

MAYOR OF LONDON

CHAIN ANNUAL REPORT

WESTMINSTER

APRIL 2016 - MARCH 2017

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents information about people seen rough sleeping by outreach teams in Westminster between April 2016 and March 2017. 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 Westminster. People included in this section will have been seen rough sleeping at some point in their history, but not necessarily during 2016/17.

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 pie 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.

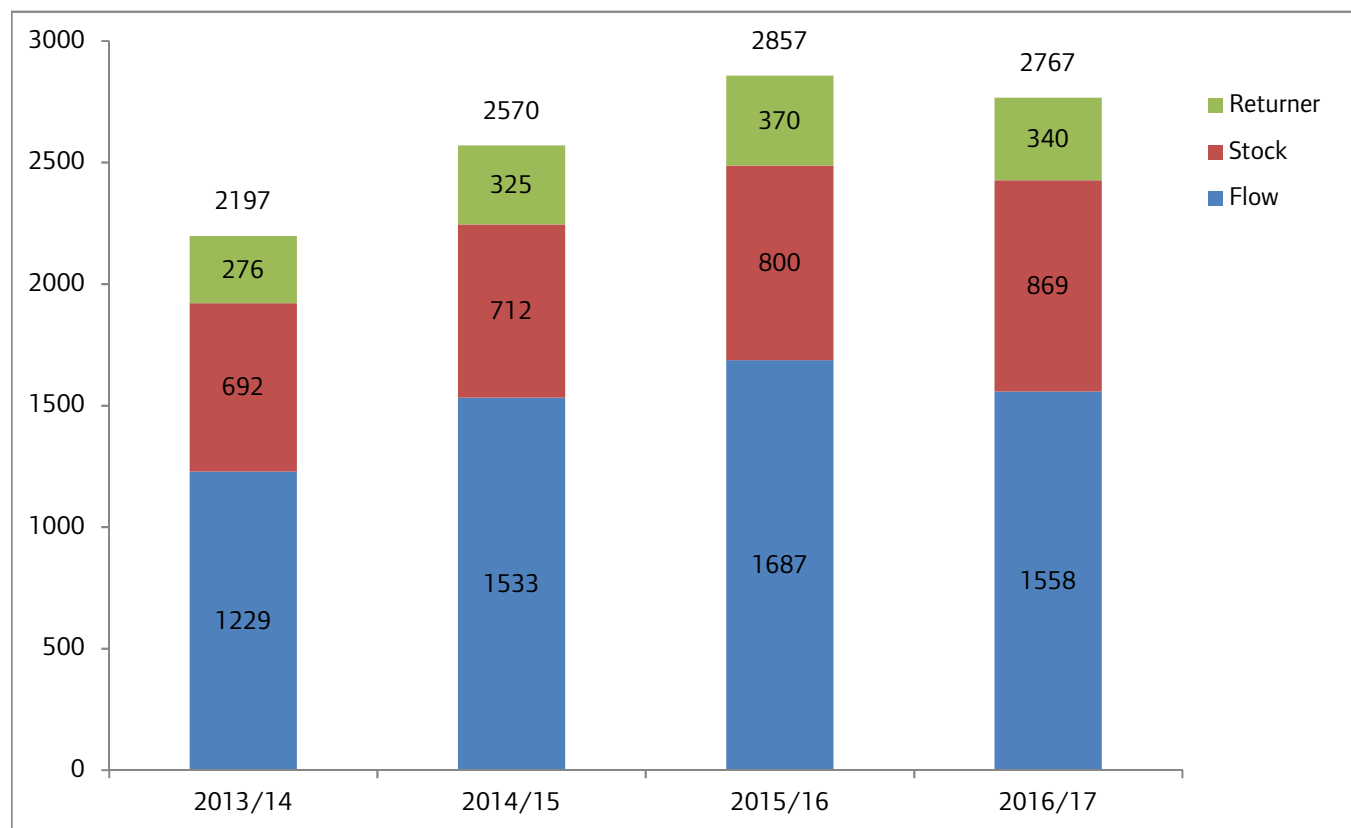
NSNO: No Second Night Out

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.

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.



2013/14 base: 2197

2014/15 base: 2570

2015/16 base: 2857

2016/17 base: 2767

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:

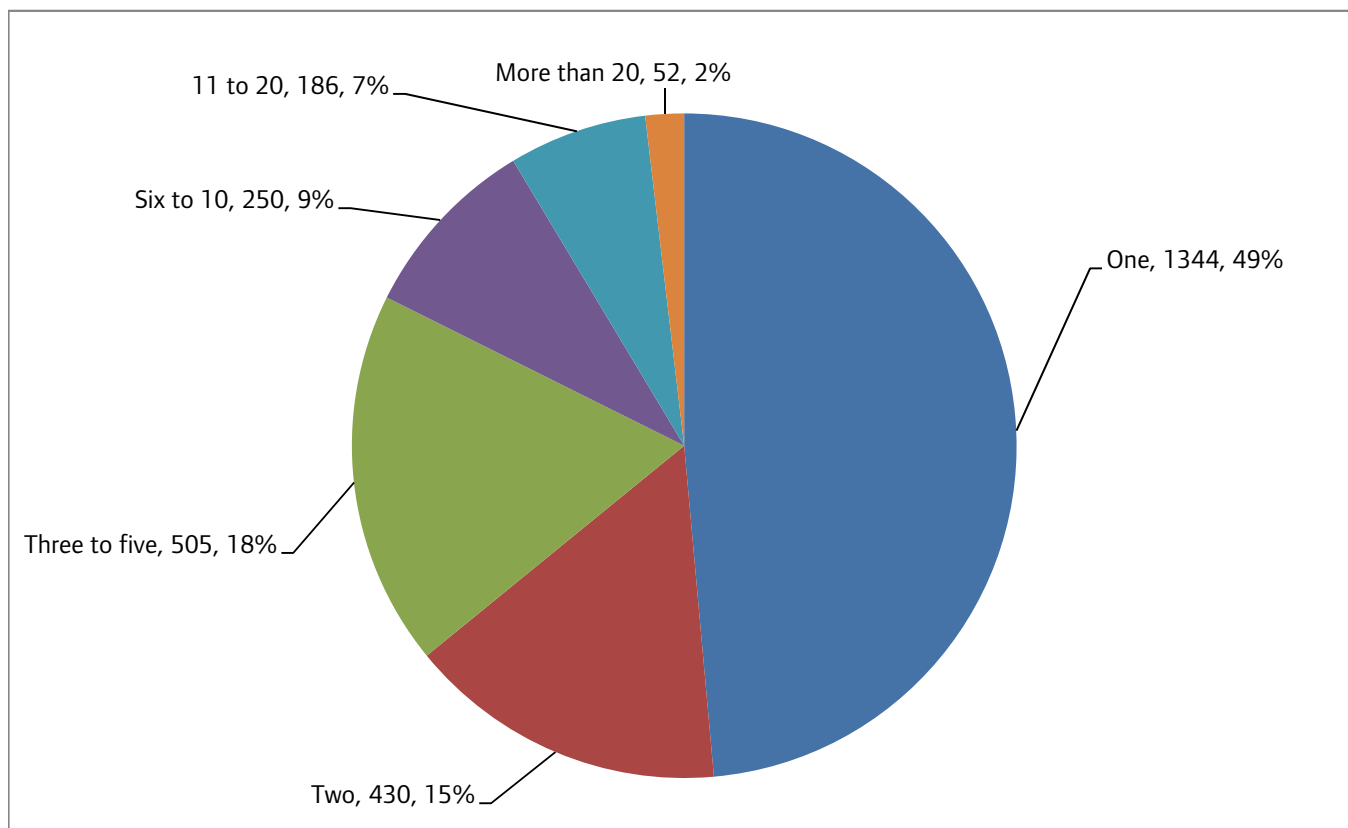
Category	Description
Flow	People who had never been seen rough sleeping prior to 2016/17 (i.e. new rough sleepers).
Stock	People who were also seen rough sleeping in 2015/16 (i.e. those seen across a minimum of two consecutive years).
Returner	People who were first seen rough sleeping prior to 2015/16, but were not seen during 2015/16 (i.e. those who have had a gap in their rough sleeping histories).

2,767 people were seen rough sleeping in the borough in 2016/17. This represents a 3% decrease when compared to 2015/16.

56% of people seen rough sleeping in the borough during the year were new rough sleepers (flow), while 31% fell into the stock category, and 12% were returners.

2.2 Number of times seen rough sleeping

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



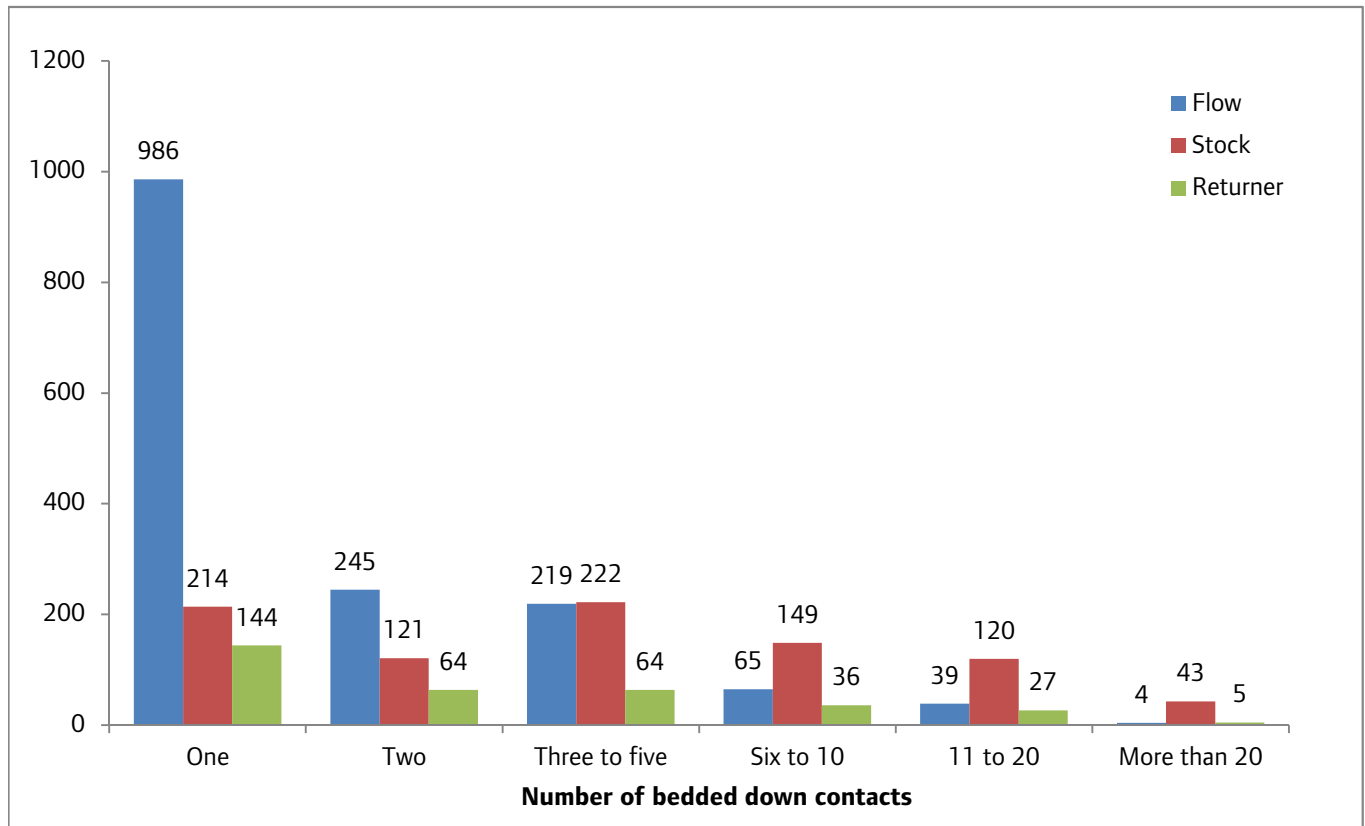
Base: 2767

1,344 (49%) people were seen rough sleeping only once in 2016/17, this compares to 1,222 (43%) seen rough sleeping only once in 2015/16.

63% of people seen rough sleeping in the borough during 2016/17 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): 1558
 Base (Stock): 869
 Base (Returner): 340

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

People seen rough sleeping for the first time ever in 2016/17, 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	156	31.0%
Local authority accommodation	23	4.6%
Owner occupied accommodation	21	4.2%
Housing association accommodation	11	2.2%
Tied accommodation	16	3.2%
<i>Long term accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>227</i>	<i>45.0%</i>
Short or medium term accommodation		
Hostel	35	6.9%
Asylum support accommodation	19	3.8%
Temporary accommodation (Local authority)	5	1.0%
Temporary accommodation (non-Local authority)	2	0.4%
<i>Short or medium term accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>12.1%</i>
Institution		
Prison	9	1.8%
Hospital	2	0.4%
<i>Institution subtotal</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>2.2%</i>
Inappropriately accommodated		
Squat	3	0.6%
Outhouse	0	0.0%
<i>Inappropriately accommodated subtotal</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0.6%</i>
Newly arrived in UK		
Newly arrived in UK - not homeless in home country	91	18.1%
Newly arrived in UK - homeless in home country	18	3.6%
<i>Newly arrived in UK subtotal</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>21.6%</i>
Other	93	18.5%
Not recorded	1054	
Total (excl. not recorded)	504	100.0%
Total	1558	

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	79	47%
Informal arrangement	45	27%
Living with partner	26	15%
Parental home	15	9%
Owner	4	2%
Not recorded/applicable	158	
Total (excl. not recorded/applicable)	169	100%
Total	327	

*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.

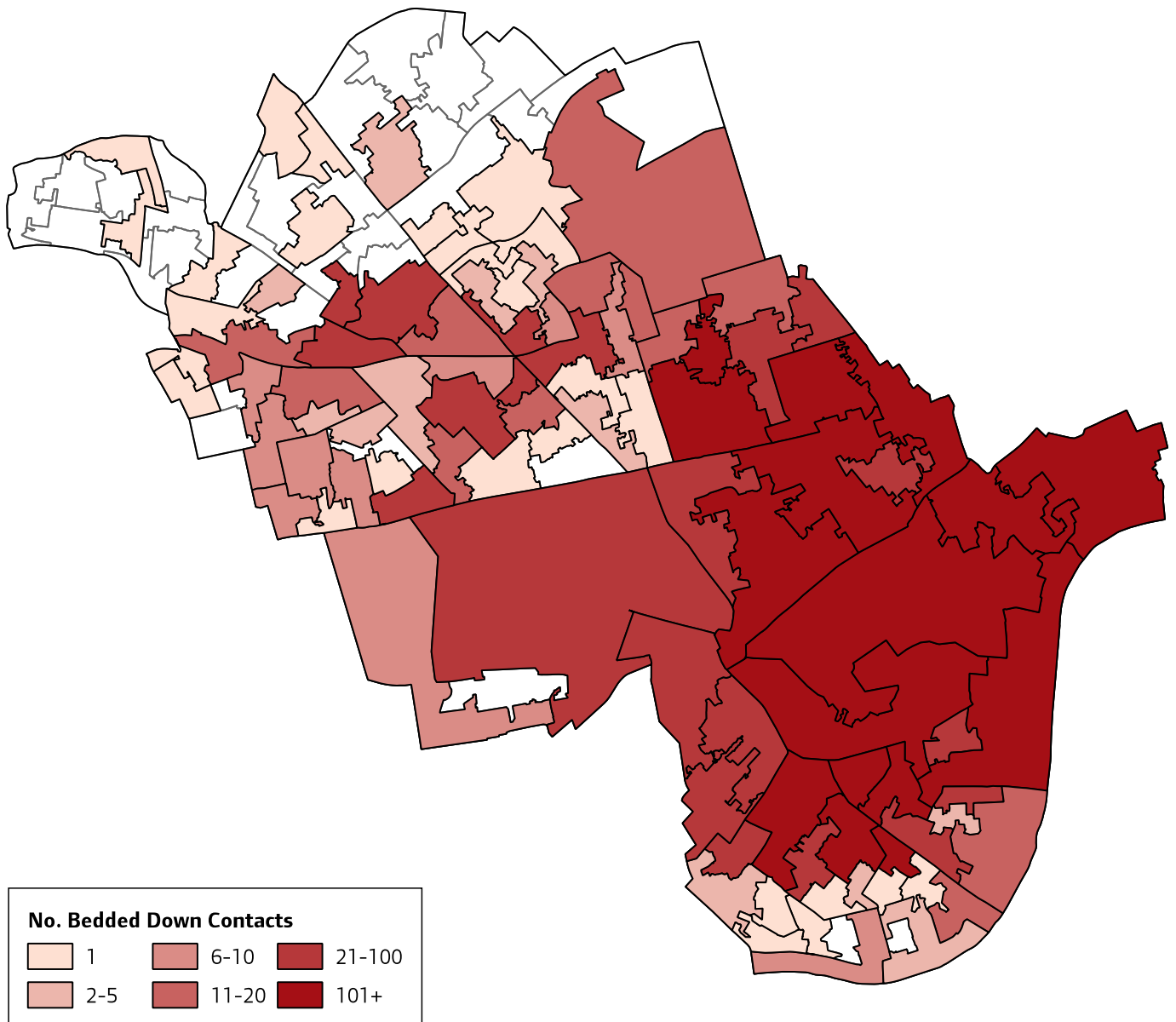
Reason for leaving last settled base	No.	%
Asked to leave or evicted		
Asked to leave	68	13.5%
Evicted - arrears	23	4.6%
Evicted - ASB	3	0.6%
Evicted - other	18	3.6%
<i>Asked to leave or evicted subtotal</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>22.2%</i>
Employment and education		
Financial problems - loss of job	32	6.3%
Seeking work - from outside UK	60	11.9%
Seeking work - from within UK	60	11.9%
Study	1	0.2%
<i>Employment and education subtotal</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>30.4%</i>
Relationships		
Relationship breakdown	47	9.3%
Death of relative/friend	1	0.2%
Move nearer family/community	0	0.0%
<i>Relationships subtotal</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>9.5%</i>
Financial		
Financial problems - debt	4	0.8%
Financial problems - housing benefit	3	0.6%
Financial problems - other	14	2.8%
<i>Financial subtotal</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>4.2%</i>
End of stay in short or medium term accommodation		
End of stay - asylum accommodation	11	2.2%
Evicted - given non priority decision	1	0.2%
End of stay - hostel	7	1.4%
End of stay - other	11	2.2%
<i>End of stay in short or medium term accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>6.0%</i>
Victim of violence, harassment or abuse		
Domestic violence - victim	11	2.2%
Harassment/abuse/violence - gang	2	0.4%
Tenancy hijack	0	0.0%
Harassment/abuse/violence - racial	1	0.2%
Harassment/abuse/violence - homophobic	0	0.0%
Harassment/abuse/violence - other	16	3.2%
<i>Victim of violence, harassment or abuse subtotal</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>6.0%</i>
End of stay in institution		
End of stay - prison	9	1.8%
End of stay - hospital	1	0.2%
<i>End of stay in institution subtotal</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>2.0%</i>
Housing conditions		
Housing conditions	5	1.0%
Perpetrator of violence, harassment or abuse		
Domestic violence - perpetrator	2	0.4%
Transient		
Transient/travelling around	14	2.8%
Other		
Other	79	15.7%
Not recorded	1054	
Total (excl. not recorded)	504	100%
Total	1558	

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

3. SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

3.1 Bedded down street contacts by area: Map

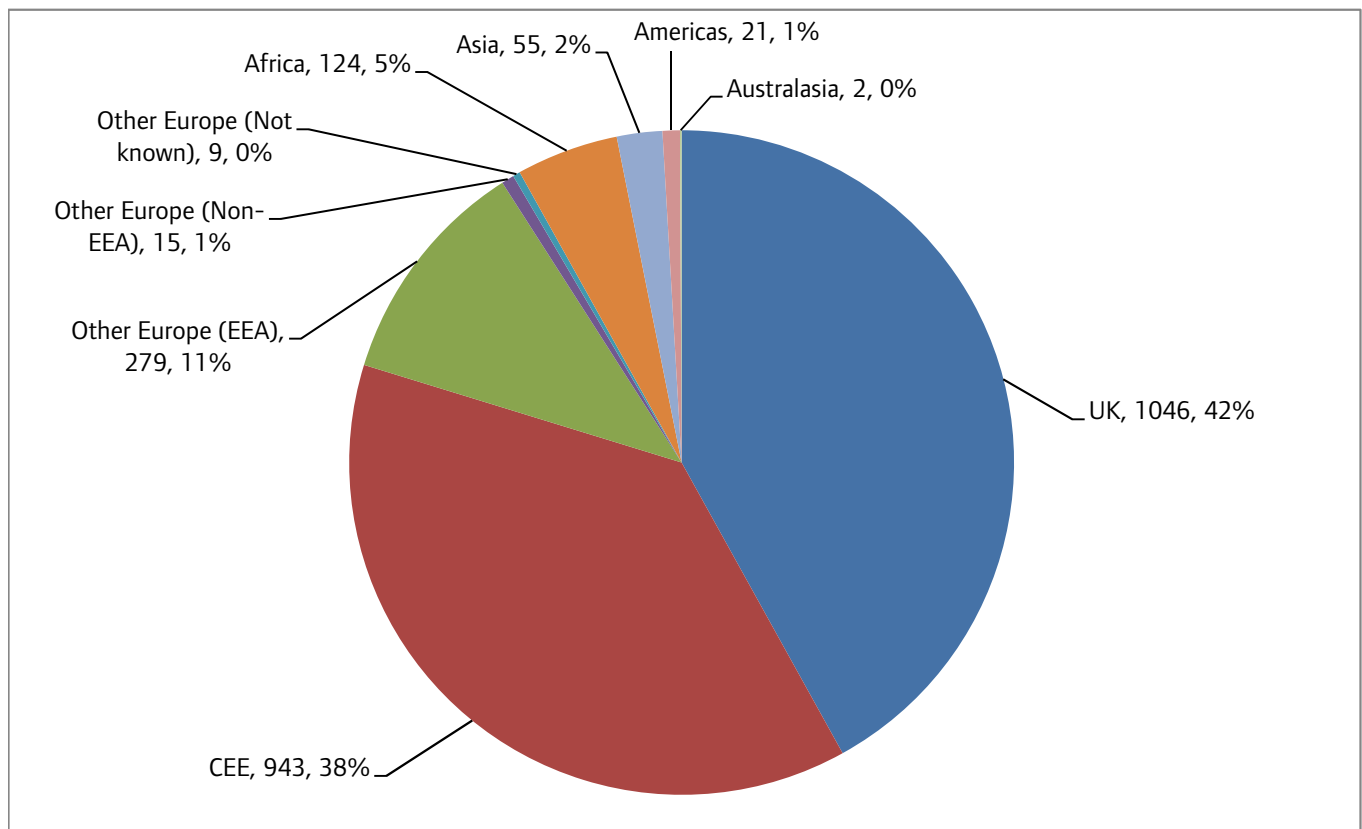
The map below shows the number of bedded down street contacts recorded in each Lower Super Output Area within the borough during the period. It is important to note that this represents volume of contacts rather than individuals, and some people may have been seen on multiple occasions within a given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



4. DEMOGRAPHICS & SUPPORT NEEDS

4.1 Nationality: Overall composition

People seen rough sleeping in the year, by nationality.



Base: 2494 people seen rough sleeping in the year whose nationality was known.

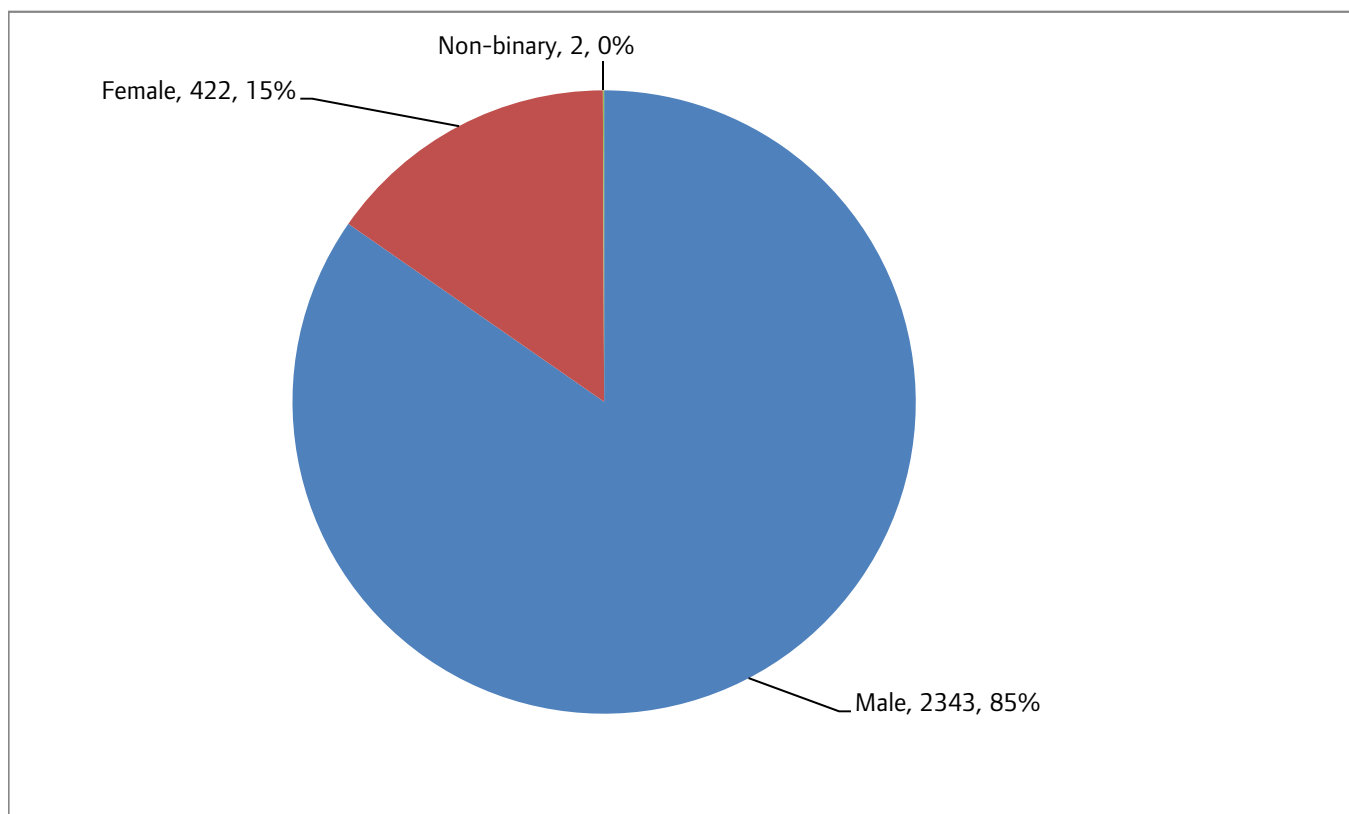
4.2 Nationality: Flow, stock, returner model

	Flow	Stock	Returner	Total	
Nationality	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
UK	479	361	206	1046	41.9%
Bulgaria	30	14	2	46	1.8%
Czech Republic	6	12	1	19	0.8%
Estonia	1	1	0	2	0.1%
Hungary	32	23	6	61	2.4%
Latvia	16	6	3	25	1.0%
Lithuania	21	22	5	48	1.9%
Poland	71	63	17	151	6.1%
Romania	349	184	39	572	22.9%
Slovakia	7	8	1	16	0.6%
Slovenia	0	2	1	3	0.1%
<i>CEE subtotal</i>	<i>533</i>	<i>335</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>943</i>	<i>37.8%</i>
Ireland (Republic of)	23	25	11	59	2.4%
Portugal	21	19	6	46	1.8%
Italy	33	20	2	55	2.2%
Spain	23	12	3	38	1.5%
France	9	6	3	18	0.7%
Other European (EEA) countries	38	19	6	63	2.5%
<i>Other Europe (EEA) subtotal</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>279</i>	<i>11.2%</i>
Other Europe (Non-EEA)	10	5	0	15	0.6%
Other Europe (Not known)	8	1	0	9	0.4%
Eritrea	27	5	4	36	1.4%
Somalia	5	4	2	11	0.4%
Other African countries	45	21	11	77	3.1%
<i>Africa subtotal</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>5.0%</i>
India	0	2	1	3	0.1%
Iran	2	5	1	8	0.3%
Bangladesh	2	4	1	7	0.3%
Other Asian countries	19	15	3	37	1.5%
<i>Asia subtotal</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>2.2%</i>
Americas	13	6	2	21	0.8%
Australasia	2	0	0	2	0.1%
Not known	266	4	3	273	10.9%
Total (excl. Not known)	1292	865	337	2494	100.0%
Total (incl. Not known)	1558	869	340	2767	

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

4.3 Gender

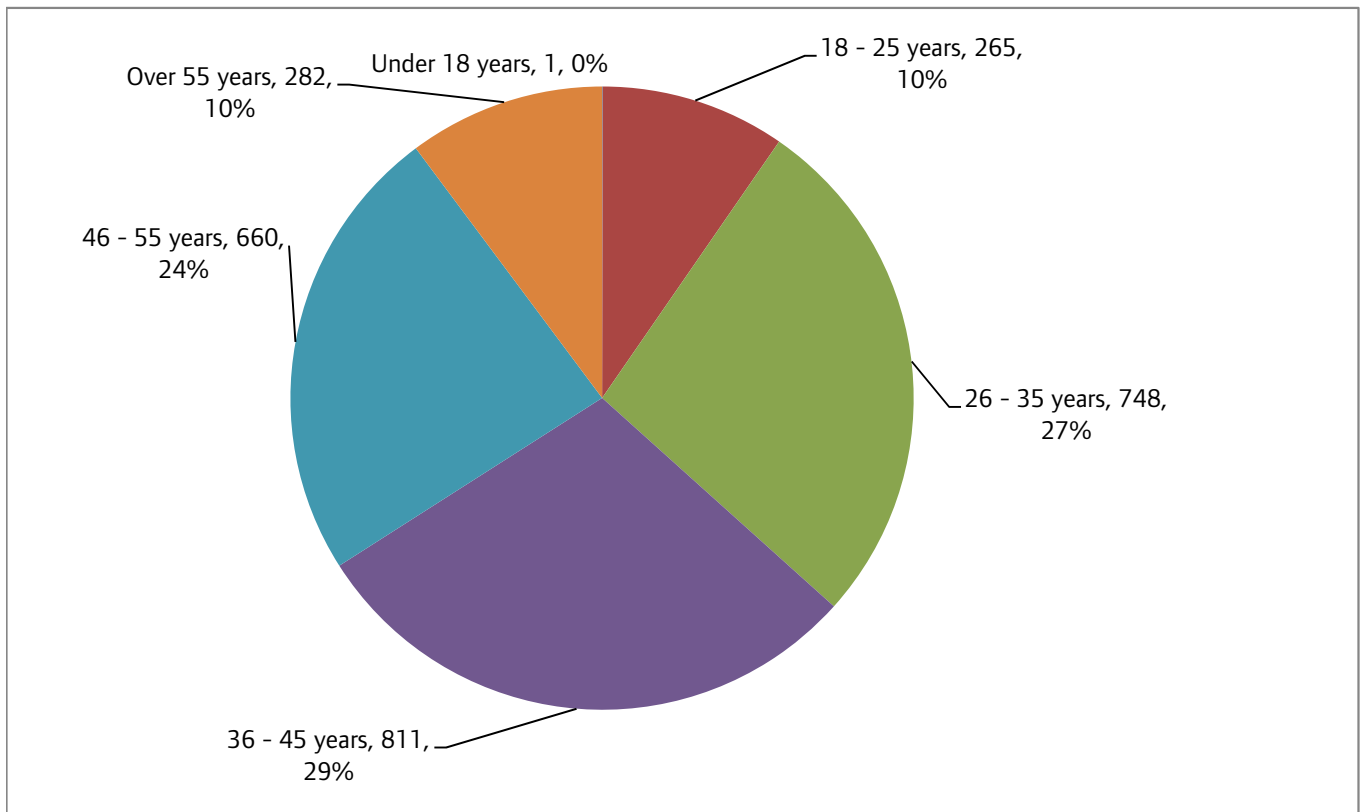
People seen rough sleeping in the year, by gender.



Base: 2767

4.4 Age

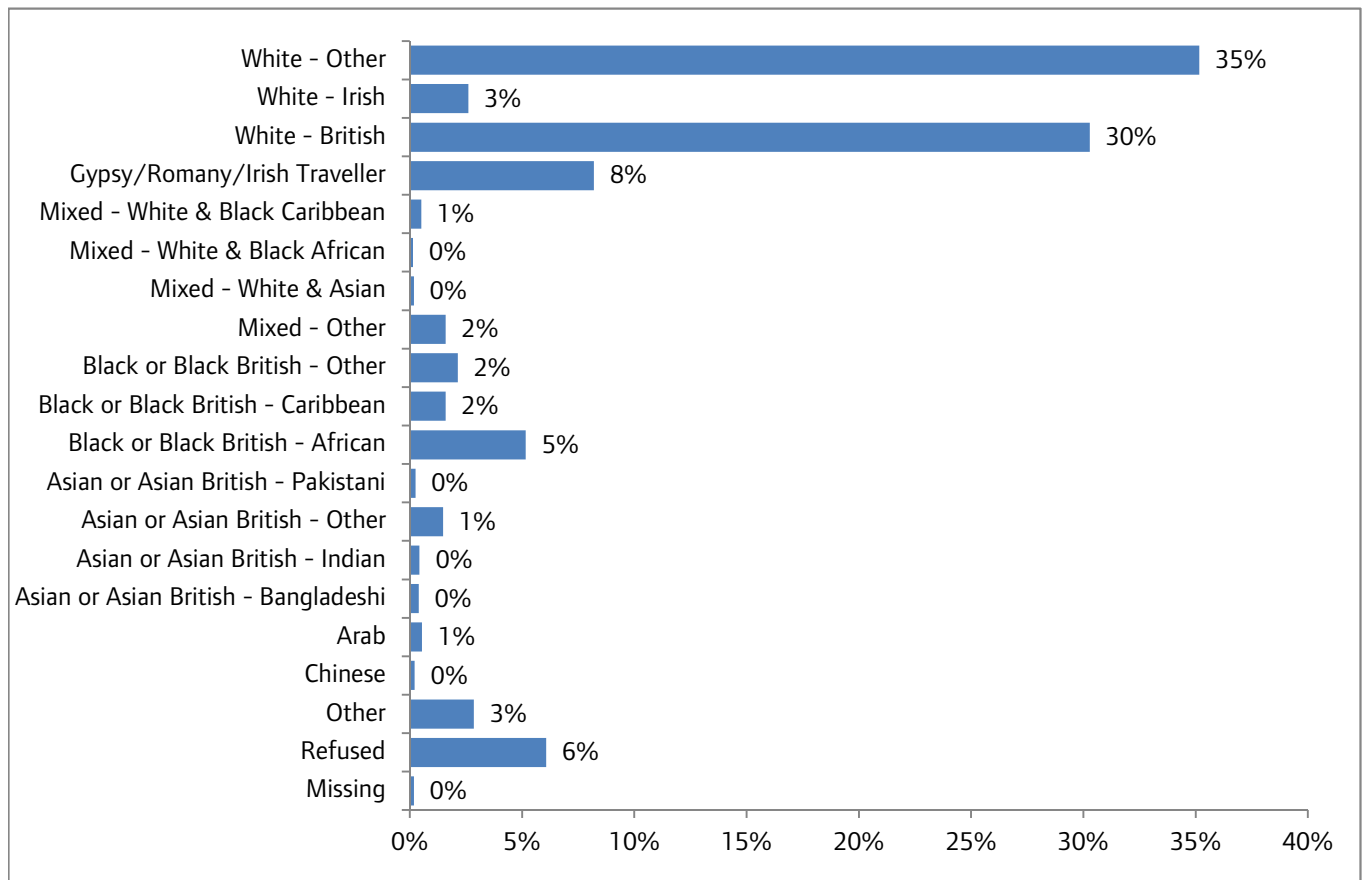
People seen rough sleeping in the year, by age.



Base: 2767

4.5 Ethnicity

People seen rough sleeping in the year, by ethnicity.

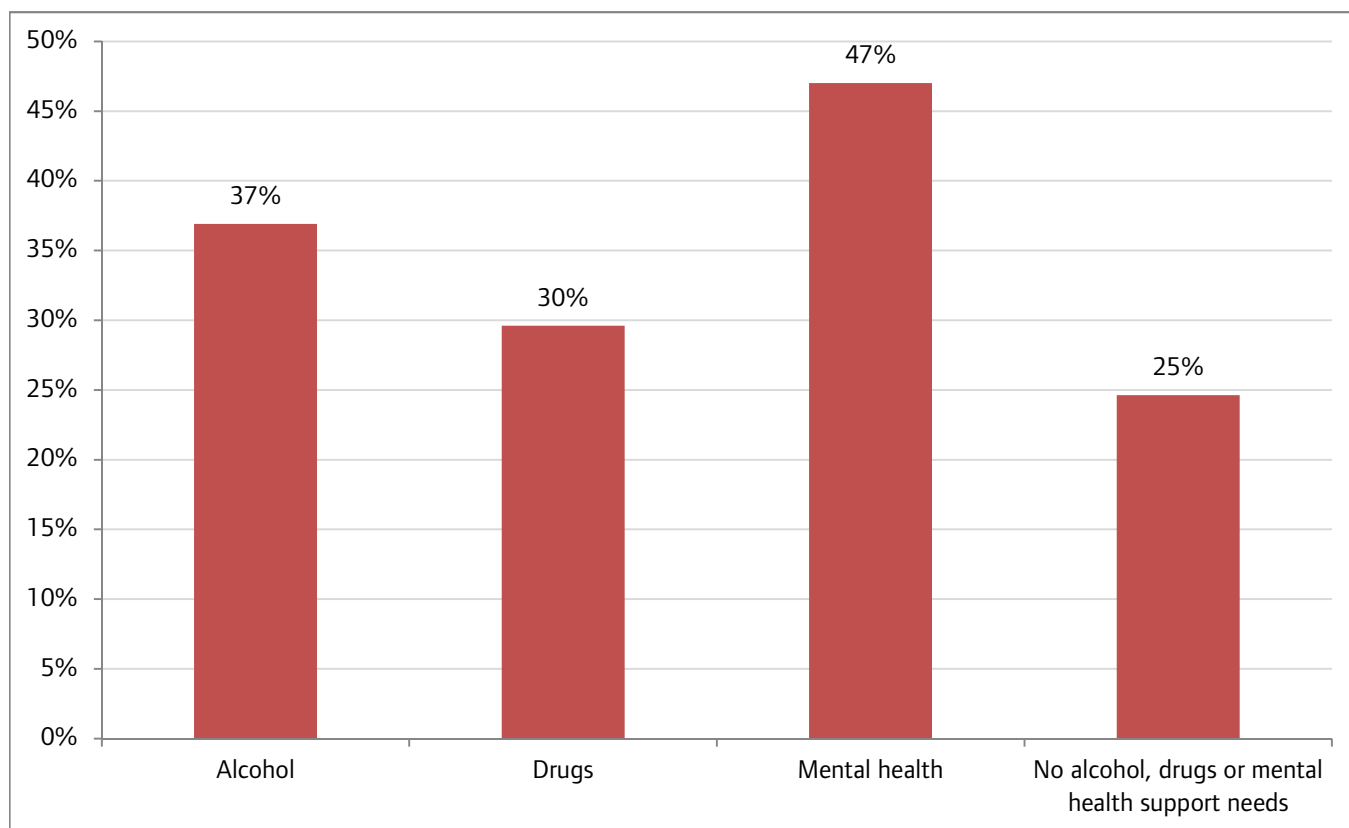


Base: 2767

4.6 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 2016/17 did not have a support needs assessment recorded.



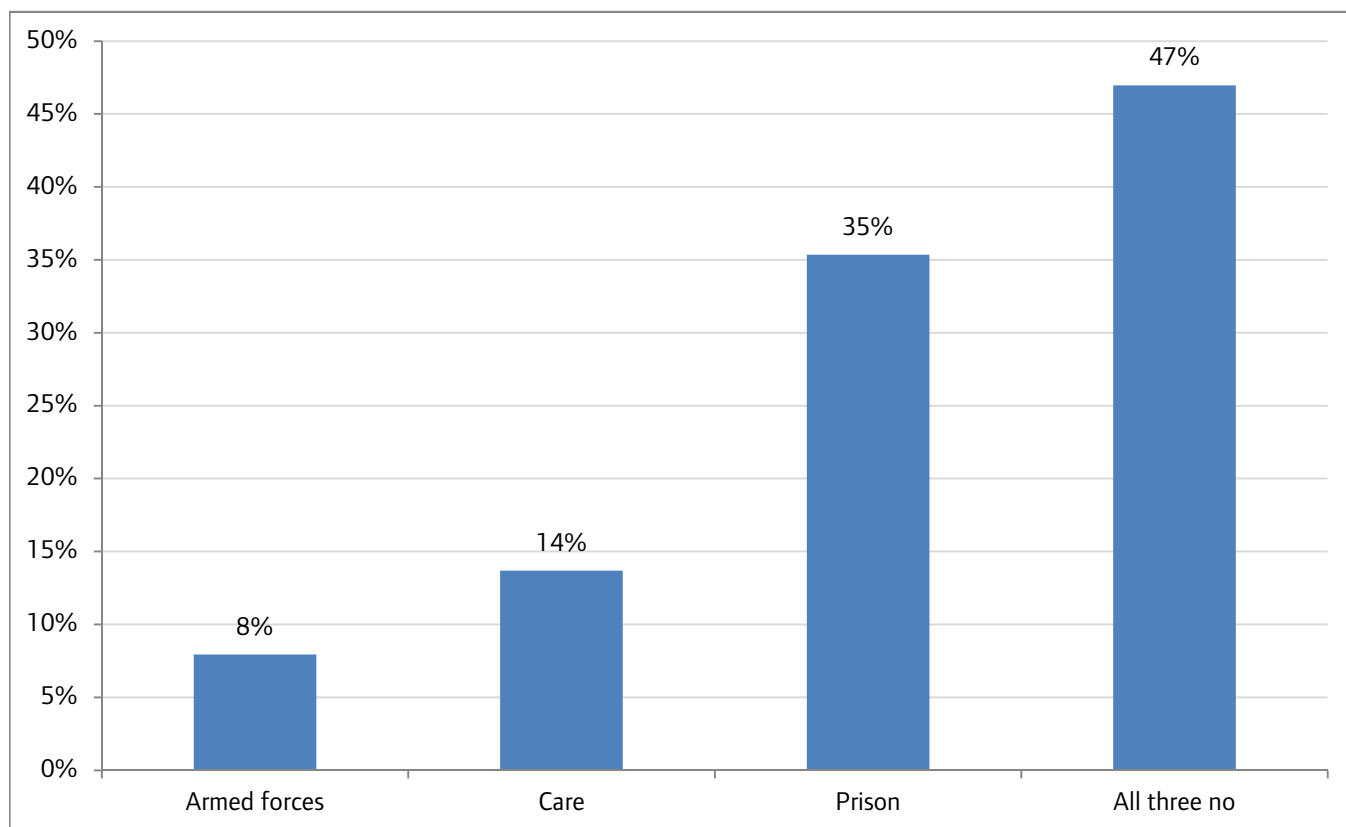
Base: 1661. Note that the base figure for this chart excludes people for whom none of the three support needs were known or assessed (1106).

Support Needs	No.	%
Alcohol only	176	11%
Drugs only	82	5%
Mental health only	308	19%
Alcohol and drugs	85	5%
Alcohol and mental health	148	9%
Drugs and mental health	121	7%
Alcohol, drugs and mental health	204	12%
All three no	409	25%
All three no, not known or not assessed	128	8%
All three not known or not assessed	1106	
Total (excl. not assessed)	1661	100%
Total (incl. not assessed)	2767	

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

4.7 Institutional & armed forces history

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



Base: 1601. Note that the base figure for this chart excludes people for whom none of the three institutional histories were recorded (1166).

Nationality of rough sleepers with experience of armed forces:

Nationality	No.	%
UK	33	2%
Non-UK	94	6%
Total with armed forces experience	127	8%
Base (total assessed)	1601	

127 people seen rough sleeping in the borough in 2016/17 had experience of serving in the armed forces, of whom 33 were UK nationals. 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.

5. HELPING PEOPLE OFF THE STREETS

5.1 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 2016/17, 268 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	2015/16		2016/17	
	No. events	%	No. events	%
Temporary accommodation				
Assessment centre	0	0.0%	3	0.9%
Bed & breakfast	11	3.2%	32	9.1%
Clinic/Detox/Rehab	5	1.5%	2	0.6%
Friends & family	6	1.7%	2	0.6%
Hostel	222	64.7%	171	48.9%
Local authority temporary accommodation	16	4.7%	15	4.3%
Nightstop	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Second-stage accommodation	3	0.9%	3	0.9%
Other temporary accommodation	20	5.8%	42	12.0%
<i>Temporary accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>283</i>	<i>82.5%</i>	<i>270</i>	<i>77.1%</i>
Long term accommodation				
Care home	0	0.0%	1	0.3%
Clearing House/RSI	4	1.2%	11	3.1%
Local authority tenancy (general needs)	2	0.6%	1	0.3%
Private rented sector - independent	28	8.2%	35	10.0%
Private rented sector - with some floating support	6	1.7%	6	1.7%
RSL tenancy (general needs)	0	0.0%	1	0.3%
Sheltered housing	1	0.3%	3	0.9%
St Mungo's complex needs	4	1.2%	1	0.3%
St Mungo's semi-independent	5	1.5%	8	2.3%
Supported housing	5	1.5%	9	2.6%
Tied accommodation	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other long-term accommodation	5	1.5%	4	1.1%
<i>Long term accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>17.5%</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>22.9%</i>
Total	343	100.0%	350	100.0%

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

5.2 NSNO attendance

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

	2015/16	2016/17
NSNO	499	302

5.3 Reconnection outcomes

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

Outreach 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.

Reconnection reason	2015/16		2016/17	
	No.	%	No.	%
Return to home area	149	75%	132	69%
Seeking work	15	8%	22	12%
Move to area for friends/family	87	44%	74	39%
Move to area with appropriate services	105	53%	113	59%
Reconnections total*	200		191	

Reconnection destination	No.	%	No.	%
UK - London	46	23%	49	26%
UK - outside London	96	48%	69	36%
Central and Eastern Europe	34	17%	39	21%
Other Europe	21	11%	31	16%
Rest of the world	3	2%	2	1%
<i>Not known</i>	<i>0</i>		<i>1</i>	
Reconnections total (excl. destination not known)	200	100%	190	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.

179 people seen rough sleeping in 2016/17 also had a confirmed reconnection recorded by services in the borough during the period.

38% of reconnections this year were to destinations outside the UK. 21% of reconnections were to Central and Eastern European countries.

6. TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION

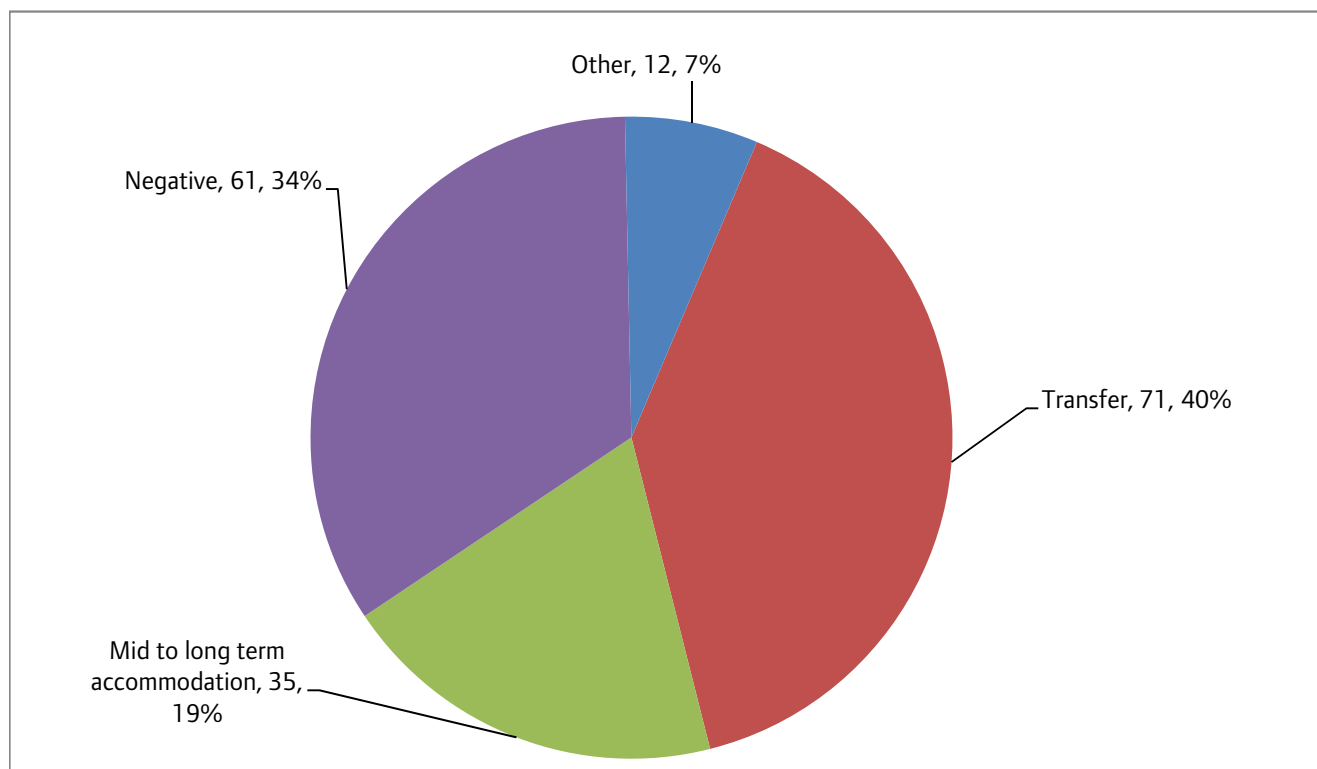
Arrivals and departures at hostels, assessment centres and second-stage accommodation based in the borough. All people counted in this section had previously been seen rough sleeping, but not necessarily during 2016/17.

6.1 Arrivals

A total of 166 individuals arrived at temporary accommodation during the period.

6.2 Departures: Destination on departure

A total of 168 individuals departed from temporary accommodation during the period.



Base: 179

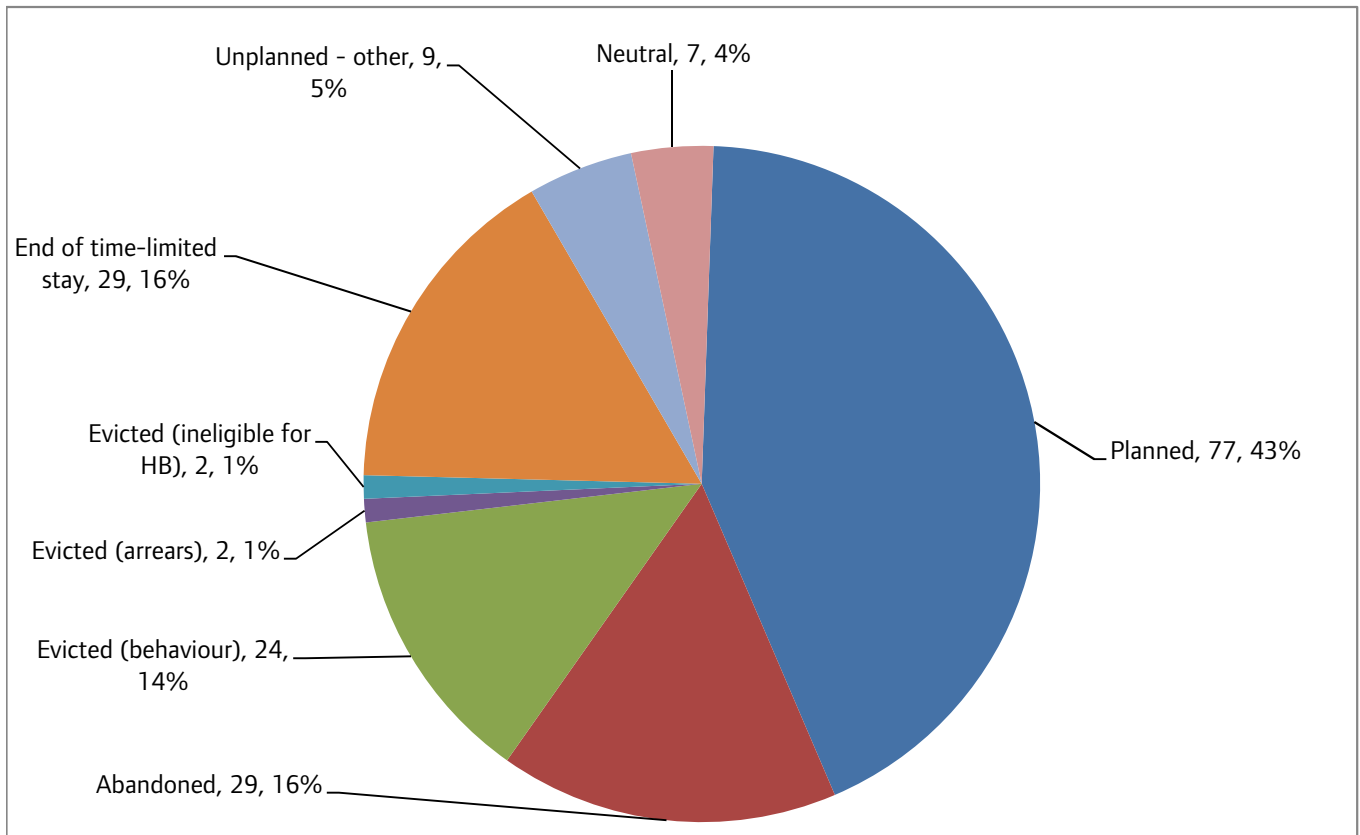
Destination on departure	Destination category	Chart colour
Assessment centre, Bed & breakfast, Detox clinic, Hospital - not long term/acute care, Hostel - another organisation, Hostel - within the organisation, NASS accommodation, Night shelter, NSNO assessment hub, NSNO staging post, Psychiatric hospital, 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	1	0.6%
Bed & breakfast	0	0.0%
Detox clinic	1	0.6%
Hospital - not long term/acute care	0	0.0%
Hostel - another organisation	57	31.8%
Hostel - within the organisation	6	3.4%
NASS accommodation	0	0.0%
Night shelter	3	1.7%
NSNO assessment hub	0	0.0%
NSNO staging post	0	0.0%
Psychiatric hospital	1	0.6%
Rehab clinic	2	1.1%
Temporary accommodation (LA)	0	0.0%
<i>Transfer subtotal</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>39.7%</i>
Mid to long term accommodation		
Accommodation where client is owner	0	0.0%
Care home	0	0.0%
Clearing House/RSI	9	5.0%
Hospital - long term	1	0.6%
LA tenancy (general needs)	1	0.6%
Long stay hospice	0	0.0%
Private rented sector - independent	2	1.1%
Private rented sector - with some floating support	1	0.6%
Returned to home country (EEA)	3	1.7%
Returned to home country (non EEA)	2	1.1%
RSL tenancy (general needs)	0	0.0%
Sheltered housing	1	0.6%
Supported housing	15	8.4%
Tied accommodation with work	0	0.0%
<i>Mid to long term accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>19.6%</i>
Negative		
Committed suicide	0	0.0%
Not known	23	12.8%
Sleeping rough/Returned to streets	29	16.2%
Taken into custody	9	5.0%
<i>Negative subtotal</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>34.1%</i>
Other		
Died	7	3.9%
Previous home	0	0.0%
Staying with family	3	1.7%
Staying with friends	2	1.1%
<i>Other subtotal</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>6.7%</i>
Total	179	100.0%

6.3 Departures: Reason for leaving

Temporary accommodation departures by reason for leaving.



Base: 179

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.

