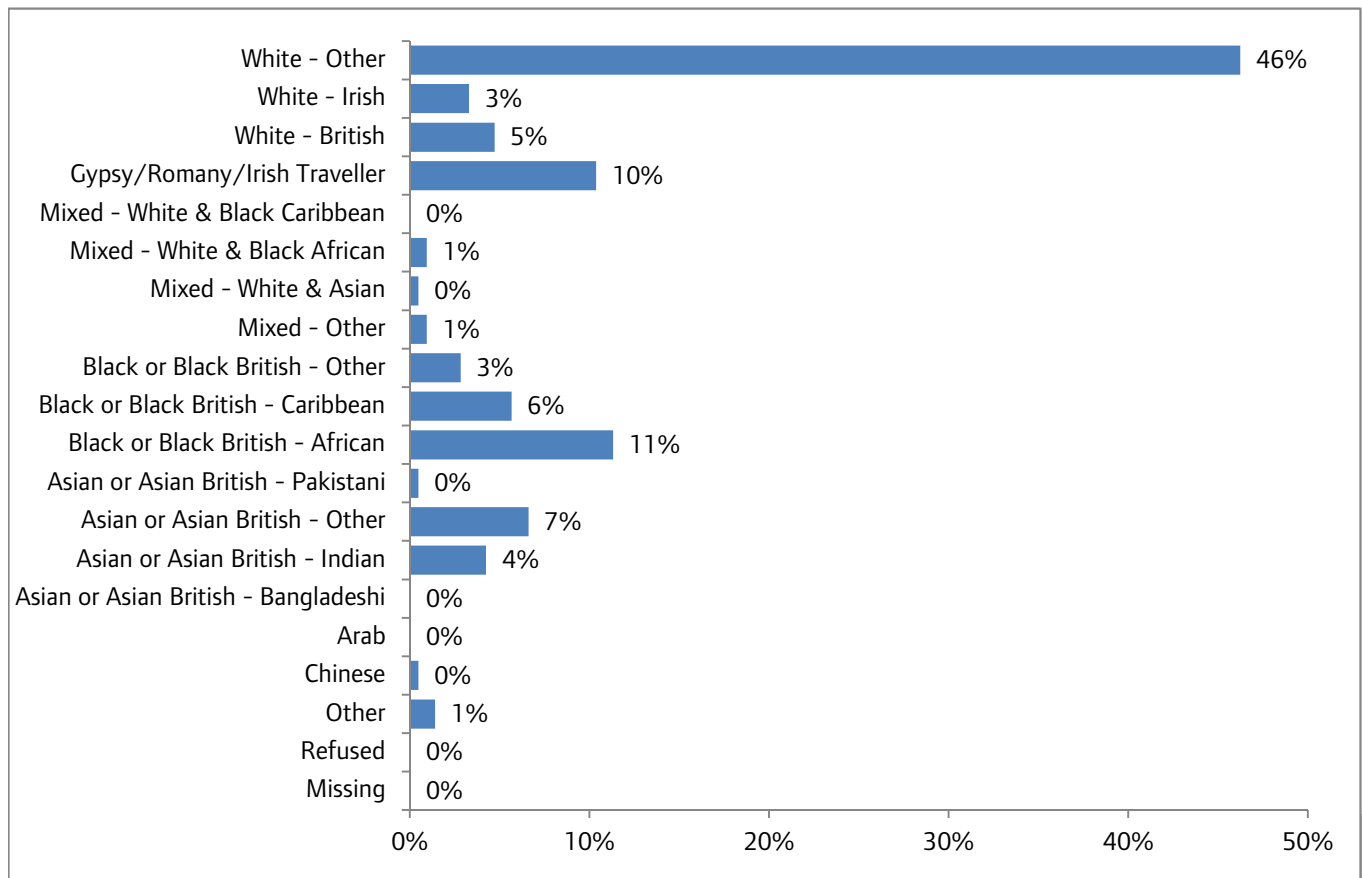
People seen rough sleeping in the year, by age.



Base: 212

3.5 Ethnicity

People seen rough sleeping in the year, by ethnicity.

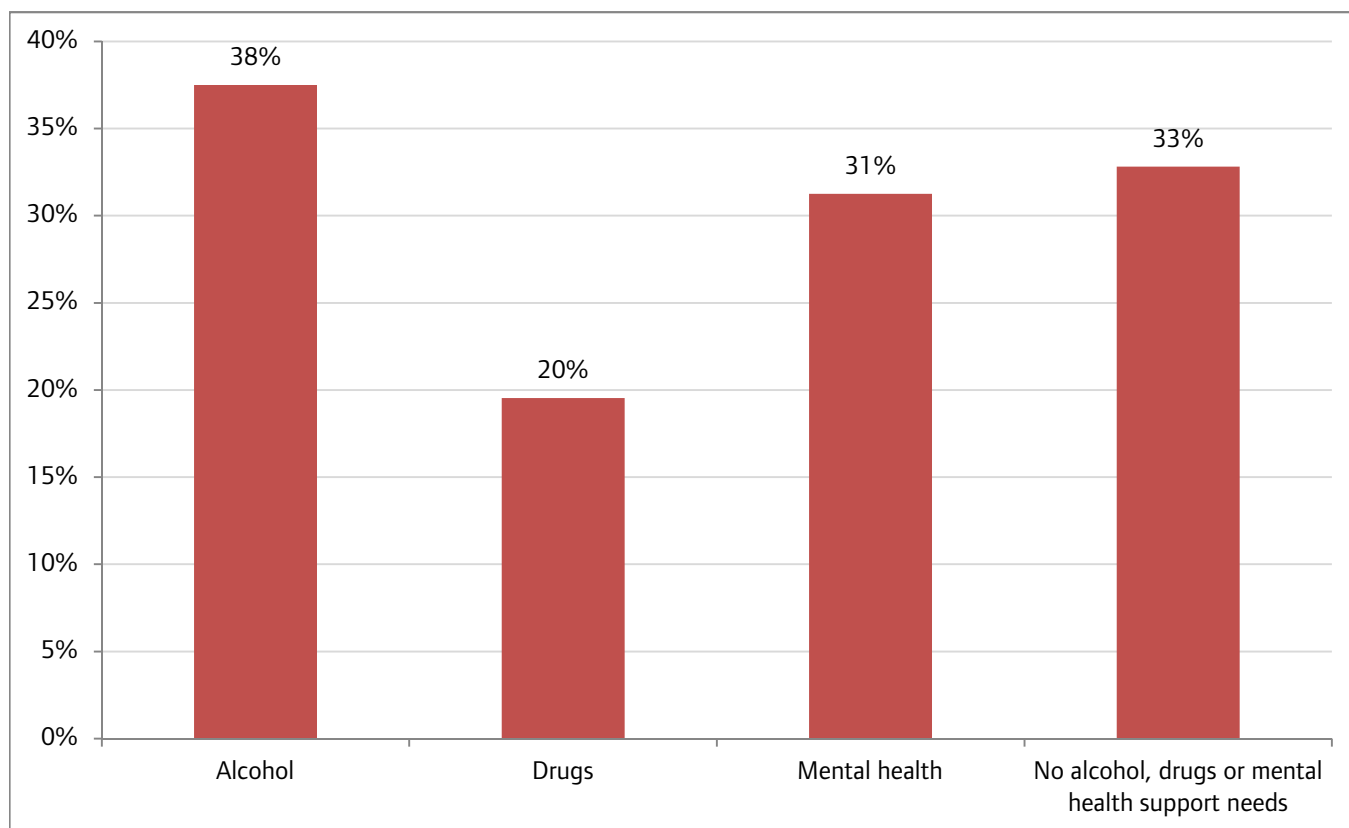


Base: 212

3.6 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 is important to note that 40% of rough sleepers in the borough in 2015/16 did not have a support needs assessment recorded.

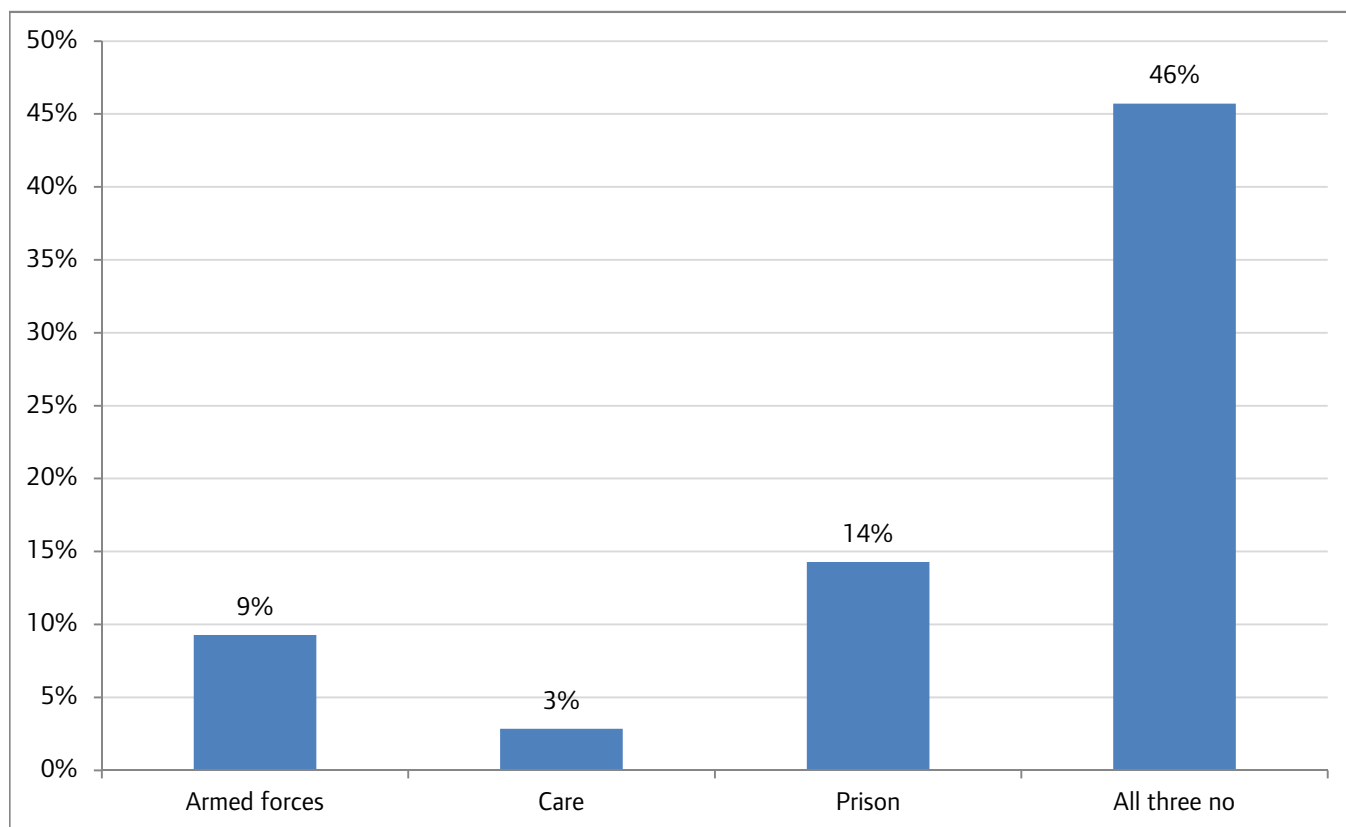


Base: 128. Note that the base figure for this chart excludes clients where none of the three support needs were known or assessed (84).

Support Needs	No. people	% of people seen rough sleeping
Alcohol only	22	10%
Drugs only	8	4%
Mental health only	14	7%
Alcohol and drugs	5	2%
Alcohol and mental health	14	7%
Drugs and mental health	5	2%
Alcohol, drugs and mental health	7	3%
All three no	42	20%
All three not known or not assessed	84	40%
All three no, not known or not assessed	11	5%
Total	212	100%

3.7 Institutional & armed forces history

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



Base: 140. Note that the base figure for this chart excludes clients where none of the three institutional histories were recorded (72).

Nationality of rough sleepers with experience of armed forces:

Nationality	No.	%
UK	1	1%
Non-UK	12	9%
Total with armed forces experience	13	9%
Base (total assessed)	140	

13 people seen rough sleeping in the borough in 2015/16 had experience of serving in the armed forces, of whom 1 was a UK national. 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.

4. HELPING PEOPLE OFF THE STREETS

4.1 Accommodation outcomes

Outreach teams and other services work to help rough sleepers into a range of accommodation types, most commonly hostels but also the private rented sector and residential treatment centres.

In 2015/16, 38 people who had been seen rough sleeping during the year were booked into accommodation by services in the borough.

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.

Accommodation type	2014/15		2015/16	
	No. events	%	No. events	%
Temporary accommodation				
Assessment centre	48	51.1%	29	56.9%
Bed & breakfast	7	7.4%	3	5.9%
Clinic/Detox/Rehab	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Friends & family	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hostel	0	0.0%	4	7.8%
Local authority temporary accommodation	7	7.4%	0	0.0%
Nightstop	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Second-stage accommodation	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other temporary accommodation	0	0.0%	1	2.0%
<i>Temporary accommodation subtotal</i>	62	66.0%	37	72.5%
Long term accommodation				
Care home	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clearing House/RSI	7	7.4%	8	15.7%
Local authority tenancy (general needs)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Private rented sector - independent	20	21.3%	1	2.0%
Private rented sector - with some floating support	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
RSL tenancy (general needs)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sheltered housing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
St Mungo's complex needs	0	0.0%	1	2.0%
St Mungo's semi-independent	0	0.0%	3	5.9%
Supported housing	5	5.3%	1	2.0%
Tied accommodation	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other long-term accommodation	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<i>Long term accommodation subtotal</i>	32	34.0%	14	27.5%
Total	94	100.0%	51	100.0%

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

4.2 NSNO attendance

People seen rough sleeping during the year who were referred from the borough to NSNO.

	2014/15*	2015/16
NSNO	56	34
NLOS	2	

*From October 2014 onwards NLOS ceased operating as a separate service and was integrated into NSNO. Some people may have attended both NSNO and NLOS during 2014/15.

5. TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION

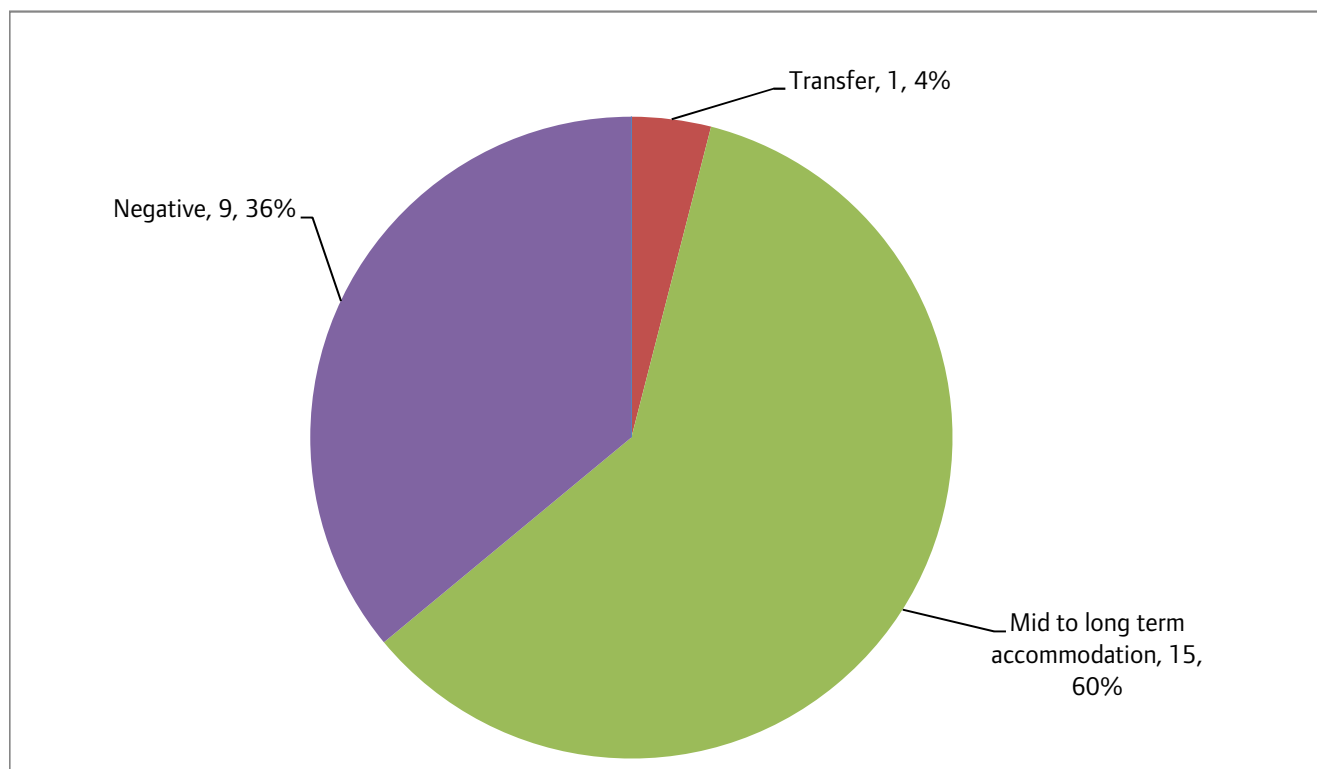
Arrivals and departures at hostels, assessment centres and second-stage accommodation based in the borough. All people counted in this section had previously been seen rough sleeping, but not necessarily during 2015/16.

5.1 Arrivals

A total of 28 individuals arrived at temporary accommodation during the period.

5.2 Departures: Destination on departure

A total of 24 individuals departed from temporary accommodation during the period.



Base: 25

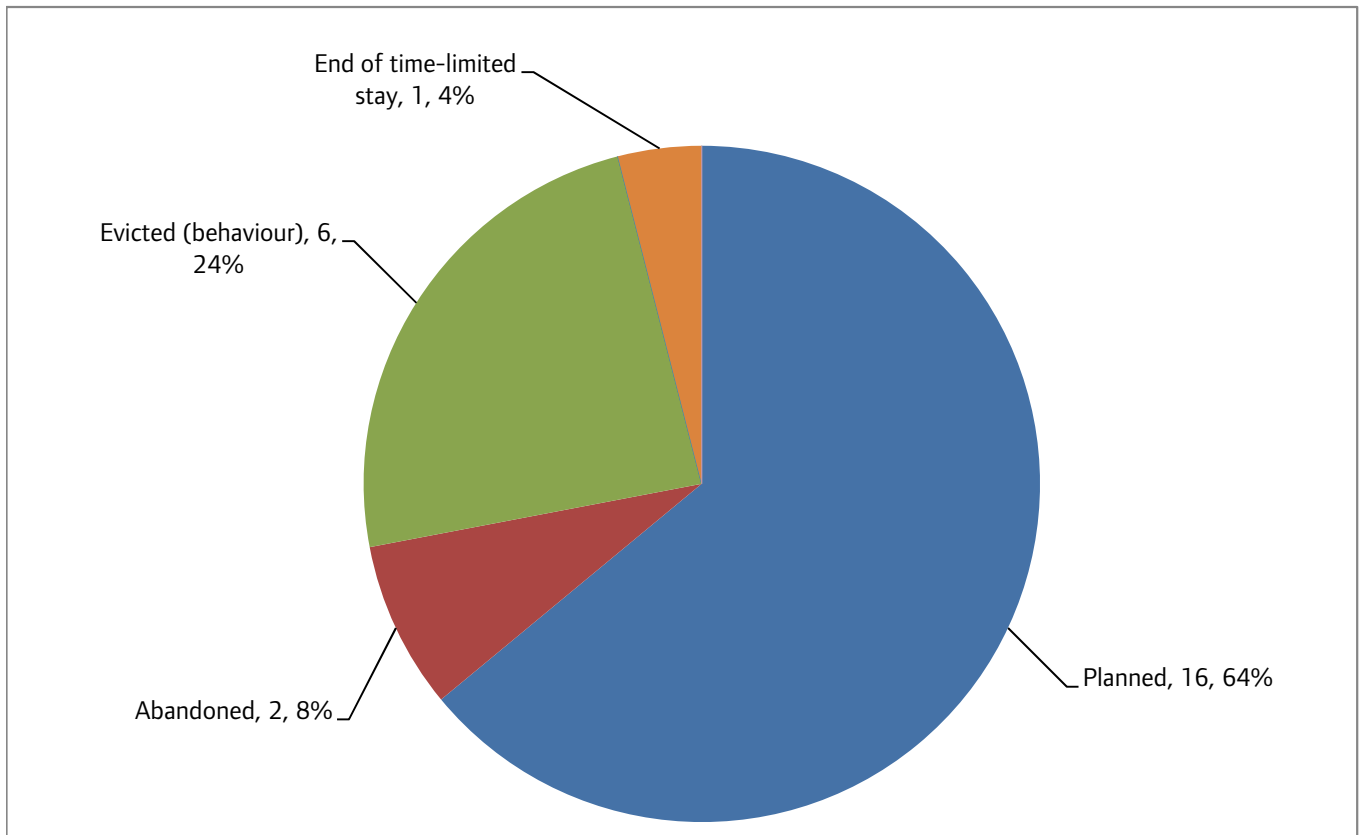
Destination on departure	Destination category	Chart colour
Assessment centre, Bed & breakfast, Detox clinic, Hospital - not long term/acute care, Hostel - another organisation, Hostel - within the organisation, NASS accommodation, Night shelter, NSNO assessment hub, NSNO staging post, Psychiatric hospital, 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	0	0%
Bed & breakfast	0	0%
Detox clinic	0	0%
Hospital - not long term/acute care	0	0%
Hostel - another organisation	0	0%
Hostel - within the organisation	0	0%
NASS accommodation	0	0%
Night shelter	0	0%
NSNO assessment hub	0	0%
NSNO staging post	0	0%
Psychiatric hospital	0	0%
Rehab clinic	0	0%
Temporary accommodation (LA)	1	4%
<i>Transfer subtotal</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>4%</i>
Mid to long term accommodation		
Accommodation where client is owner	0	0%
Care home	0	0%
Clearing House/RSI	7	28%
Hospital - long term	0	0%
LA tenancy (general needs)	0	0%
Long stay hospice	0	0%
Private rented sector - independent	8	32%
Private rented sector - with some floating support	0	0%
Returned to home country (EEA)	0	0%
Returned to home country (non EEA)	0	0%
RSL tenancy (general needs)	0	0%
Sheltered housing	0	0%
Supported housing	0	0%
Tied accommodation with work	0	0%
<i>Mid to long term accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>60%</i>
Negative		
Committed suicide	0	0%
Not known	5	20%
Sleeping rough/Returned to streets	4	16%
Taken into custody	0	0%
<i>Negative subtotal</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>36%</i>
Other		
Died	0	0%
Previous home	0	0%
Staying with family	0	0%
Staying with friends	0	0%
<i>Other subtotal</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0%</i>
Total	25	100%

5.3 Departures: Reason for leaving

Temporary accommodation departures by reason for leaving.



Base: 25

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.

