

CHAIN ANNUAL REPORT

WESTMINSTER

APRIL 2023 - MARCH 2024

SUPPORTED BY
MAYOR OF LONDON



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1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents information about people seen rough sleeping by outreach teams in Westminster between April 2023 and March 2024. 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 represents the UK's most detailed and comprehensive source of information about rough sleeping, and is commissioned and funded by the Greater London Authority (GLA). The system is managed by Homeless Link.

The data on which this report is based is also available in an accessible aggregated tabular format in a separate CHAIN Annual Data Tables file, which can be downloaded from the GLA Datastore at <http://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/chain-reports>. A suite of interactive charts and maps based on the data can be accessed via the CHAIN Annual Data Visualisations Tool at <https://bit.ly/chain-annual-vis-tool>.

Changes to CHAIN annual report content for 2023/24

Previous editions of this report may have included a section on arrivals and departures at temporary accommodation managed by homelessness support providers (primarily hostels and assessment centres). We have discontinued this section as the number of accommodation services inputting information to CHAIN has declined over recent years, meaning the dataset in this area is incomplete and could be misleading. Data on usage of and outcomes from accommodation services may be available from individual support provider organisations.

We have also discontinued the previously published section on reconnection outcomes achieved with rough sleepers. This is partly because fewer services are focusing on facilitating reconnections abroad than in former years, and partly because there are significant variations across the sector in the understanding of what constitutes a reconnection, meaning it has been difficult to ensure a consistent and reliable dataset in this area.

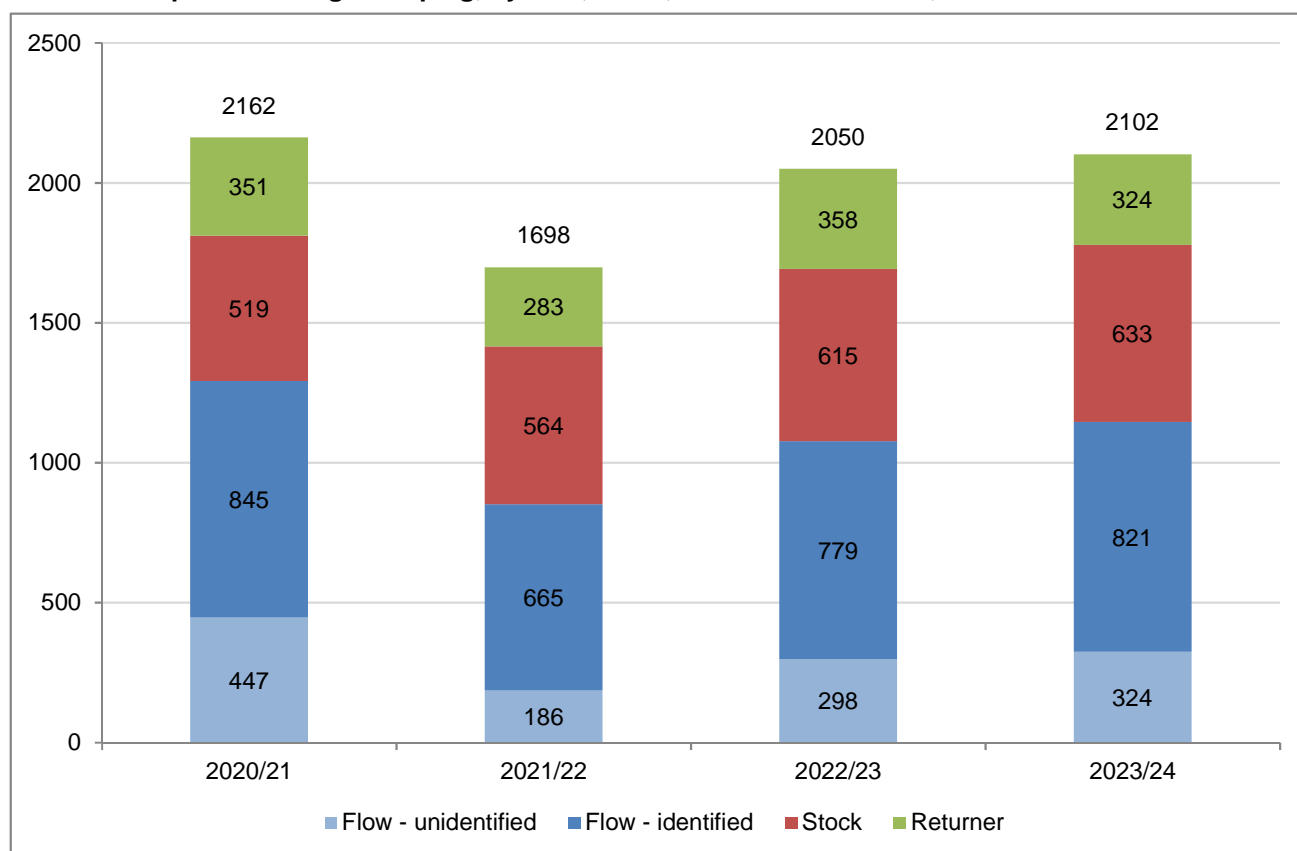
Percentage figures in this report

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 or commentary.

2. ROUGH SLEEPER POPULATION ANALYSIS

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

Chart 1: People seen rough sleeping, by flow, stock, returner breakdown, 2020/21 - 2023/24



2020/21 base: 2162

2021/22 base: 1698

2022/23 base: 2050

2023/24 base: 2102

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:

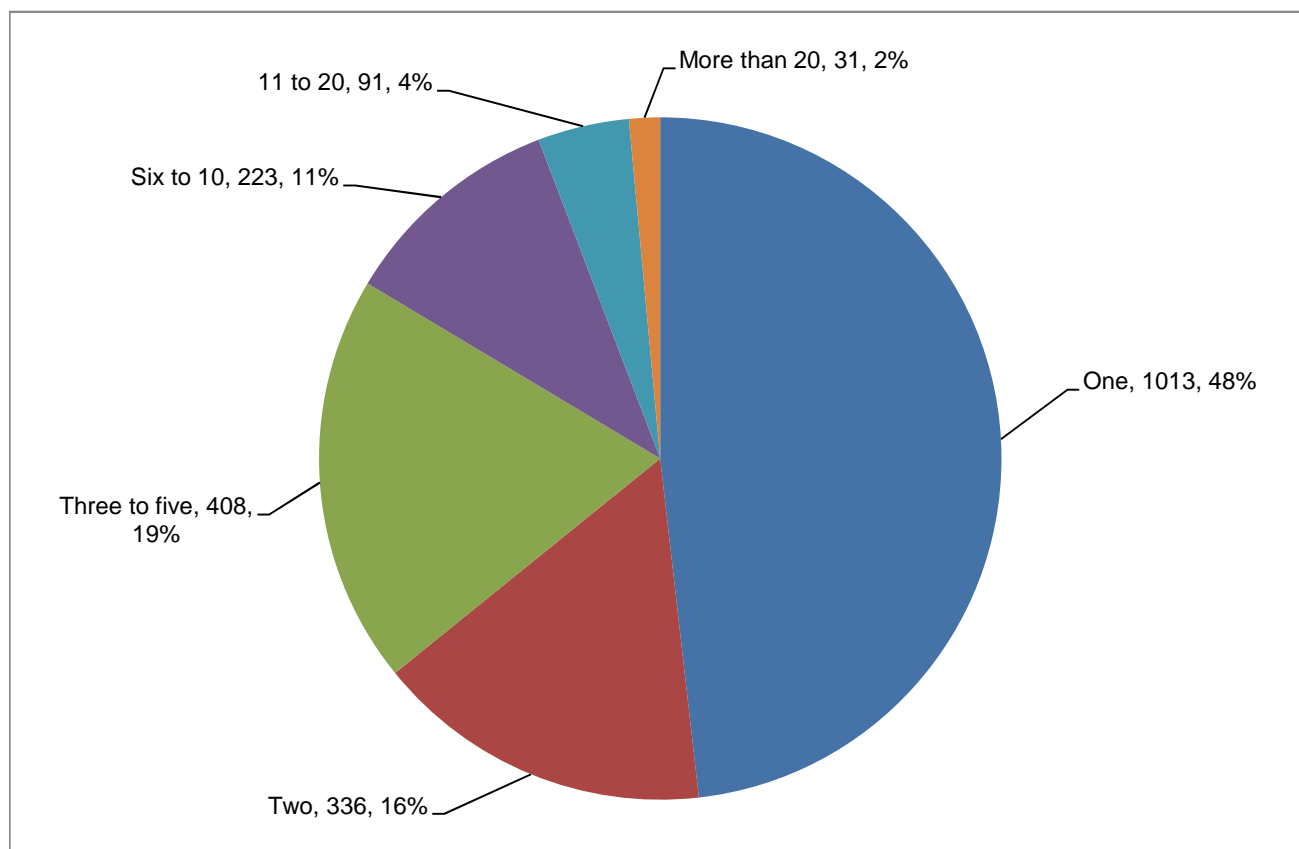
Category	Description
Flow	<p>People who had never been seen rough sleeping prior to 2023/24 (i.e. new rough sleepers). Those within this category are further subdivided as follows:</p> <p>Unidentified - those new rough sleepers recorded without a name, and with only one contact.</p> <p>Identified - those new rough sleepers recorded with a name, and/or with more than one contact.</p>
Stock	People who were also seen rough sleeping in 2022/23 (i.e. those seen across a minimum of two consecutive years).
Returner	People who were first seen rough sleeping prior to 2022/23, but were not seen during 2022/23 (i.e. those who have had a gap in their rough sleeping histories).

2,102 people were seen rough sleeping in the borough in 2023/24. This represents a 3% increase when compared to 2022/23.

54% of people seen rough sleeping in the borough during the year were new rough sleepers (flow), while 30% fell into the stock category, and 15% were returners.

2.2 Number of times seen rough sleeping

Chart 2: People seen rough sleeping in 2023/24, by number of times seen rough sleeping



Base: 2102 people seen rough sleeping during the period.

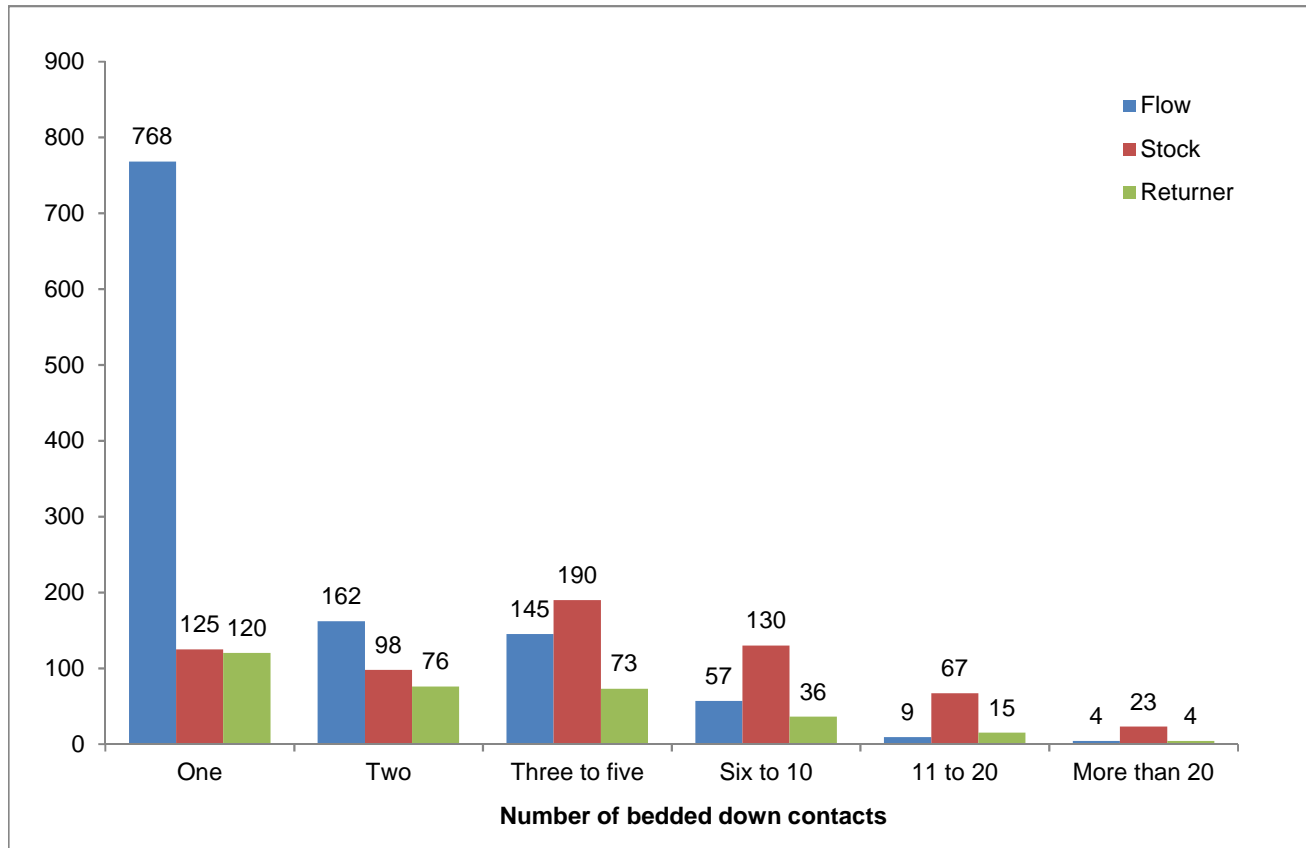
1,013 (48%) people were seen rough sleeping only once in 2023/24, this compares to 945 (46%) seen rough sleeping only once in 2022/23.

67% of people seen rough sleeping in the borough during 2023/24 who were new to the streets were seen rough sleeping just once.

Outreach resources vary across boroughs, but even in places with extensive outreach coverage there may not be a shift every night. This will affect the frequency with which people may be recorded rough sleeping.

2.3 Rough sleeping volume: Flow, stock, returner model

Chart 3: People seen rough sleeping in 2023/24, by flow, stock, returner model, and number of times seen rough sleeping



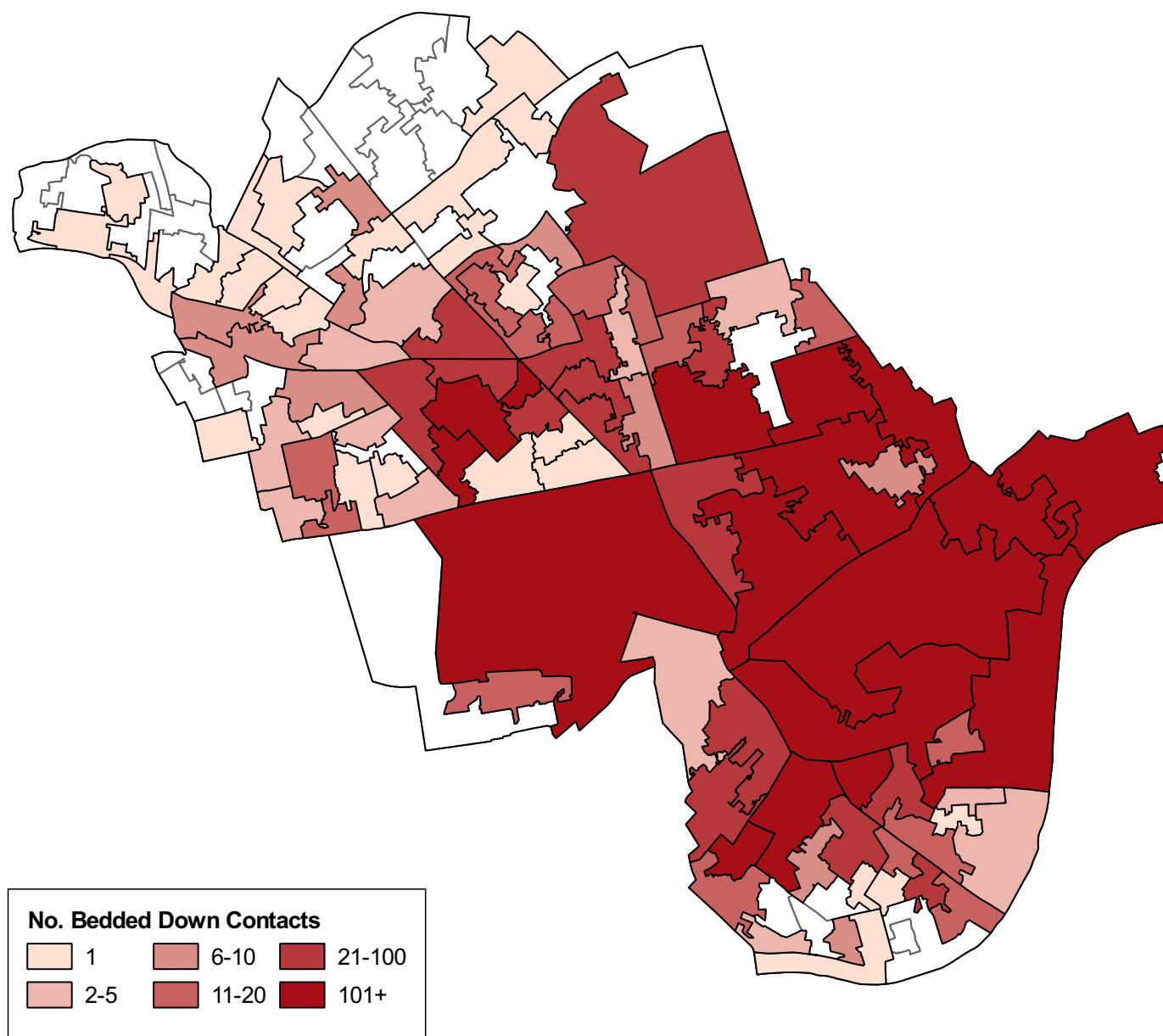
Base (Flow): 1145
 Base (Stock): 633
 Base (Returner): 324

3. SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

3.1 Bedded down street contacts by area: Map

It is important to note that this map represents volume of contacts rather than individuals, and some people may have been seen on multiple occasions within a given area.

Map 1: Number of bedded down street contacts recorded in each Lower Super Output Area in the borough during 2023/24



4. HISTORY PRIOR TO ROUGH SLEEPING

This section of the report presents information about people's circumstances prior to the start of a rough sleeping episode in 2023/24. This includes information about what type of accommodation people had been staying in, the type of departure from that accommodation, and the main underlying cause of the departure. The information is collected for people who were seen rough sleeping for the first time in London during the period, as well as for those who had returned to rough sleeping after a period away. Recording of this information changed fairly significantly midway through 2022/23, so it is not possible to compare data from 2023/24 to a full dataset from the previous year.

In this section, 'last settled base' refers to the last accommodation of a settled nature in which the individual lived. It may be that an individual could also have stayed at some other accommodation in an unsettled situation since leaving their last settled base. If the person was living in private accommodation of some form (e.g. private rented, council tenancy, housing association, owner occupied), and they were a sole or joint legal tenant or owner of the property, their last settled base would be recorded using the option that describes the type of accommodation (e.g. 'private rented accommodation'). If they were staying with someone who was a sole or joint legal tenant or owner of the property, but they themselves were not a sole or joint legal tenant or owner of the property, then they would be recorded as 'living with family/friends/partner'.

4.1 History prior to rough sleeping: New rough sleepers

This section of the report presents information about history prior to rough sleeping, for people who had either never been seen rough sleeping in London previously, or whose last rough sleeping contact was over five years (60 months) earlier than their first contact in the report period. It should be noted that the definition of 'new rough sleeper' used for this information is different to the definition of 'flow' used in the 'flow, stock, returner' model referenced elsewhere in this report, and therefore the bases will not be the same.

An individual included in this section could potentially also be included in the figures for returning rough sleepers presented in section 4.2, if they were first seen in the year as a new rough sleeper, had a period of at least 180 days of not being seen, and were then seen again.

Table 1: New rough sleepers in 2023/24, by last settled base

Last settled base in the UK	No.	%
Long-term accommodation		
Living with family/friends/partner	94	15.6%
Private rented accommodation	118	19.6%
Council tenancy (local authority accommodation)	27	4.5%
Housing association/RSL accommodation	7	1.2%
Sheltered housing/registered care accommodation	4	0.7%
Employment-related accommodation (except armed forces)	3	0.5%
Owner occupied accommodation	3	0.5%
<i>Long-term accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>256</i>	<i>42.5%</i>
Short or medium-term accommodation		
Hostel or other supported accommodation	19	3.2%
Temporary accommodation (local authority)	13	2.2%
B&B (not local authority TA)	2	0.3%
Winter/night shelter	0	0.0%
Clinic/Detox/Rehab	0	0.0%
Squat	1	0.2%
<i>Short or medium-term accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>5.8%</i>
Institutional & armed forces accommodation		
Asylum support accommodation (NASS/other)	173	28.7%
Care (local authority youth care)	2	0.3%
Hospital	0	0.0%
Prison	10	1.7%
Probation accommodation	0	0.0%
Armed forces accommodation	0	0.0%
<i>Institutional & armed forces accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>185</i>	<i>30.7%</i>
No settled base since arriving in UK	86	14.3%
Other	14	2.3%
Not known	26	4.3%
Not recorded	654	
Total (excl. not recorded)	602	100.0%
Total (incl. not recorded)	1256	

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

Table 2: New rough sleepers in 2023/24, by type of departure from last settled base, and underlying cause of departure

Cause of departure from last settled base in the UK	Type of departure from last settled base in the UK								Cause of departure total (no.)	Cause of departure total (%)
	Asked to leave by person they were staying with	Evicted	Left of own accord	End of time-limited stay	No departure - still has the accommodation	Other	No settled base since arriving in UK	Not known		
Arrears/debts - change in rent/mortgage	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	1	8	1.3%
Arrears/debts - issues with benefits	0	6	1	0	0	2	0	1	10	1.7%
Arrears/debts - living costs	4	5	3	0	0	1	0	0	13	2.2%
Arrears/debts - loss of employment	1	12	6	0	0	4	0	2	25	4.2%
Arrears/debts - other	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	6	1.0%
End of tenancy agreement	0	11	2	0	0	2	0	0	15	2.5%
Illegal eviction	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	7	1.2%
Given non-priority decision	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Relationship breakdown	25	0	14	0	0	7	0	0	46	7.6%
Death of relative/friend	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	5	0.8%
Domestic violence - victim	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	1.2%
Harassment/abuse/violence - victim	0	0	20	0	0	4	0	1	25	4.2%
Unmanaged support need	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	8	1.3%
Housing conditions	1	0	12	0	0	1	0	0	14	2.3%
Relocated to be nearer family/friends/community	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	1.0%
Relocated seeking work	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	1.2%
Transient/travelling around	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0.3%
Anti-social behaviour - perpetrator	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1.0%
Domestic violence - perpetrator	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Taken into custody	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.2%
End of time-limited stay	0	0	0	13	0	1	0	0	14	2.3%
End of asylum accommodation - positive Home Office decision	0	0	0	148	0	8	0	0	156	25.9%
End of asylum accommodation - negative Home Office decision	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.3%
End of asylum accommodation - withdrawal of application	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
No departure - still has the accommodation	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	1.7%
Other	16	17	22	0	0	14	0	1	70	11.6%
No settled base since arriving in UK	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	0	86	14.3%
Not known	6	8	1	2	0	0	0	35	52	8.6%
Type of departure total (no.)	54	80	110	165	10	56	86	41	602	100.0%
Type of departure total (%)	9.0%	13.3%	18.3%	27.4%	1.7%	9.3%	14.3%	6.8%	100.0%	

Base: 602 new rough sleepers for whom information about their last settled base was recorded. This excludes 654 new rough sleepers for whom no information was recorded.

4.2 History prior to rough sleeping: Returning rough sleepers

This section of the report presents information about history prior to rough sleeping, for people who had returned to rough sleeping after at least 180 days since their previous rough sleeping contact. It should be noted that the definition of 'returning to rough sleeping' used for this information is different to the definition of 'returner' used in the flow, stock, returner model referenced elsewhere in this report, and therefore the bases will not be the same.

An individual included in this section could potentially also be included in the figures for new rough sleepers presented in section 4.1, if they were first seen in the year as a new rough sleeper, had a period of at least 180 days of not being seen, and were then seen again. It is also possible that an individual could have been recorded as returning to rough sleeping more than once during the year. In cases where this has occurred, only the information relating to the individual's most recent return is included in these figures.

Table 3: Returning rough sleepers in 2023/24, by last settled base

Last settled base in the UK	No.	%
Long-term accommodation		
Living with family/friends/partner	16	6.8%
Private rented accommodation	41	17.3%
Council tenancy (local authority accommodation)	6	2.5%
Housing association/RSL accommodation	11	4.6%
Sheltered housing/registered care accommodation	3	1.3%
Employment-related accommodation (except armed forces)	1	0.4%
Owner occupied accommodation	0	0.0%
<i>Long-term accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>32.9%</i>
Short or medium-term accommodation		
Hostel or other supported accommodation	40	16.9%
Temporary accommodation (local authority)	8	3.4%
B&B (not local authority TA)	4	1.7%
Winter/night shelter	10	4.2%
Clinic/Detox/Rehab	2	0.8%
Squat	0	0.0%
<i>Short or medium-term accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>27.0%</i>
Institutional & armed forces accommodation		
Asylum support accommodation (NASS/other)	4	1.7%
Care (local authority youth care)	0	0.0%
Hospital	4	1.7%
Prison	16	6.8%
Probation accommodation	1	0.4%
Armed forces accommodation	0	0.0%
<i>Institutional & armed forces accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>10.5%</i>
No settled base since arriving in UK	44	18.6%
Other	6	2.5%
Not known	20	8.4%
Not recorded	336	
Total (excl. not recorded)	237	100.0%
Total (incl. not recorded)	573	

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

Table 4: Returning rough sleepers in 2023/24, by type of departure from last settled base, and underlying cause of departure

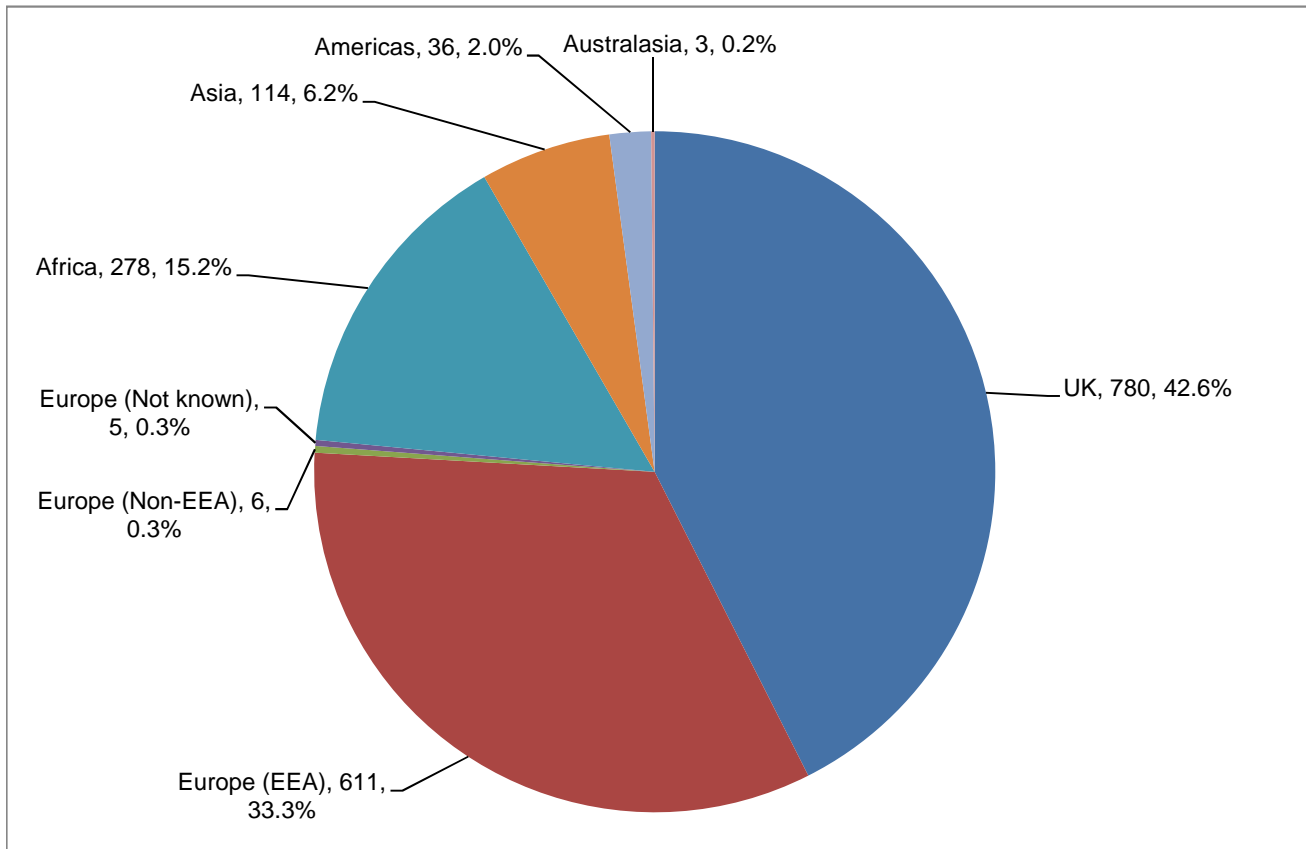
Cause of departure from last settled base in the UK	Type of departure from last settled base in the UK								Cause of departure total (no.)	Cause of departure total (%)
	Asked to leave by person they were staying with	Evicted	Left of own accord	End of time-limited stay	No departure - still has the accommodation	Other	No settled base since arriving in UK	Not known		
Arrears/debts - change in rent/mortgage	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.8%
Arrears/debts - issues with benefits	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1.3%
Arrears/debts - living costs	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	1.7%
Arrears/debts - loss of employment	0	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	7	3.0%
Arrears/debts - other	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	1.3%
End of tenancy agreement	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	6	2.5%
Illegal eviction	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.8%
Given non-priority decision	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.4%
Relationship breakdown	4	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	10	4.2%
Death of relative/friend	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.4%
Domestic violence - victim	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	1.7%
Harassment/abuse/violence - victim	0	0	8	0	0	2	0	0	10	4.2%
Unmanaged support need	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	1.7%
Housing conditions	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	1.7%
Relocated to be nearer family/friends/community	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	1.3%
Relocated seeking work	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.4%
Transient/travelling around	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	1.3%
Anti-social behaviour - perpetrator	0	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	11	4.6%
Domestic violence - perpetrator	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.4%
Taken into custody	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0.8%
End of time-limited stay	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	25	10.5%
End of asylum accommodation - positive Home Office decision	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.4%
End of asylum accommodation - negative Home Office decision	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.8%
End of asylum accommodation - withdrawal of application	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
No departure - still has the accommodation	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	16	6.8%
Other	2	11	10	0	0	3	0	2	28	11.8%
No settled base since arriving in UK	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	44	18.6%
Not known	1	4	10	0	0	0	0	24	39	16.5%
Type of departure total (no.)	8	44	57	28	16	13	44	27	237	100.0%
Type of departure total (%)	3.4%	18.6%	24.1%	11.8%	6.8%	5.5%	18.6%	11.4%	100.0%	

Base: 237 returning rough sleepers for whom information about their last settled base was recorded. This excludes 336 returning rough sleepers for whom no information was recorded.

5. DEMOGRAPHICS & SUPPORT NEEDS

5.1 Nationality: Overall composition

Chart 4: People seen rough sleeping in 2023/24, by nationality



Base: 1833 people seen rough sleeping during the period whose nationality was known. This excludes 269 people whose nationality was not known.

5.2 Nationality: Flow, stock, returner model

Table 5: Nationality of people seen rough sleeping during 2023/24, by flow, stock, returner breakdown

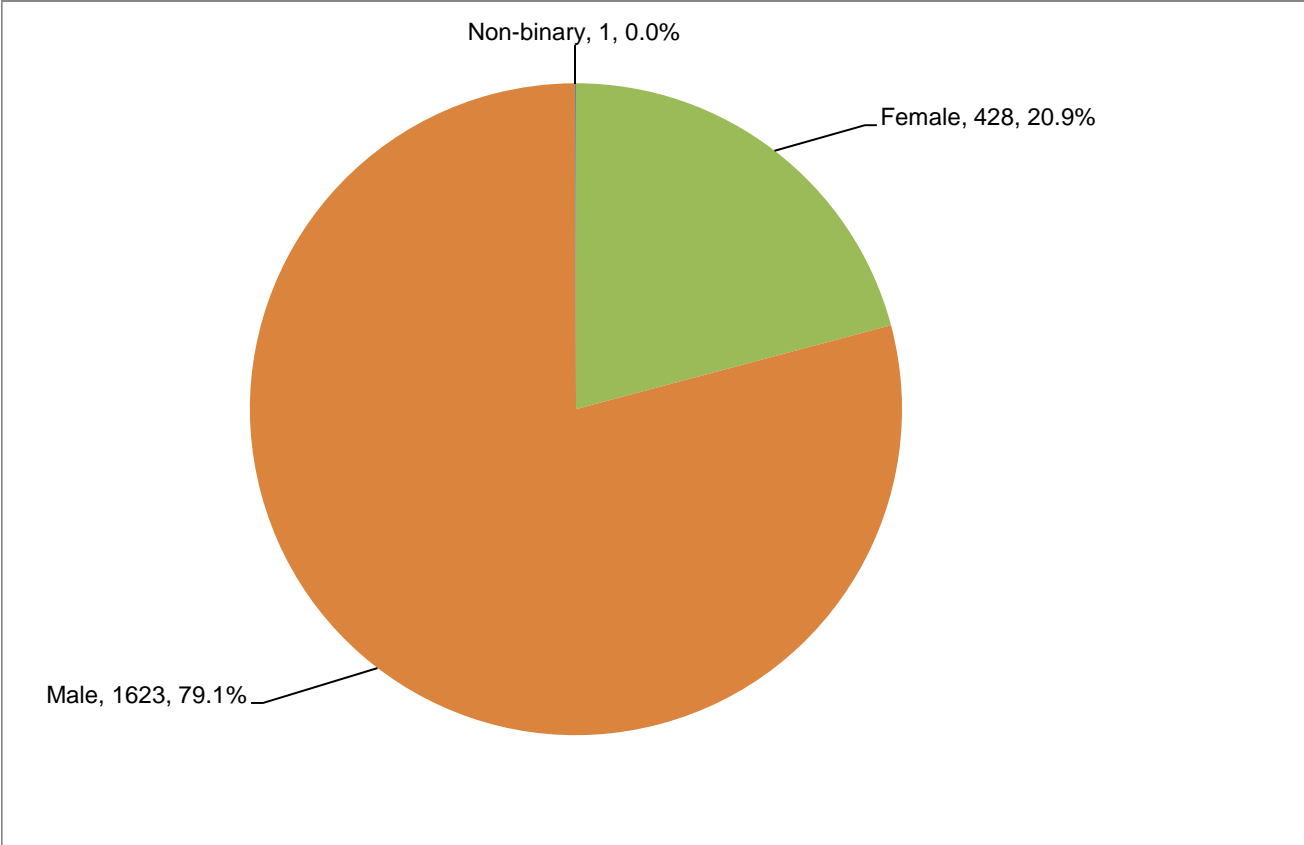
	Flow	Stock	Returner	Total	
Nationality	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
UK	329	279	172	780	42.6%
Romania	122	181	68	371	20.2%
Poland	24	29	8	61	3.3%
Lithuania	6	13	7	26	1.4%
Ireland (Republic of)	12	11	8	31	1.7%
Portugal	2	6	5	13	0.7%
Italy	6	7	7	20	1.1%
Bulgaria	3	7	3	13	0.7%
Spain	7	5	1	13	0.7%
France	7	1	3	11	0.6%
Latvia	4	3	2	9	0.5%
Other European (EEA) countries	21	14	8	43	2.3%
Europe (EEA)	214	277	120	611	33.3%
Europe (Non-EEA)	4	1	1	6	0.3%
Europe (Not known)	5	0	0	5	0.3%
Eritrea	97	8	4	109	5.9%
Sudan	60	5	3	68	3.7%
Nigeria	10	1	1	12	0.7%
Ethiopia	17	2	1	20	1.1%
Somalia	5	1	1	7	0.4%
Other African countries	40	13	9	62	3.4%
Africa	229	30	19	278	15.2%
India	7	3	0	10	0.5%
Afghanistan	5	0	0	5	0.3%
Iran	13	7	2	22	1.2%
Syrian Arab Republic	15	1	0	16	0.9%
Pakistan	1	0	0	1	0.1%
Other Asian countries	38	16	6	60	3.3%
Asia	79	27	8	114	6.2%
Americas	29	4	3	36	2.0%
Australasia	2	1	0	3	0.2%
Not known	254	14	1	269	
Total (excl. not known)	891	619	323	1833	100.0%
Total (incl. not known)	1145	633	324	2102	

Total excluding not known is used as base for percentages.

Please see section 2.1 for an explanation of the flow, stock, returner model.

5.3 Gender

Chart 5: People seen rough sleeping in 2023/24, by gender



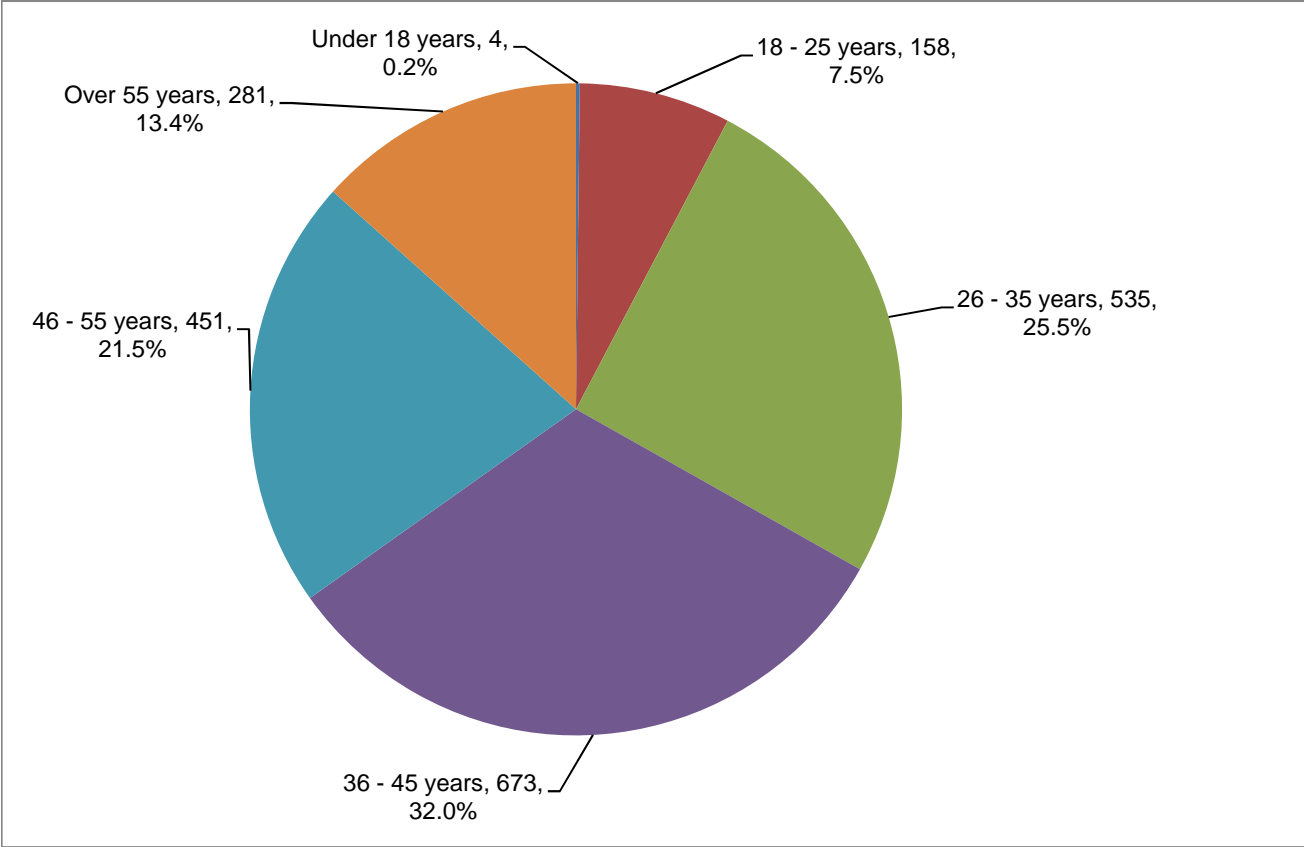
Base: 2052 people seen rough sleeping during the period whose gender was known. This excludes 50 people whose gender was not known.

Table 6: People seen rough sleeping in 2023/24, by gender

Gender	No.	%
Female	428	20.9%
Male	1623	79.1%
Non-binary	1	0.0%
Not known	50	
Total (excl. not known)	2052	100.0%
Total (incl. not known)	2102	

5.4 Age

Chart 6: People seen rough sleeping in 2023/24, by age



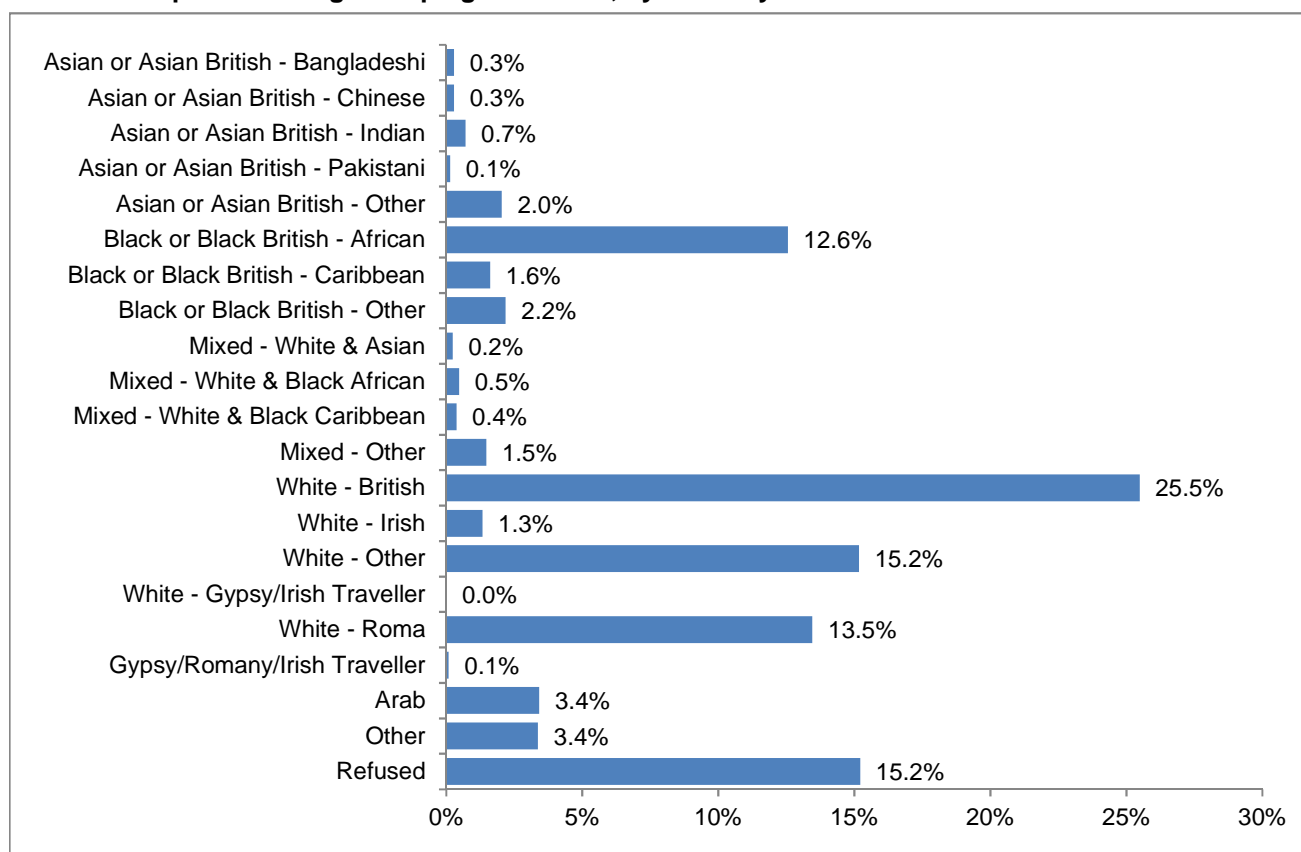
Base: 2102 people seen rough sleeping during the period.

Table 7: People seen rough sleeping in 2023/24, by age

Age	No.	%
Under 18 years	4	0.2%
18 - 25 years	158	7.5%
26 - 35 years	535	25.5%
36 - 45 years	673	32.0%
46 - 55 years	451	21.5%
Over 55 years	281	13.4%
Total	2102	100.0%

5.5 Ethnicity

Chart 7: People seen rough sleeping in 2023/24, by ethnicity



Base: 2102 people seen rough sleeping during the period.

The previously employed category of 'Gypsy/Romany/Irish Traveller' was replaced in 2021 with separate categories for 'White - Gypsy/Irish Traveller' and 'White - Roma' in order to bring CHAIN recording into line with Office for National Statistics usage. Some people seen rough sleeping during the period have not had their ethnicity information updated to reflect these new categories, so the original category is also included in the chart.

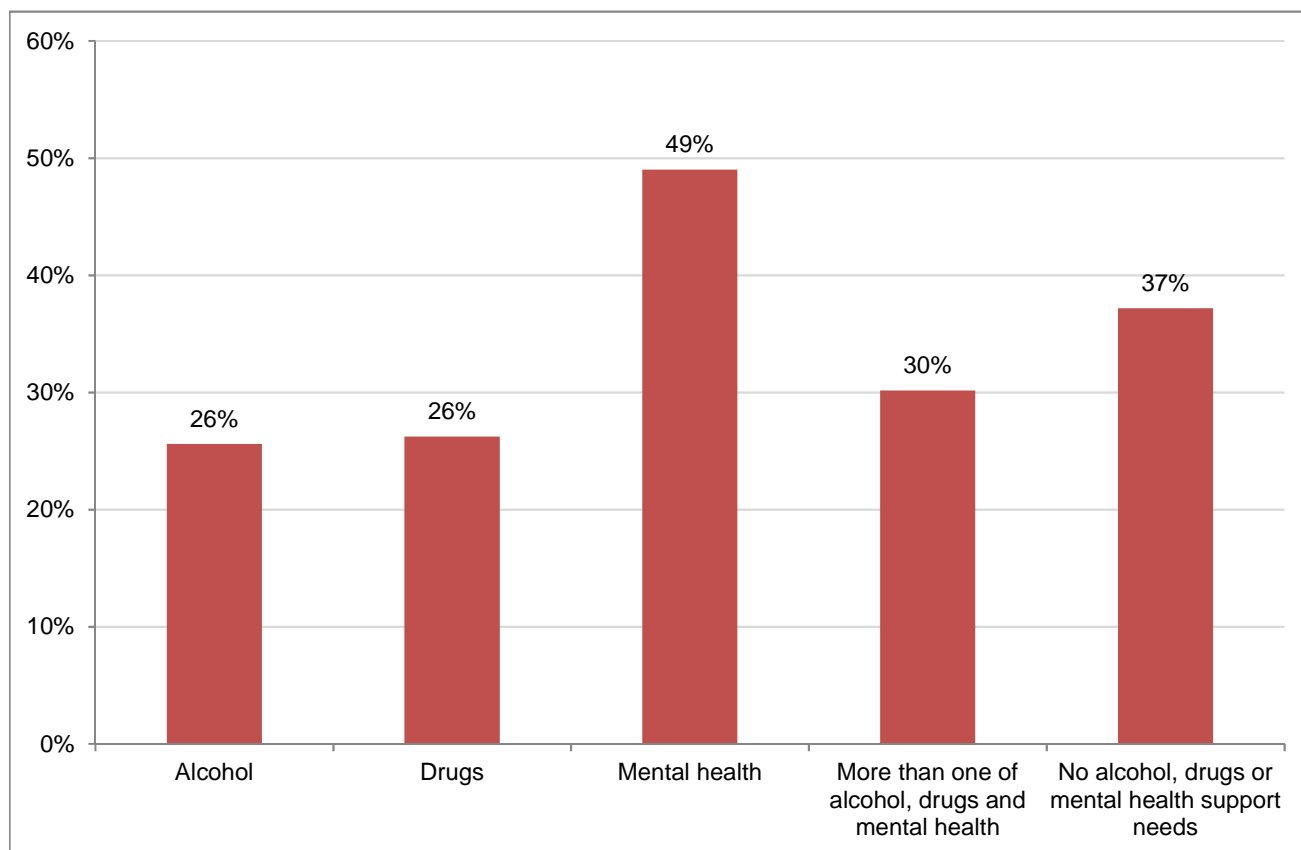
Table 8: People seen rough sleeping in 2023/24, by ethnicity

Ethnicity	No.	%
Asian (incl. Chinese)	73	3.5%
Black	344	16.4%
Mixed	54	2.6%
White (incl. Gypsy/Irish Traveller/Roma)	1168	55.6%
Arab/Other	143	6.8%
Missing/Refused	320	15.2%
Total	2102	100.0%

5.6 Support needs

Support needs data in CHAIN is derived from assessments made by support workers in the homelessness sector. It is important to note that 32% of people seen rough sleeping in the borough in 2023/24 did not have a support needs assessment recorded.

Chart 8: People seen rough sleeping in 2023/24, by support needs



Base: 1426 people seen rough sleeping during the period who were assessed for at least one of the three support needs. This excludes 676 people for whom none of the three needs were assessed.

Table 9: People seen rough sleeping in 2023/24, by support needs

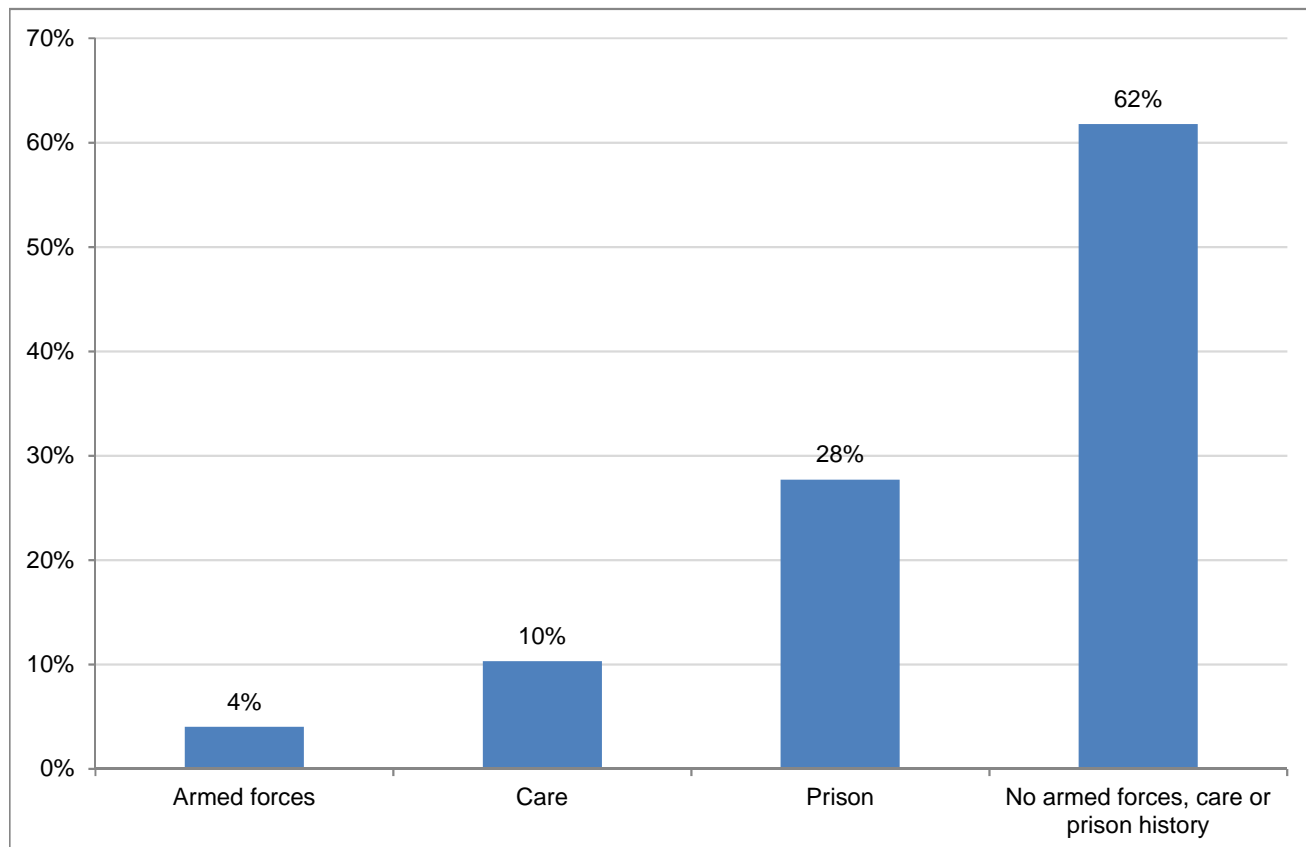
Support need	No.	%
Alcohol	365	25.6%
Drugs	374	26.2%
Mental health	699	49.0%
More than one of alcohol, drugs and mental health	430	30.2%
No alcohol, drugs or mental health support needs	530	37.2%
Total (excl. not assessed)	1426	
Total (incl. not assessed)	2102	

Base for percentages is people seen rough sleeping during the period who were assessed for at least one of the three support needs.

5.7 Institutional & armed forces history

The chart below indicates the proportions of people seen rough sleeping in the borough during the year who had experience of spending time in prison or in local authority care as a young person, or of serving in the armed forces. This information indicates whether individuals have ever spent time in one of these settings, and does not necessarily imply that this was recent. It can include time spent in one of these settings in any country, and does not necessarily imply that it was in the UK. Information on people who have recently left an institutional or armed forces setting in the UK can be found in sections 4.1 and 4.2 of this report.

Chart 9: People seen rough sleeping in 2023/24, by institutional and armed forces history



Base: 1397 people seen rough sleeping during the period who were assessed for at least one of the three support needs. This excludes 705 people for whom none of the three needs were assessed.

Table 10: People seen rough sleeping in 2023/24, by institutional and armed forces history

Type of history	No.	%
Armed forces	56	4.0%
Armed forces - UK nationals	25	1.8%
Care	144	10.3%
Prison	387	27.7%
No armed forces, care or prison history	863	61.8%
Total (excl. not assessed)	1397	
Total (incl. not assessed)	2102	

Base for percentages is people seen rough sleeping during the period who were assessed for at least one of the three histories.

6. HELPING PEOPLE OFF THE STREETS

6.1 Accommodation outcomes

In 2023/24, 633 people who had been seen rough sleeping during the year had bookings into accommodation recorded on CHAIN by services in the borough.

Table 11: Accommodation outcomes achieved with people seen rough sleeping in 2023/24, compared to outcomes achieved in 2022/23

Accommodation type	2022/23		2023/24	
	No. events	%	No. events	%
Hubs, shelters and emergency accommodation				
COVID-19 Emergency Accommodation (Local)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hub	13	1.0%	7	0.7%
Nightstop	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
SWEP (Local)	207	16.2%	178	16.8%
SWEP (Pan-London)	23	1.8%	4	0.4%
Winter/Night Shelter	222	17.4%	281	26.5%
<i>Hubs, shelters and emergency accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>465</i>	<i>36.4%</i>	<i>471</i>	<i>44.4%</i>
Temporary accommodation				
Assessment centre	299	23.4%	251	23.7%
Bed & breakfast	193	15.1%	87	8.2%
Clinic/Detox/Rehab	3	0.2%	0	0.0%
Friends & family	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hostel	140	11.0%	75	7.1%
Local authority temporary accommodation	55	4.3%	35	3.3%
Staging post	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
Other temporary accommodation	67	5.3%	117	11.0%
<i>Temporary accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>758</i>	<i>59.4%</i>	<i>565</i>	<i>53.3%</i>
Long-term accommodation				
Care home	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clearing House/RSI	8	0.6%	2	0.2%
Local authority tenancy (general needs)	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
Private rented sector - independent	13	1.0%	9	0.8%
Private rented sector - with some floating support	10	0.8%	5	0.5%
RSL tenancy (general needs)	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
Sheltered housing	2	0.2%	0	0.0%
Supported housing	7	0.5%	5	0.5%
Tied accommodation	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other long-term accommodation	11	0.9%	3	0.3%
<i>Long-term accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>4.2%</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>2.3%</i>
Total	1276	100.0%	1060	100.0%

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

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Glossary of acronyms and terms 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 Homeless Link.

DELTA

Online system developed by the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities to streamline its processes and systems for collecting statistical data and grant administration.

DLUHC: Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities

Government department responsible for housing, communities, local government in England, and the levelling up policy.

EEA: European Economic Area

The 27 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.

NASS: National Asylum Support Service

Section of the UK Visas and Immigration division of the Home Office, responsible for supporting and accommodating people seeking asylum while their cases are being dealt with.

NSNO: No Second Night Out

A GLA commissioned 24/7 pan-London assessment and reconnection service for people rough sleeping. It accepts referrals from outreach teams and aims to identify and rapidly deliver a sustainable route off the street for those it supports. Since August 2022, the service has worked with both those who are new to rough sleeping, and existing rough sleepers who do not already have a route away from the streets identified by an outreach team. 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.

SWEP: Severe Weather Emergency Protocol

Emergency accommodation provided by local authorities or the GLA for people sleeping rough during periods of increased risk due to extreme weather conditions (e.g. freezing temperatures or heatwaves).

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