

MAYOR OF LONDON

CHAIN ANNUAL REPORT

GREATER LONDON

APRIL 2016 - MARCH 2017

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents information about people seen rough sleeping by outreach teams in London 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.

Services that record information on CHAIN include outreach teams, accommodation projects, day centres 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 Department for 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 2016/17.

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 2016/17 Annual Bulletin, which can be downloaded from the GLA Datastore at <http://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/chain-reports>.

A total of 8,108 people were seen rough sleeping in London during 2016/17, which is virtually unchanged from the total of 8,096 people seen in 2015/16. Of these people, 5,094 were new rough sleepers, who had never been seen rough sleeping in London prior to April 2016. Amongst the new rough sleepers, 3,666 (72%) were seen rough sleeping on just a single occasion during the year.

Homelessness services worked to help 1,734 people who were seen rough sleeping during 2016/17 into accommodation during the same period (i.e. 21% of all rough sleepers in the year). Alongside this work, 911 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 11% of all people seen rough sleeping in the period. In total, 2,127 people seen rough

sleeping in 2016/17 were either helped into accommodation or to reconnect. This represents 26% 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 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.

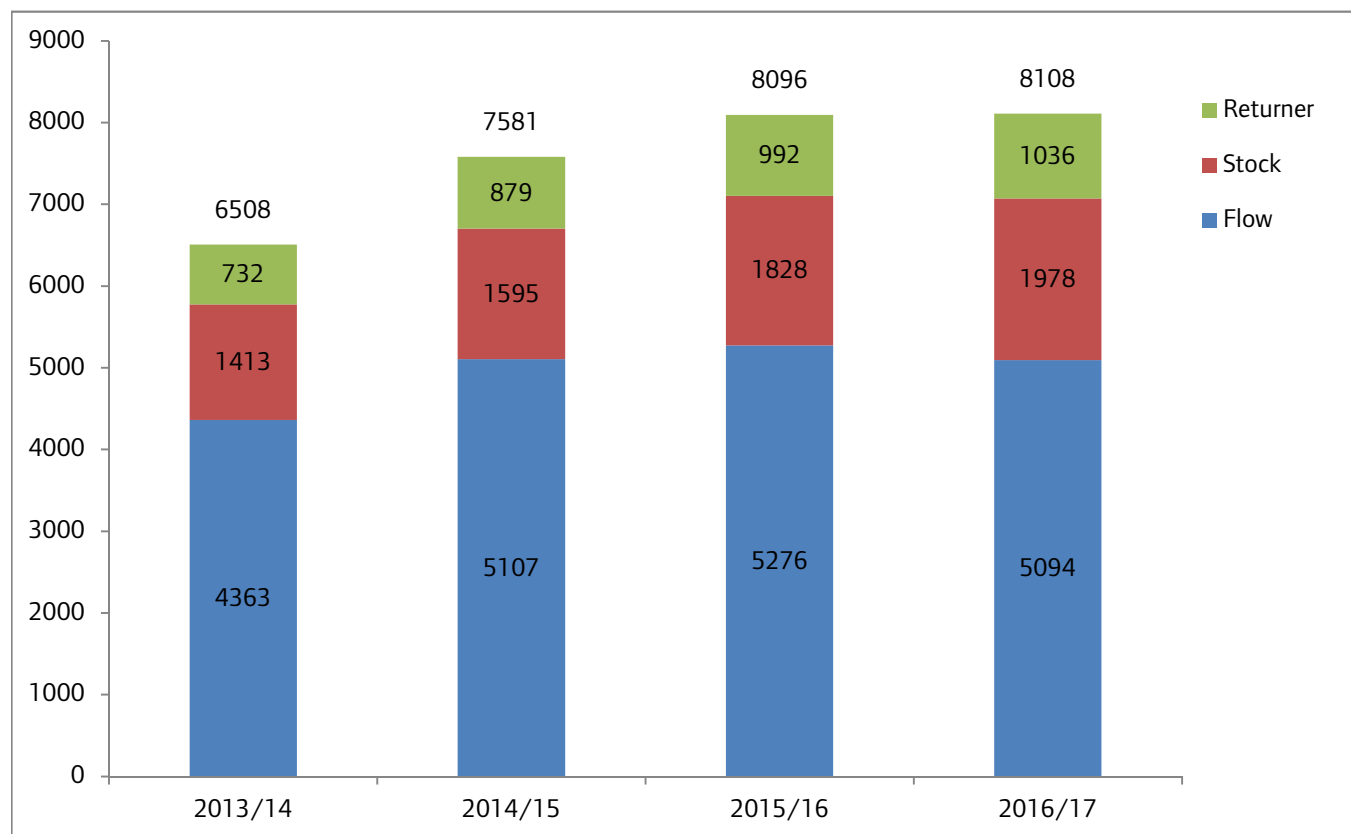
NSNO: No Second Night Out

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: 6508
 2014/15 base: 7581
 2015/16 base: 8096
 2016/17 base: 8108

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).

8,108 people were seen rough sleeping in London in 2016/17, which is virtually unchanged from the total of 8,096 people seen in 2015/16. This compares to previous increases of 7% between 2014/15 and 2015/16, and 16% between 2013/14 and 2014/15.

59% of people were seen rough sleeping just once during the year. This compares to 55% of people seen just once in 2015/16 and 57% in 2014/15.

72% of people who were new to the streets were seen rough sleeping just once, and did not spend a second night on the streets during the year. This compares to 64% in 2015/16, and 67% in 2014/15.

5,094 people were seen rough sleeping for the first time this year (also referred to as flow). This is a 3% decrease on the number of new rough sleepers in 2015/16. By comparison, there was a 3% increase in the number of new rough sleepers between 2014/15 and 2015/16, and a 17% increase between 2013/14 and 2014/15.

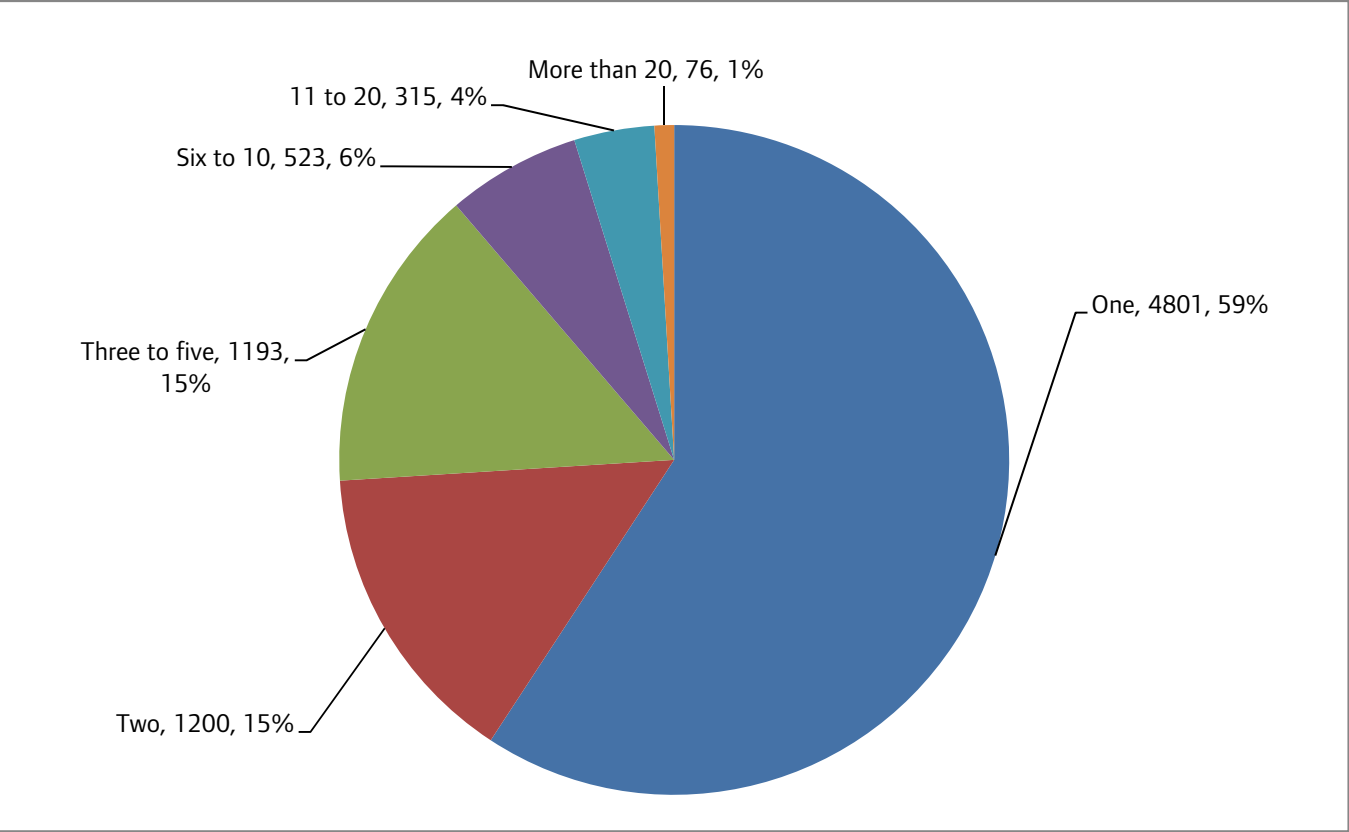
1,978 people seen rough sleeping in 2016/17 were in the stock group. This is an 8% increase on the stock figure for 2015/16, which can be compared to a 15% increase between 2014/15 and 2015/16, and a 13% increase between 2013/14 and 2014/15.

1,036 people seen rough sleeping during the year were returners. This compares to 992 in 2015/16, representing a rise of 4%, compared to an increase of 13% from 2014/15 to 2015/16, and 20% between 2013/14 and 2014/15.

The stock group has thus shown the greatest proportional increase compared to the previous year. The fall in the number of new rough sleepers has balanced out the increases in the stock and returner groups to produce the virtually unchanged total overall.

2.2 Number of times seen rough sleeping

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

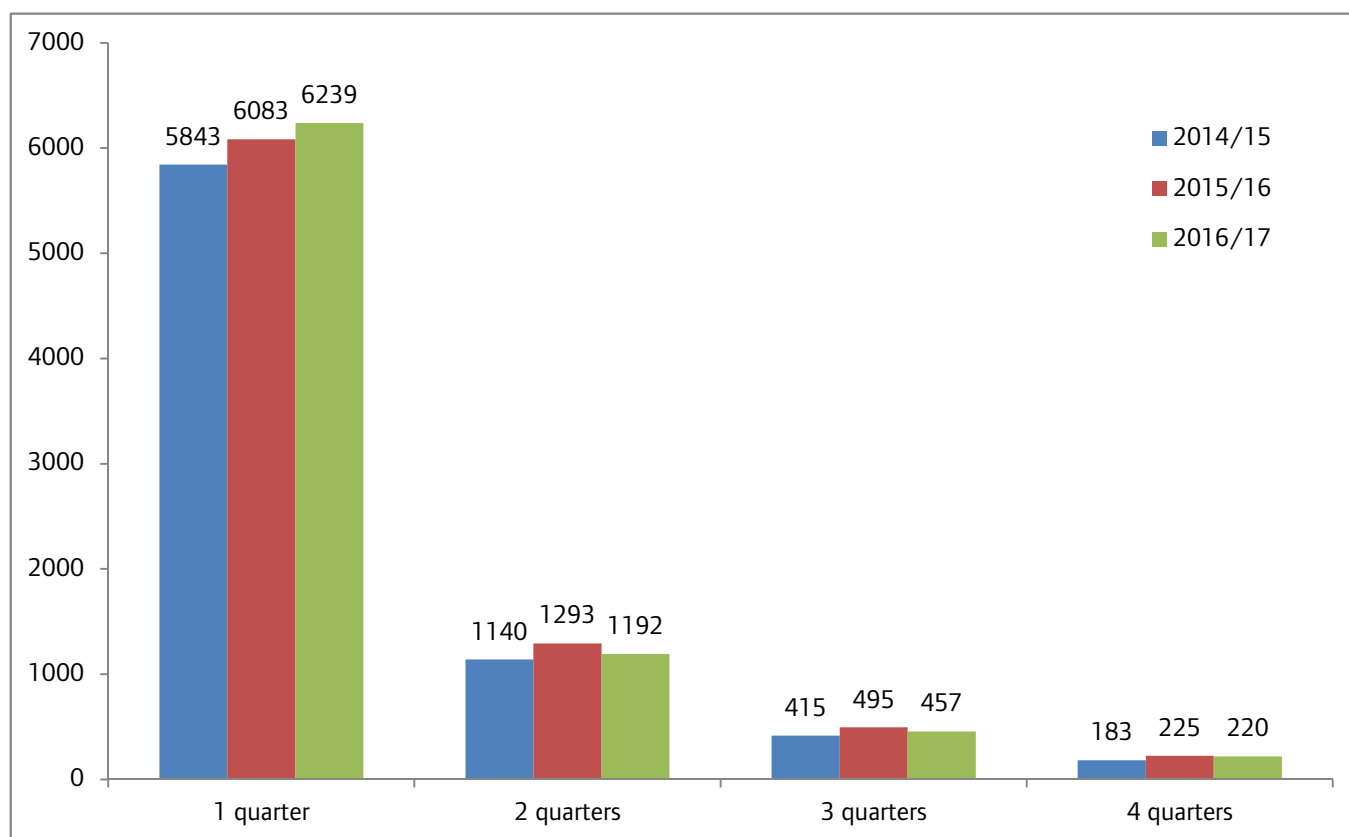


Base: 8108

4,801 (59%) people were seen rough sleeping only once in 2016/17, which compares to 4,430 (55%) seen rough sleeping just once in 2015/16. 74% were seen only once or twice. Around one in twenty people (5%) were seen rough sleeping more than ten times. Five people were seen rough sleeping more than 50 times in the year, whereas no-one exceeded this threshold in 2015/16, and six people were seen more than 50 times in 2014/15.

2.3 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.



2014/15 base: 7581

2015/16 base: 8096

2016/17 base: 8108

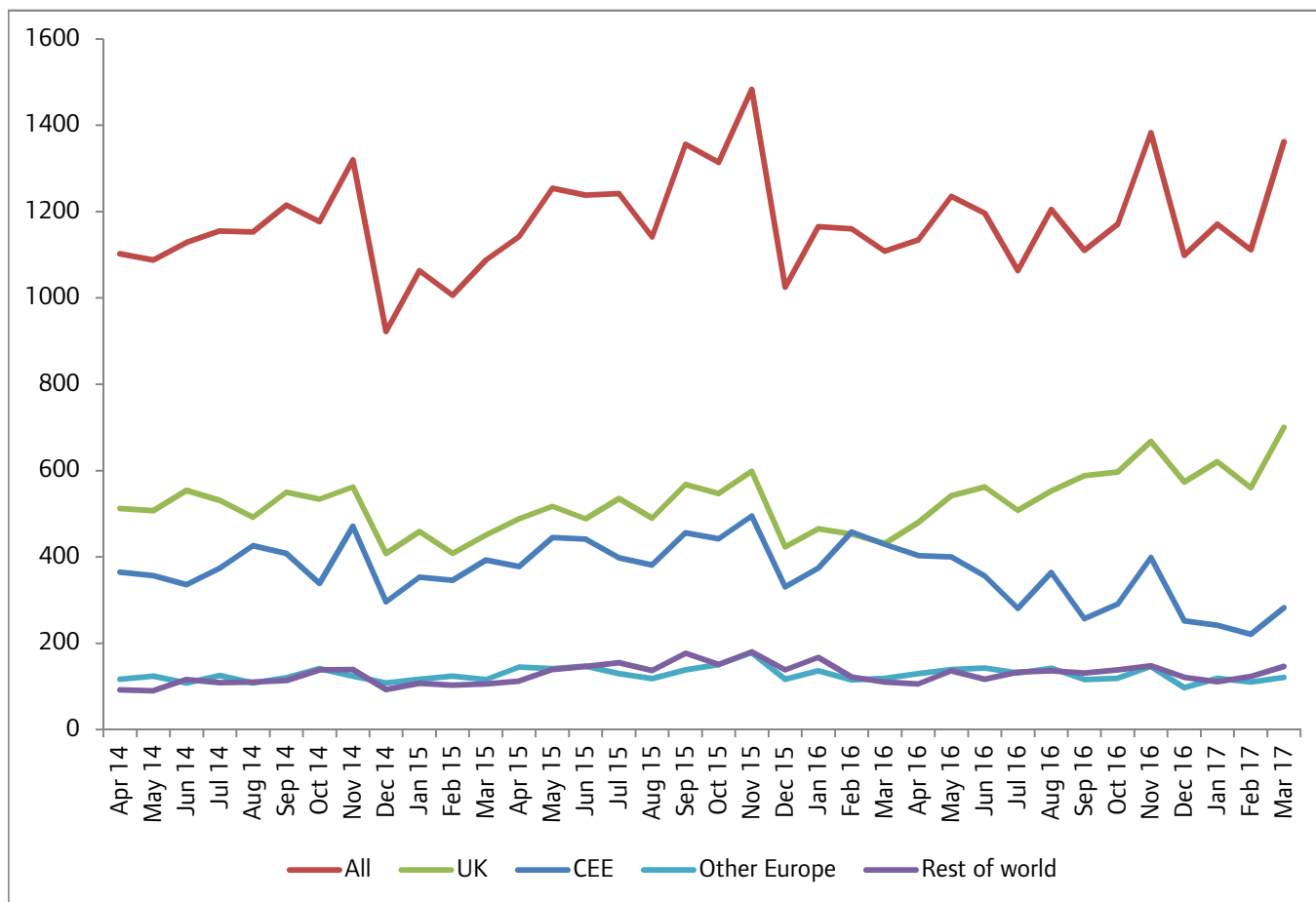
	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
Number of quarters of the year within which rough sleepers were seen	No. rough sleepers	% rough sleepers	No. rough sleepers	% rough sleepers	No. rough sleepers	% rough sleepers
One	5843	77%	6083	75%	6239	77%
Two	1140	15%	1293	16%	1192	15%
Three	415	5%	495	6%	457	6%
Four	183	2%	225	3%	220	3%
Total	7581	100%	8096	100%	8108	100%

The graph 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. Three in four (77%) of those seen rough sleeping in 2016/17 were only seen in one quarter of the year. 3% of those seen rough sleeping in 2016/17 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.

2.4 Monthly rough sleeping trend

Number of people seen rough sleeping per month, since April 2014.



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

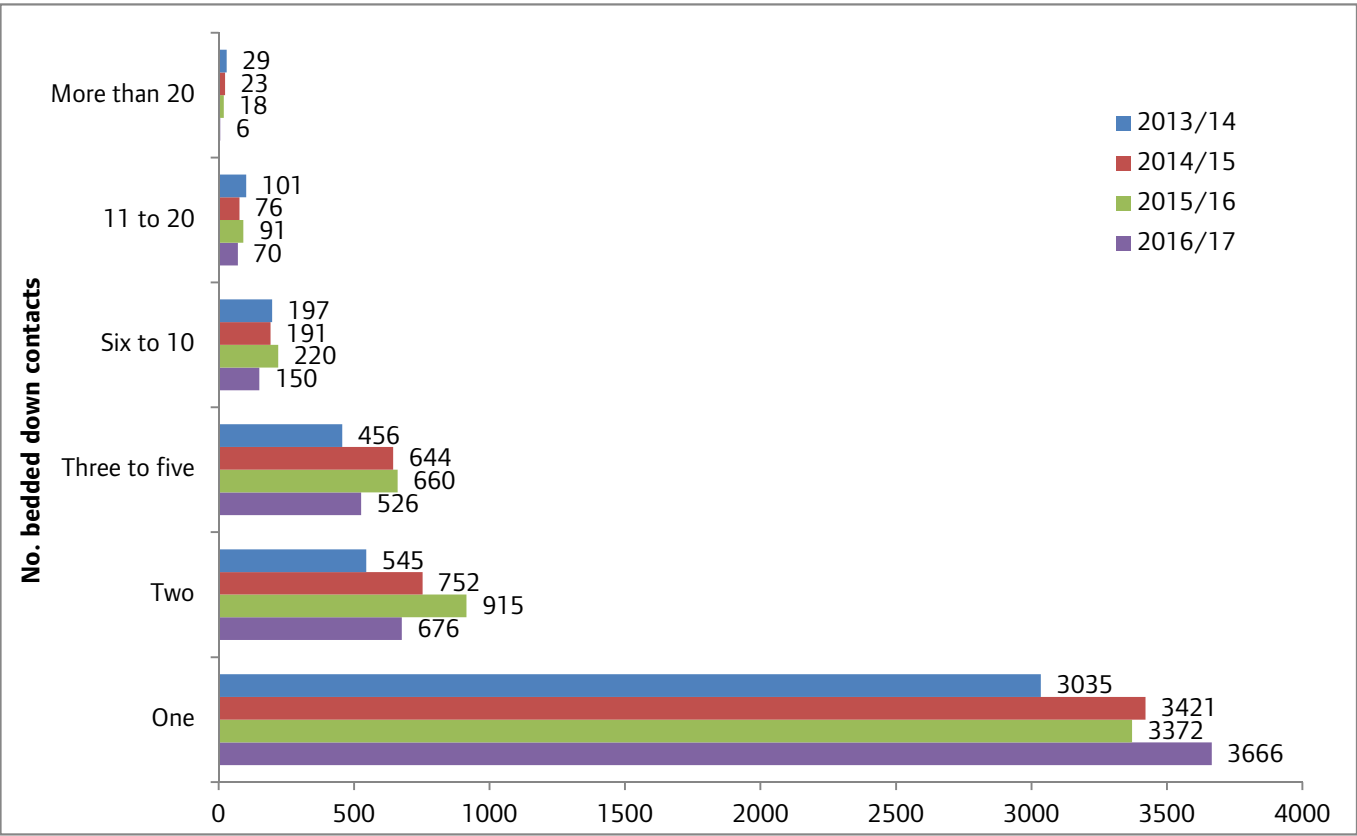
During 2016/17, the month in which the highest number of people were seen rough sleeping was November 2016 (1,383 people), while the lowest number were seen in July 2016 (1,063 people). The November peak is consistent with previous years. However, the July trough is somewhat unusual, and there was also an anomalous spike in March 2017 (1,362 people).

There typically tend to be seasonal variations in rough sleeping, with the highest numbers seen in summer and autumn, and the lowest numbers in the winter months of December to February, when winter shelters are usually in operation.

The nationality comparison shows a marked decline in the number of CEE nationals seen rough sleeping, compared to an increase for UK nationals. This is a break from the previous trend, which culminated in CEE and UK numbers reaching parity for the first time in February 2016. The divergence between CEE and UK numbers in this graph reflects the general nationality trend apparent elsewhere in this report.

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

People seen rough sleeping for the first time in 2016/17, by number of times seen rough sleeping during the year.



2013/14 base: 4363
2014/15 base: 5107
2015/16 base: 5276
2016/17 base: 5094

New rough sleepers represented 63% of the total rough sleeper population in 2016/17, marginally lower than the proportion of 65% in 2015/16.

72% of new people were seen rough sleeping only once. This compares to 64% in 2015/16, and 67% in 2014/15.

Only 1% of those new to the streets were seen rough sleeping more than ten times in the year.

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

People seen rough sleeping for the first time 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	1025	36.3%
Local authority accommodation	199	7.0%
Owner occupied accommodation	113	4.0%
Housing association accommodation	101	3.6%
Tied accommodation	43	1.5%
<i>Long term accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>1481</i>	<i>52.4%</i>
Short or medium term accommodation		
Hostel	177	6.3%
Asylum support accommodation	74	2.6%
Temporary accommodation (Local authority)	45	1.6%
Temporary accommodation (non-Local authority)	10	0.4%
<i>Short or medium term accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>306</i>	<i>10.8%</i>
Institution		
Prison	76	2.7%
Hospital	9	0.3%
<i>Institution subtotal</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>3.0%</i>
Inappropriately accommodated		
Squat	40	1.4%
Outhouse	4	0.1%
<i>Inappropriately accommodated subtotal</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>1.6%</i>
Newly arrived in UK		
Newly arrived in UK - not homeless in home country	319	11.3%
Newly arrived in UK - homeless in home country	53	1.9%
<i>Newly arrived in UK subtotal</i>	<i>372</i>	<i>13.2%</i>
Other	538	19.0%
Not recorded	2268	
Total (excl. not recorded)	2826	100.0%
Total	5094	

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	528	43%
Informal arrangement	292	24%
Living with partner	187	15%
Parental home	178	15%
Owner	31	3%
Not recorded/applicable	858	
Total (excl. not recorded/applicable)	1216	100%
Total	2074	

*Applies to people whose last settled base was local authority accommodation, housing association 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	521	18.4%
Evicted - arrears	213	7.5%
Evicted - ASB	53	1.9%
Evicted - other	153	5.4%
<i>Asked to leave or evicted subtotal</i>	<i>940</i>	<i>33.3%</i>
Employment and education		
Financial problems - loss of job	251	8.9%
Seeking work - from outside UK	202	7.1%
Seeking work - from within UK	165	5.8%
Study	2	0.1%
<i>Employment and education subtotal</i>	<i>620</i>	<i>21.9%</i>
Relationships		
Relationship breakdown	327	11.6%
Death of relative/friend	27	1.0%
Move nearer family/community	19	0.7%
<i>Relationships subtotal</i>	<i>373</i>	<i>13.2%</i>
Financial		
Financial problems - debt	22	0.8%
Financial problems - housing benefit	17	0.6%
Financial problems - other	84	3.0%
<i>Financial subtotal</i>	<i>123</i>	<i>4.4%</i>
End of stay in short or medium term accommodation		
End of stay - asylum accommodation	55	1.9%
Evicted - given non priority decision	18	0.6%
End of stay - hostel	16	0.6%
End of stay - other	67	2.4%
<i>End of stay in short or medium term accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>5.5%</i>
Victim of violence, harassment or abuse		
Domestic violence - victim	50	1.8%
Harassment/abuse/violence - gang	8	0.3%
Tenancy hijack	6	0.2%
Harassment/abuse/violence - racial	3	0.1%
Harassment/abuse/violence - homophobic	2	0.1%
Harassment/abuse/violence - other	59	2.1%
<i>Victim of violence, harassment or abuse subtotal</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>4.5%</i>
End of stay in institution		
End of stay - prison	86	3.0%
End of stay - hospital	9	0.3%
<i>End of stay in institution subtotal</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>3.4%</i>
Housing conditions		
Housing conditions	25	0.9%
Perpetrator of violence, harassment or abuse		
Domestic violence - perpetrator	17	0.6%
Transient		
Transient/travelling around	33	1.2%
Other		
Other	316	11.2%
Not recorded	2268	
Total (excl. not recorded)	2826	100%
Total	5094	

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, compared to 57% in 2015/16. Within this, private rented accommodation is by far the most frequently recorded specific accommodation type, at 36%. This is similar to the 39% reported in 2015/16.

13% of new rough sleepers in 2016/17 were recorded as having recently arrived in the UK and having had no settled base since arriving. This remains consistent with the 13% similarly recorded in 2015/16.

Being asked to leave or evicted continues to constitute the most commonly reported overall category of reason for leaving last settled base, cited by 33% of new rough sleepers (compared to 29% reporting reasons in this category in 2015/16). Reasons falling under the employment and education category continue to account for a significant proportion, at 22%, but this has fallen from the 28% seen in 2015/16. This drop is mainly accounted for by the decrease in those leaving to seek work, which stands at 13% this year, compared to 19% in 2015/16. This is likely to be related to the decrease in rough sleepers from the CEE countries which has been noted elsewhere in this report.

Relationship breakdown was cited as reason for leaving last settled base by 12% of new rough sleepers, compared to 11% in 2015/16.

702 people seen rough sleeping for the first time in 2016/17 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 14% of all new rough sleepers in the year. Of these, 644 (92%) had approached Housing Options teams in London boroughs.

2.7 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.	135	89	93	149	154	430	1050
	%	13%	8%	9%	14%	15%	41%	100%
Other Europe	No.	31	12	18	33	41	201	336
	%	9%	4%	5%	10%	12%	60%	100%
Rest of world	No.	15	7	0	11	56	416	505
	%	3%	1%	0%	2%	11%	82%	100%
Total		No. 181	108	111	193	251	1047	1891
		% 10%	6%	6%	10%	13%	55%	100%

Base: 1891 people seen rough sleeping for the first time in 2016/17 who were non-UK nationals and had a date of entry to the UK recorded.

There were 1,891 new rough sleepers in 2016/17 who were non-UK nationals and had data recorded concerning the date they reported first entering 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.

Over half (55%) of those represented in the table above had been in the UK for more than a year when they were first seen rough sleeping. People from CEE countries were more likely to be seen rough sleeping within two weeks of entering the UK (21%, compared to 13% for people from other European countries, and 4% for people from outside Europe).

New rough sleepers seen in the first quarter of 2016/17, by total number of quarters in which seen rough sleeping, and nationality

Nationality category		Number of quarters seen rough sleeping in the year				
		One	Two	Three	Four	Total
UK	No.	399	51	31	14	495
	%	81%	10%	6%	3%	100%
CEE	No.	354	49	23	5	431
	%	82%	11%	5%	1%	100%
Other Europe	No.	98	16	5	5	124
	%	79%	13%	4%	4%	100%
Rest of world	No.	104	17	9	0	130
	%	80%	13%	7%	0%	100%
Not known	No.	23	5	0	0	28
	%	82%	18%	0%	0%	100%
Total		No. 978	138	68	24	1208
		% 81%	11%	6%	2%	100%

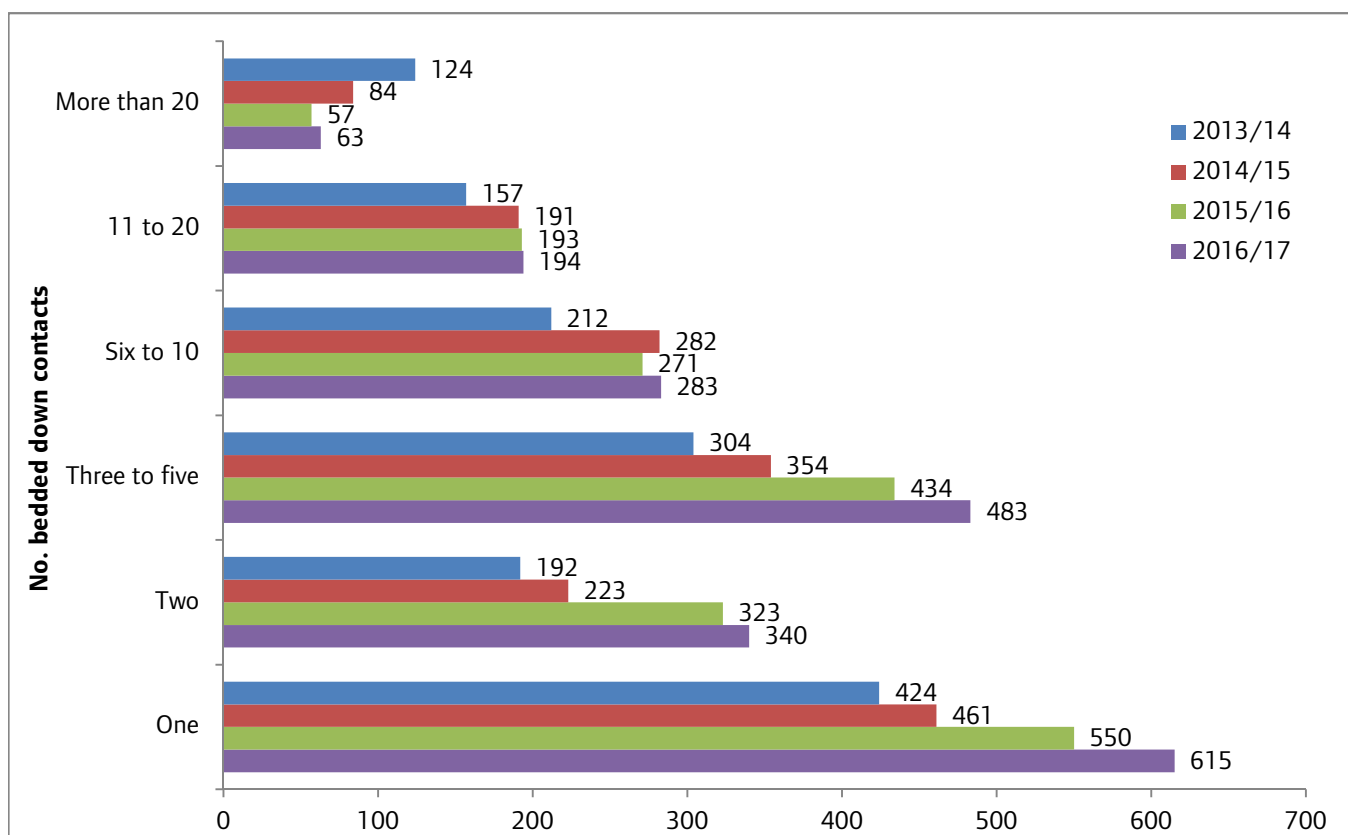
Base: 1208 people seen rough sleeping for the first time in April-June 2016.

1,208 people were seen rough sleeping for the first time in the first quarter of 2016/17 (April-June 2016). The above table shows the total number of quarters in 2016/17 during which these people were seen rough sleeping, broken down by nationality category. This gives a snapshot indication of the comparative likelihood of new rough sleepers from different nationalities remaining on the streets after they have first been seen.

The comparison shows that there was no significant variation between nationality groups in terms of the likelihood of them remaining on the streets. This differs from the findings in 2015/16, where 82% of UK nationals seen in the first quarter of the year were seen in just the one quarter, compared to 70% of CEE nationals and 69% of people from other European countries. It is, however, consistent with the lower variation found in the 2014/15 analysis, which showed 81% for UK nationals, compared to 78% for CEE and 77% for other European nationals.

2.8 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.



2013/14 base: 1413

2014/15 base: 1595

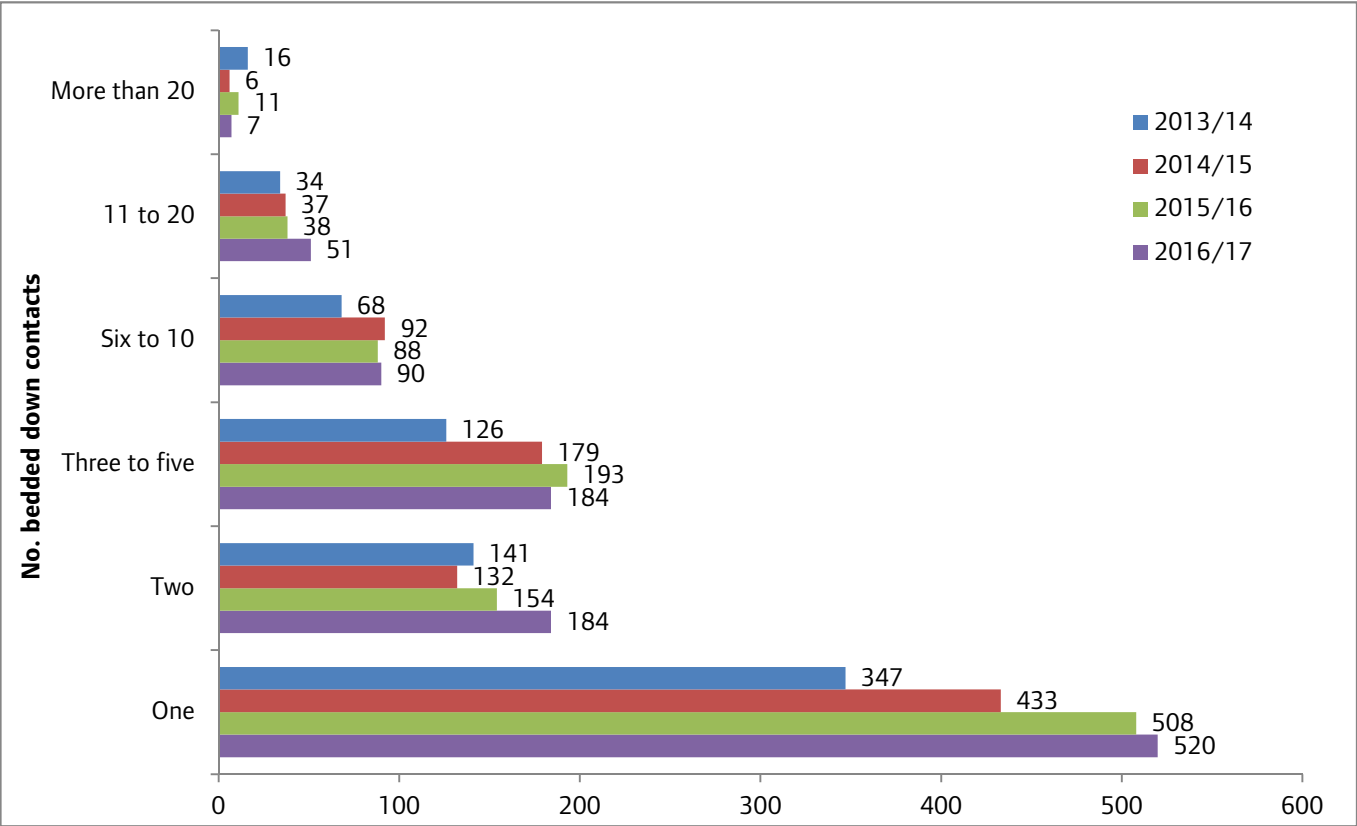
2015/16 base: 1828

2016/17 base: 1978

The number of people in the stock group has increased by 8% from 2015/16, and represents 24% of the total rough sleeper population in 2016/17 (compared to 23% in 2015/16). 31% of people in the stock group were seen rough sleeping only once in 2016/17. This compares to 30% of the stock group seen only once in 2015/16.

2.9 Returner rough sleepers: Number of times seen

People seen rough sleeping in 2016/17 who were first seen rough sleeping prior to 2015/16, but not seen rough sleeping during 2015/16 (returners), by number of times seen rough sleeping in the year.



2013/14 base: 732
2014/15 base: 879
2015/16 base: 992
2016/17 base: 1036

The number of people returning to rough sleeping in 2016/17 has risen by 4%, when compared to 2015/16. Returners constituted 13% of all people seen rough sleeping in 2016/17, compared to 12% in 2015/16.

The proportion of returners who were seen rough sleeping just once during 2016/17 was 50%. This compares to 51% in 2015/16.

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 67% of returners seen only once or twice in 2015/16.

3. SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

3.1 Total rough sleepers by borough: Yearly comparison

People seen rough sleeping in the year, by borough.

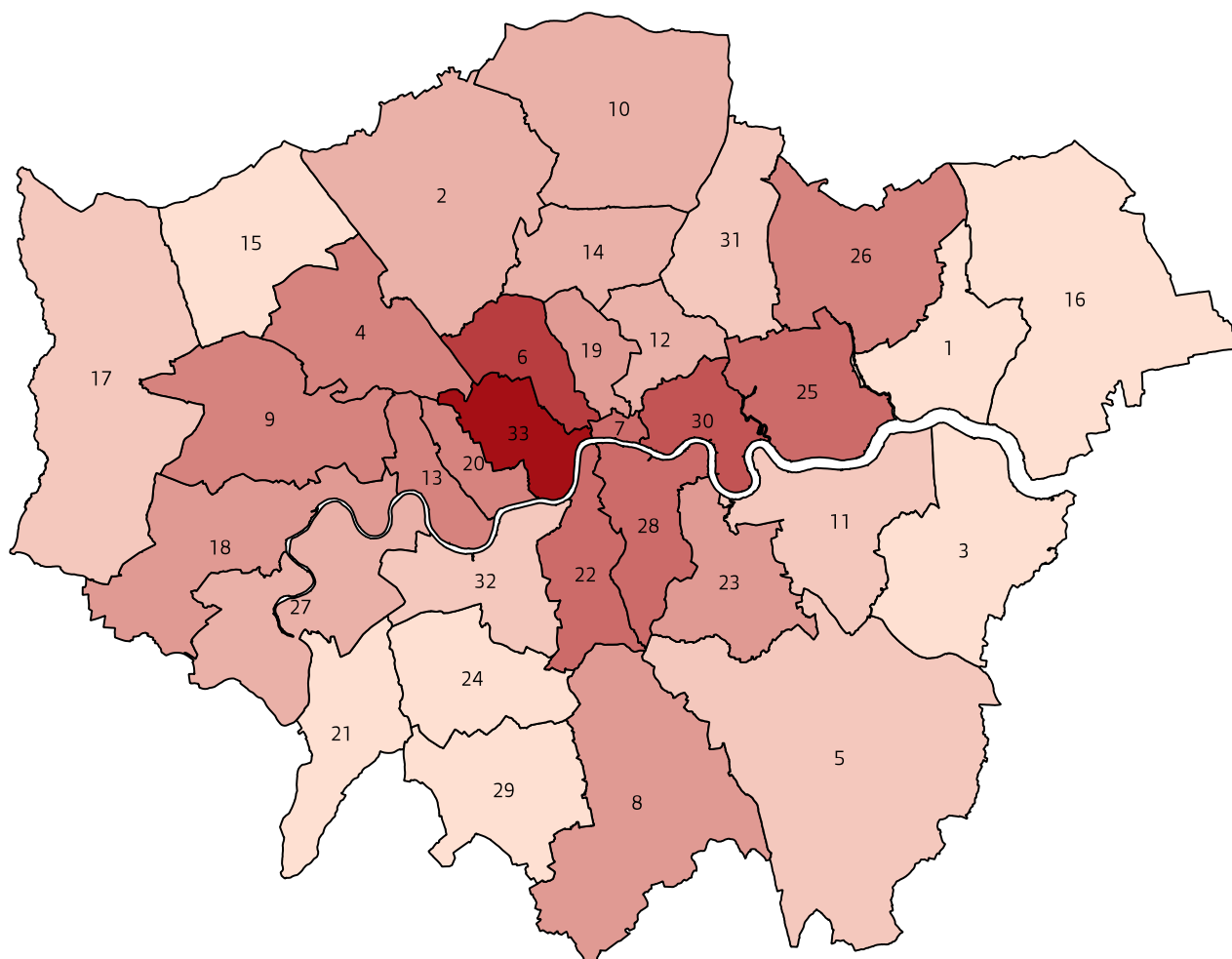
Borough	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Change since 2015/16	Change since 2013/14
Westminster	2197	2570	2857	2767	-90	570
Camden	501	563	641	702	61	201
Tower Hamlets	324	377	395	445	50	121
Newham	202	221	260	396	136	194
City of London	317	373	440	379	-61	62
Lambeth	427	468	445	355	-90	-72
Southwark	391	373	372	318	-54	-73
Brent	307	359	212	294	82	-13
Hammersmith & Fulham	157	161	241	246	5	89
Ealing	249	219	287	243	-44	-6
Redbridge	83	121	222	219	-3	136
Kensington & Chelsea	183	225	230	211	-19	28
Heathrow	165	266	241	200	-41	35
Lewisham	141	199	133	200	67	59
Croydon	155	157	166	192	26	37
Islington	163	135	158	178	20	15
Hounslow	146	161	191	163	-28	17
Haringey	84	100	135	146	11	62
Hackney	141	155	148	134	-14	-7
Enfield	97	174	136	106	-30	9
Barnet	153	125	88	106	18	-47
Richmond	101	120	133	105	-28	4
Greenwich	64	99	110	91	-19	27
Hillingdon	63	57	56	91	35	28
Waltham Forest	75	118	139	82	-57	7
Wandsworth	47	125	96	73	-23	26
Bromley	46	44	47	57	10	11
Sutton	23	46	35	49	14	26
Barking & Dagenham	14	27	32	49	17	35
Harrow	48	45	65	43	-22	-5
Merton	36	55	49	40	-9	4
Kingston upon Thames	24	40	31	35	4	11
Havering	11	25	20	31	11	20
Bexley	8	22	26	22	-4	14
Bus route	1	0	19	21	2	20

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 that pertain there. A small number of rough sleepers were seen by outreach workers on buses, and their contacts are ascribed to "bus route" rather than to a particular borough.

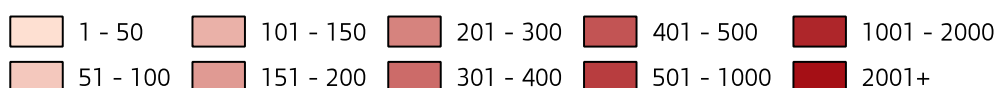
The boroughs in which the greatest numbers of rough sleepers were seen in 2016/17 were Westminster, Camden, Tower Hamlets, Newham and City of London, which is broadly consistent with 2015/16, excepting the increased profile of Newham. Of the top ten boroughs, half have shown decreased numbers on the 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



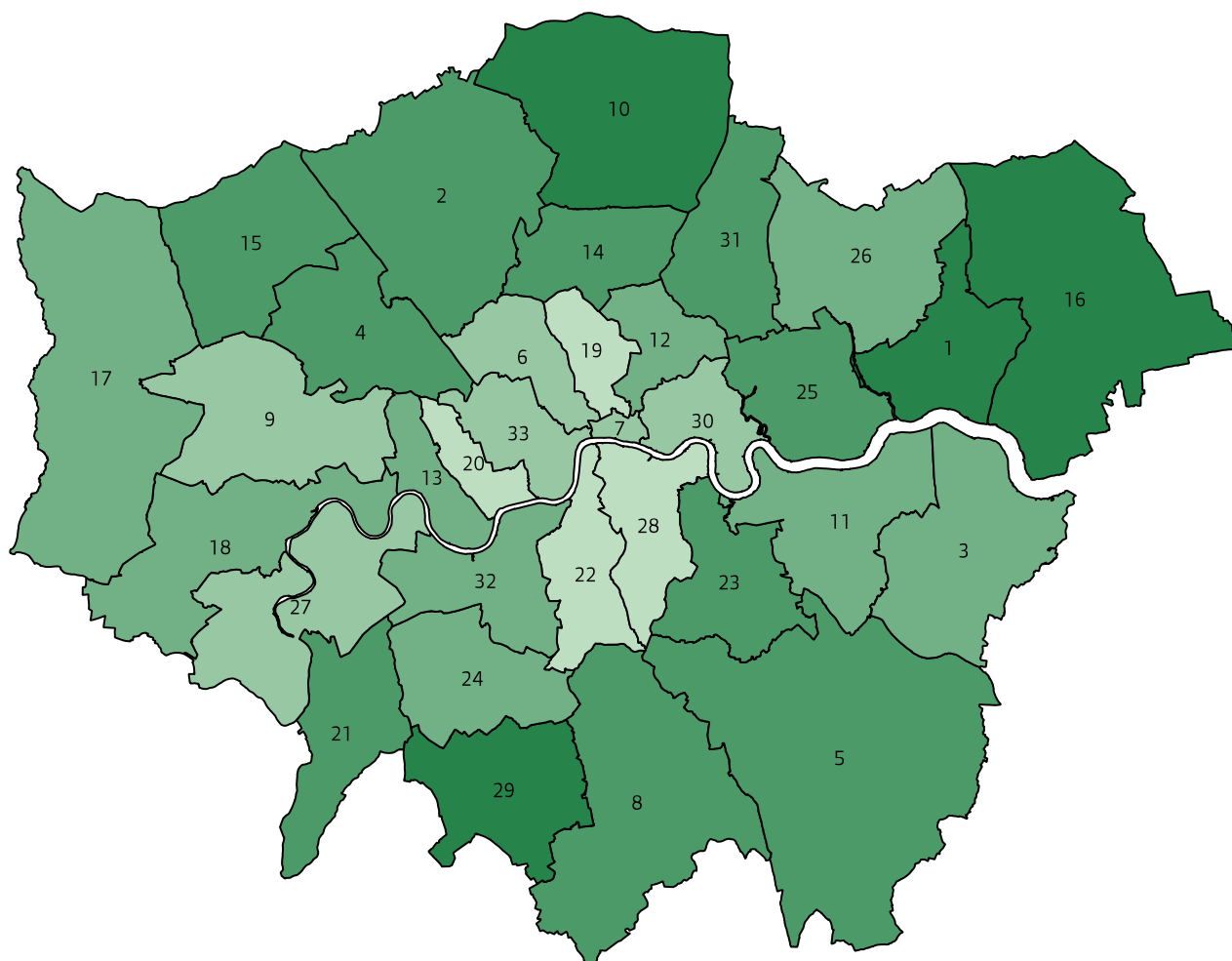
Key	Borough	No.
1	Barking & Dagenham	49
2	Barnet	106
3	Bexley	22
4	Brent	294
5	Bromley	57
6	Camden	702
7	City of London	379
8	Croydon	192
9	Ealing	243
10	Enfield	106
11	Greenwich	91

Key	Borough	No.
12	Hackney	134
13	Hammersmith & Fulham	246
14	Haringey	146
15	Harrow	43
16	Havering	31
17	Hillingdon	91
18	Hounslow	163
19	Islington	178
20	Kensington & Chelsea	211
21	Kingston upon Thames	35
22	Lambeth	355

Key	Borough	No.
23	Lewisham	200
24	Merton	40
25	Newham	396
26	Redbridge	219
27	Richmond	105
28	Southwark	318
29	Sutton	49
30	Tower Hamlets	445
31	Waltham Forest	82
32	Wandsworth	73
33	Westminster	2767
34	Heathrow	200

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%

Note: Percentages should be treated with caution where the overall base is low.

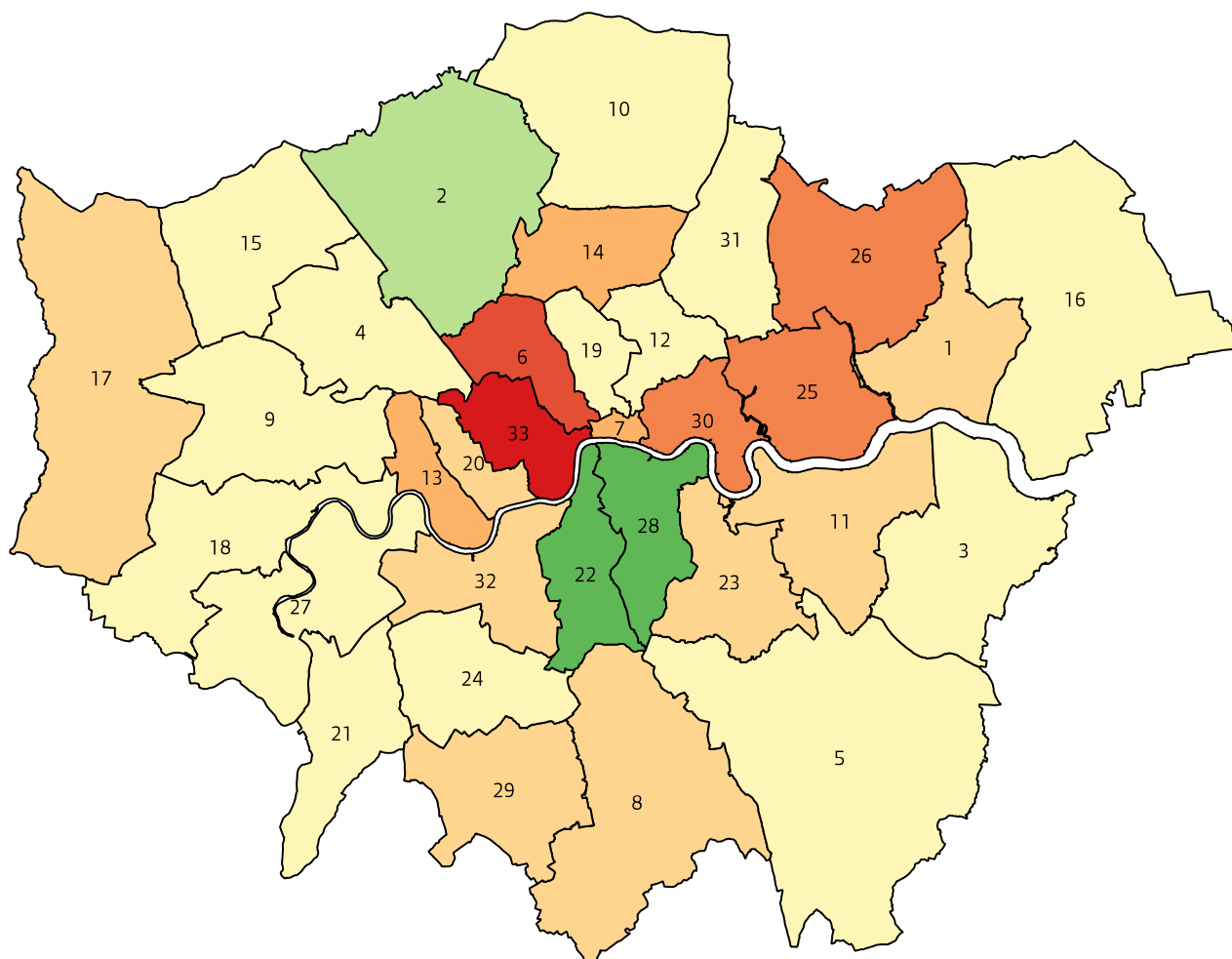
Key	Borough	%
1	Barking & Dagenham	84
2	Barnet	78
3	Bexley	64
4	Brent	71
5	Bromley	74
6	Camden	59
7	City of London	53
8	Croydon	75
9	Ealing	57
10	Enfield	81
11	Greenwich	67

Key	Borough	%
12	Hackney	66
13	Hammersmith & Fulham	61
14	Haringey	74
15	Harrow	74
16	Havering	81
17	Hillingdon	67
18	Hounslow	62
19	Islington	48
20	Kensington & Chelsea	49
21	Kingston upon Thames	74
22	Lambeth	45

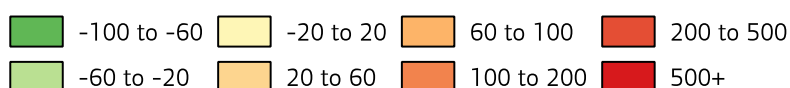
Key	Borough	%
23	Lewisham	76
24	Merton	70
25	Newham	78
26	Redbridge	67
27	Richmond	57
28	Southwark	50
29	Sutton	82
30	Tower Hamlets	58
31	Waltham Forest	72
32	Wandsworth	70
33	Westminster	56
34	Heathrow	71

3.4 Change since 2013/14 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 2013/14 and 2016/17.



Change In Total Since 2013/14



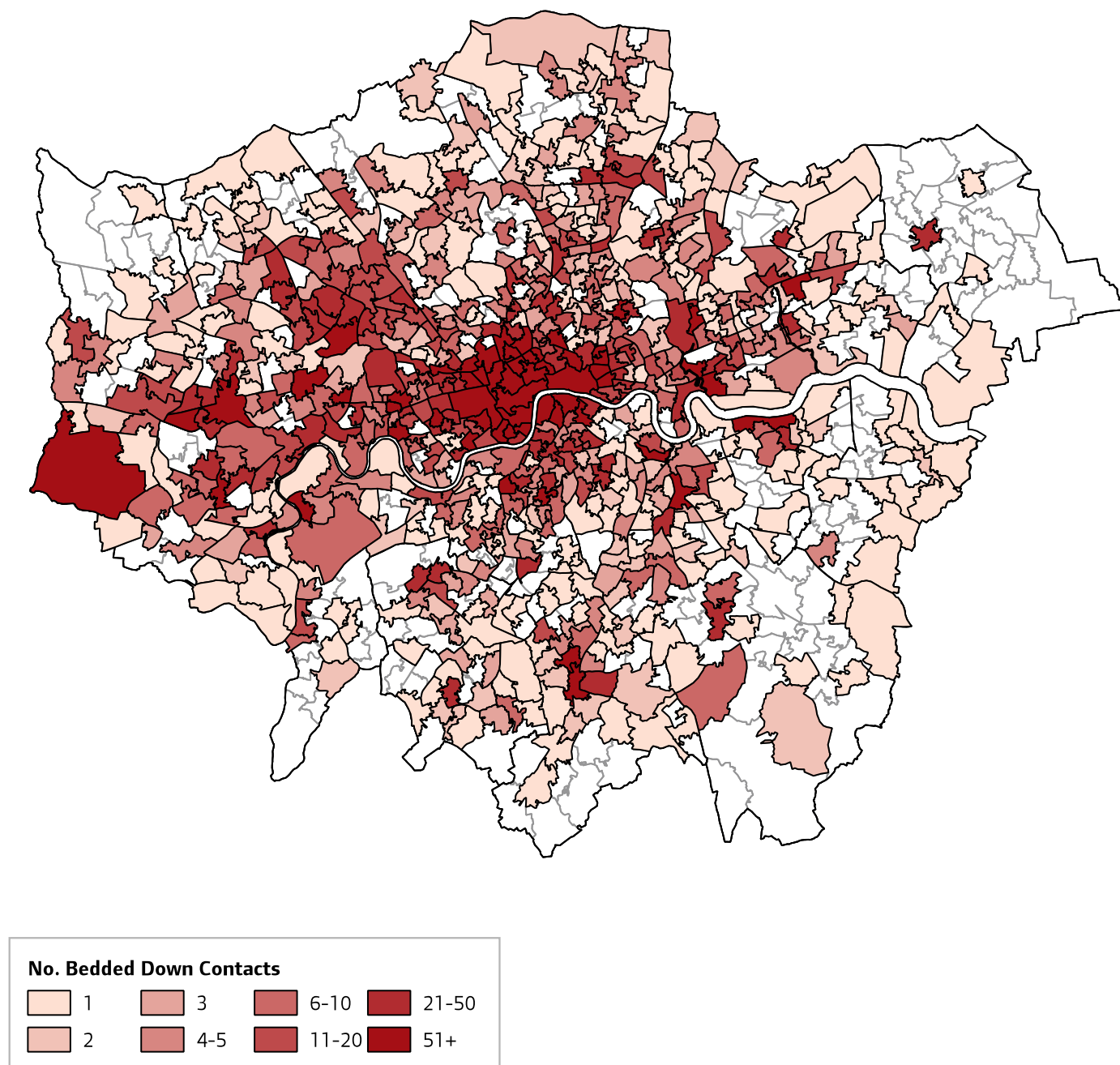
Key	Borough	Change
1	Barking & Dagenham	35
2	Barnet	-47
3	Bexley	14
4	Brent	-13
5	Bromley	11
6	Camden	201
7	City of London	62
8	Croydon	37
9	Ealing	-6
10	Enfield	9
11	Greenwich	27

Key	Borough	Change
12	Hackney	-7
13	Hammersmith & Fulham	89
14	Haringey	62
15	Harrow	-5
16	Havering	20
17	Hillingdon	28
18	Hounslow	17
19	Islington	15
20	Kensington & Chelsea	28
21	Kingston upon Thames	11
22	Lambeth	-72

Key	Borough	Change
23	Lewisham	59
24	Merton	4
25	Newham	194
26	Redbridge	136
27	Richmond	4
28	Southwark	-73
29	Sutton	26
30	Tower Hamlets	121
31	Waltham Forest	7
32	Wandsworth	26
33	Westminster	570
34	Heathrow	35

3.5 Bedded down street contacts by area: Map

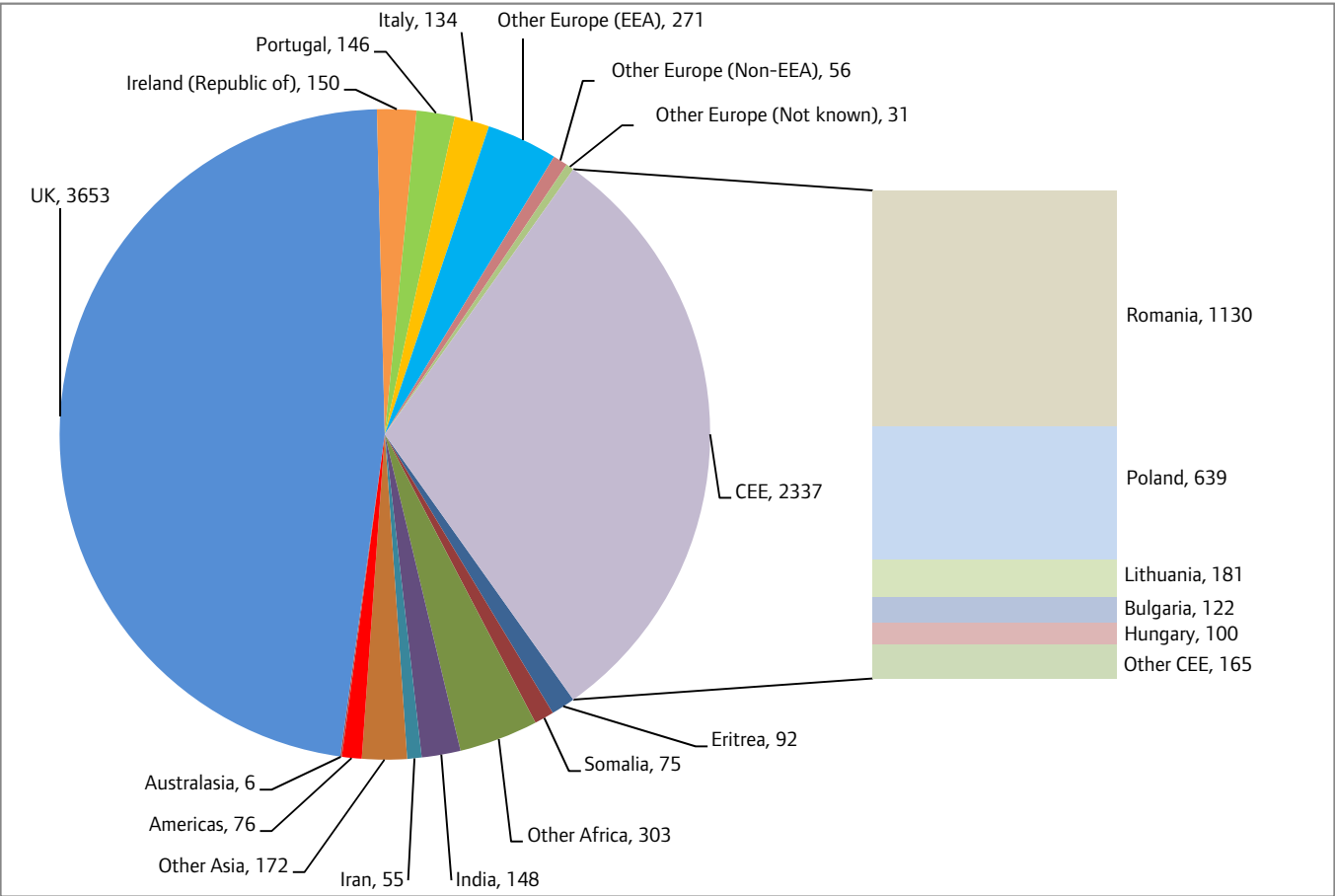
The map below shows the number of bedded down street contacts recorded in each Middle Super Output Area across Greater London during the period. It is important to note that this represents volume of contacts rather than individuals, and some people may have been seen on multiple occasions within a given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



4. DEMOGRAPHICS & SUPPORT NEEDS

4.1 Nationality: Overall composition

People seen rough sleeping in the year, by nationality.



Base: 7705 people seen rough sleeping in the year whose nationality was known.

The nationality profile of rough sleepers in London remains diverse, but has shown some clear trend changes this year. 47% of people seen rough sleeping in 2016/17 were from the UK, which compares to 41% in 2015/16 and reverses the trend towards UK nationals declining as a proportion of all rough sleepers over the last few years (43% in 2014/15, and 46% in 2013/14). The proportion of rough sleepers from CEE countries was 30% this year, compared to 37% in 2015/16, and this again reverses a recent trend of the CEE proportion increasing year on year (36% in 2014/15, and 31% in 2013/14). These changes are also seen in terms of absolute numbers, as opposed to proportion of the overall rough sleeper population, with the number of UK nationals having risen by 12% compared to last year, while the number of CEE nationals fell by 20%.

Despite the drop in numbers, Romanians (1,130, 15%) continue to constitute the predominant non-UK nationality by some distance, with Poles (639, 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 the Republic of Ireland (150), Portugal (146), and Italy (134) continuing to be the most heavily represented. 470 (6%) people seen rough sleeping in the year were from African countries, and 375 (5%) were of Asian nationality.

4.2 Nationality: Yearly comparison

	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
Nationality	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
UK	3212	43.3%	3271	41.2%	3653	47.4%
Romania	1388	18.7%	1546	19.5%	1130	14.7%
Poland	639	8.6%	695	8.7%	639	8.3%
Lithuania	227	3.1%	220	2.8%	181	2.3%
Bulgaria	119	1.6%	124	1.6%	122	1.6%
Hungary	90	1.2%	104	1.3%	100	1.3%
Latvia	106	1.4%	110	1.4%	74	1.0%
Czech Republic	55	0.7%	59	0.7%	44	0.6%
Slovakia	57	0.8%	39	0.5%	32	0.4%
Estonia	11	0.1%	23	0.3%	10	0.1%
Slovenia	3	0.0%	4	0.1%	5	0.1%
<i>CEE subtotal</i>	<i>2695</i>	<i>36.4%</i>	<i>2924</i>	<i>36.8%</i>	<i>2337</i>	<i>30.3%</i>
Ireland (Republic of)	132	1.8%	140	1.8%	150	1.9%
Portugal	115	1.6%	158	2.0%	146	1.9%
Italy	134	1.8%	132	1.7%	134	1.7%
Spain	82	1.1%	79	1.0%	75	1.0%
France	77	1.0%	77	1.0%	57	0.7%
Netherlands	23	0.3%	40	0.5%	28	0.4%
Germany	35	0.5%	45	0.6%	26	0.3%
Greece	12	0.2%	16	0.2%	21	0.3%
Other European (EEA) countries	54	0.7%	58	0.7%	64	0.8%
<i>Other Europe (EEA) subtotal</i>	<i>664</i>	<i>9.0%</i>	<i>745</i>	<i>9.4%</i>	<i>701</i>	<i>9.1%</i>
Turkey	12	0.2%	12	0.2%	18	0.2%
Other European (Non-EEA) countries	35	0.5%	50	0.6%	38	0.5%
<i>Other Europe (Non-EEA) subtotal</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>0.6%</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>0.8%</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>0.7%</i>
Other Europe (Not known)	14	0.2%	21	0.3%	31	0.4%
Eritrea	62	0.8%	83	1.0%	92	1.2%
Somalia	66	0.9%	55	0.7%	75	1.0%
Sudan	31	0.4%	36	0.5%	50	0.6%
Nigeria	41	0.6%	36	0.5%	42	0.5%
Ethiopia	15	0.2%	22	0.3%	29	0.4%
Ghana	18	0.2%	20	0.3%	22	0.3%
Algeria	26	0.4%	29	0.4%	22	0.3%
Other African countries	134	1.8%	153	1.9%	138	1.8%
<i>Africa subtotal</i>	<i>393</i>	<i>5.3%</i>	<i>434</i>	<i>5.5%</i>	<i>470</i>	<i>6.1%</i>
Jamaica	27	0.4%	30	0.4%	26	0.3%
Other Americas countries	45	0.6%	62	0.8%	50	0.6%
<i>Americas subtotal</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>1.0%</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>1.2%</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>1.0%</i>
India	91	1.2%	147	1.8%	148	1.9%
Iran	48	0.6%	43	0.5%	55	0.7%
Bangladesh	22	0.3%	25	0.3%	31	0.4%
Sri Lanka	33	0.4%	43	0.5%	28	0.4%
Pakistan	26	0.4%	25	0.3%	22	0.3%
Other Asian countries	89	1.2%	103	1.3%	91	1.2%
<i>Asia subtotal</i>	<i>309</i>	<i>4.2%</i>	<i>386</i>	<i>4.9%</i>	<i>375</i>	<i>4.9%</i>
Australasia	7	0.1%	11	0.1%	6	0.1%
Not Known	168		150		403	
Total (excl. Not known)	7413	100.0%	7946	100.0%	7705	100.0%
Total (incl. Not known)	7581		8096		8108	

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

4.3 Nationality: Flow, stock, returner model

The table below compares flow, stock and returner breakdown between different nationality groups.

Nationality category	Flow		Stock		Returner		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
UK	2151	59%	890	24%	612	17%	3653	100%
CEE	1485	64%	645	28%	207	9%	2337	100%
Other Europe	465	59%	220	28%	103	13%	788	100%
Rest of world	613	66%	211	23%	103	11%	927	100%
Not known	380	94%	12	3%	11	3%	403	100%
Total	5094	63%	1978	24%	1036	13%	8108	100%

Base: 8108 people seen rough sleeping in the year.

Although people from the UK were more likely to be in the returner group than other rough sleepers, the differences between nationalities are generally less marked than in previous years. In 2015/16, 71% of CEE nationals were new rough sleepers (flow), compared to 59% of UK nationals, whereas this year 64% of CEE nationals fell into the flow group, compared to 59% of UK nationals.

4.4 Immigration status

The table below compares immigration status amongst different nationality groups, excluding UK nationals.

Immigration status	CEE	Other Europe	Rest of world	Total
EU National	2072	571	7	2650
Indefinite Leave to Remain (ILR)	3	17	292	312
Overstayer		2	80	82
Limited Leave to Remain (LLR)			66	66
Refugee			57	57
Illegal entrant		2	51	53
Asylum seeker		3	42	45
Failed asylum seeker		1	34	35
Discretionary Leave (DL)			8	8
Exceptional Leave to Remain (ELR)		1	7	8
Asylum appellant			7	7
Student visa			1	1
Other	2	8	44	54
Not known	11	63	199	273
Missing	249	117	32	398
Grand Total	2337	785	927	4049

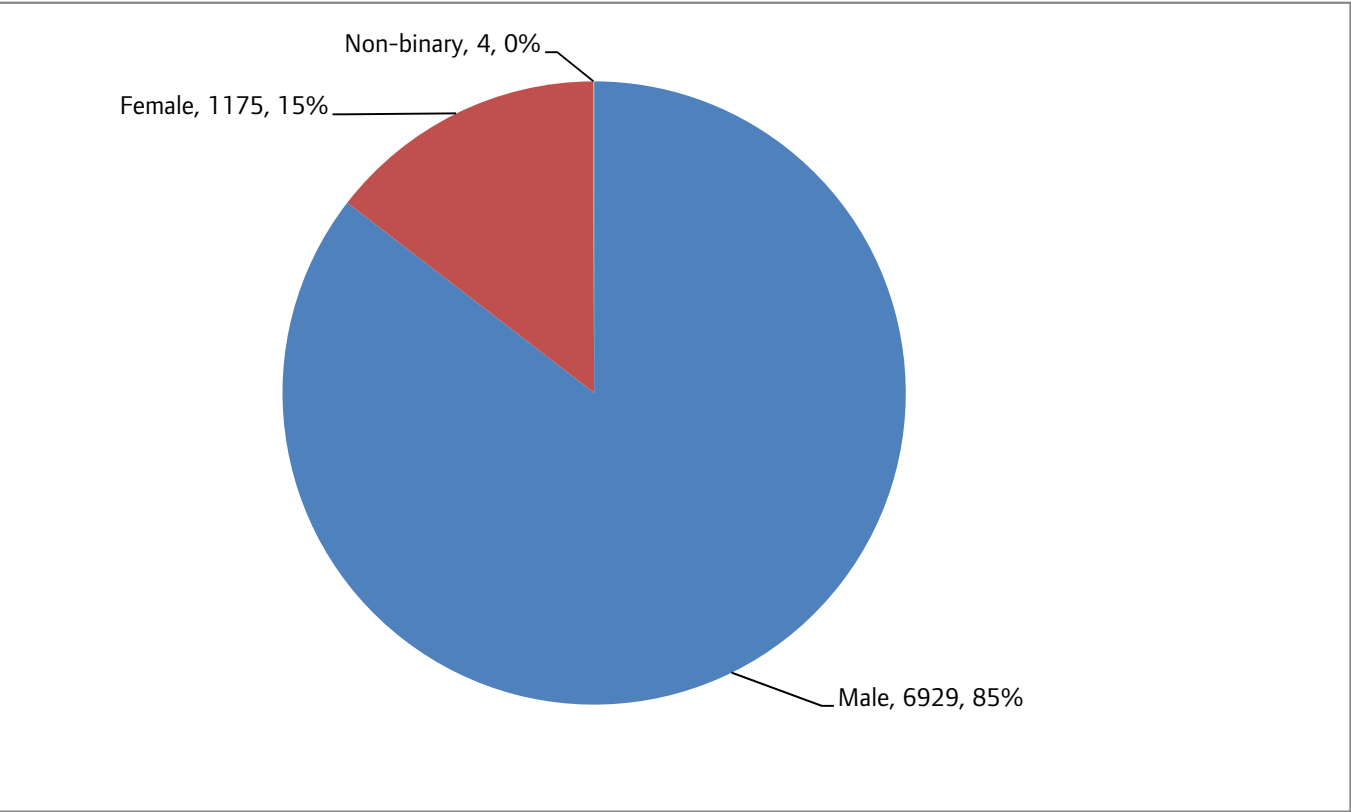
Base: 4049 people seen rough sleeping in the year whose nationality was known and who were not from the UK.

The table above shows that the most commonly recorded immigration status was EU national (2,650 people). For those people from non-European countries, 'indefinite leave to remain' was the most frequently recorded immigration status (292 people).

Due to the difficulties involved in obtaining this information from rough sleepers, immigration status data should be treated with caution.

4.5 Gender

People seen rough sleeping in the year, by gender.

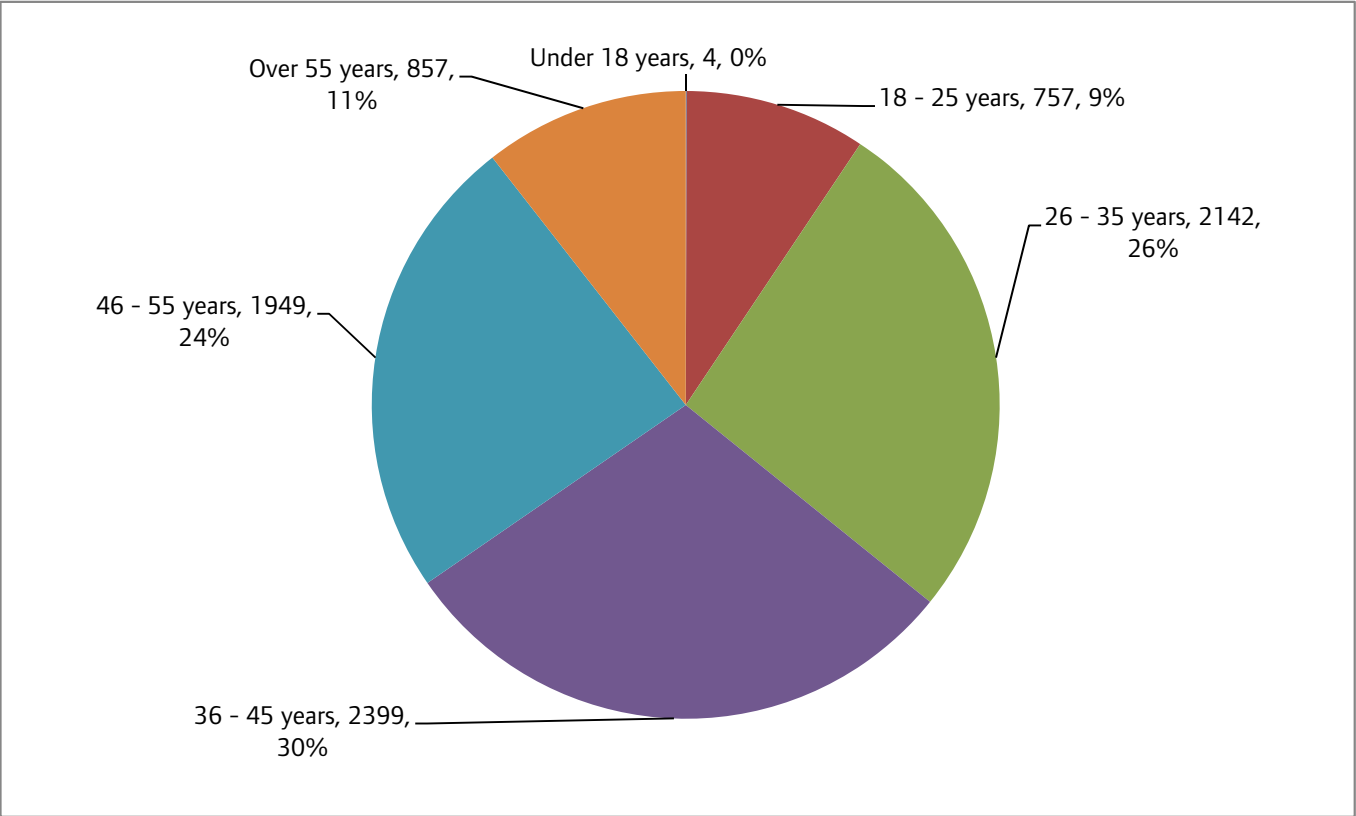


Base: 8108

The gender breakdown of people seen rough sleeping in 2016/17 is consistent with that in 2015/16, following a previous trend towards slight increase in the proportion of women (14% in 2014/15 and 13% in 2013/14).

4.6 Age

People seen rough sleeping in the year, by age.



Base: 8108

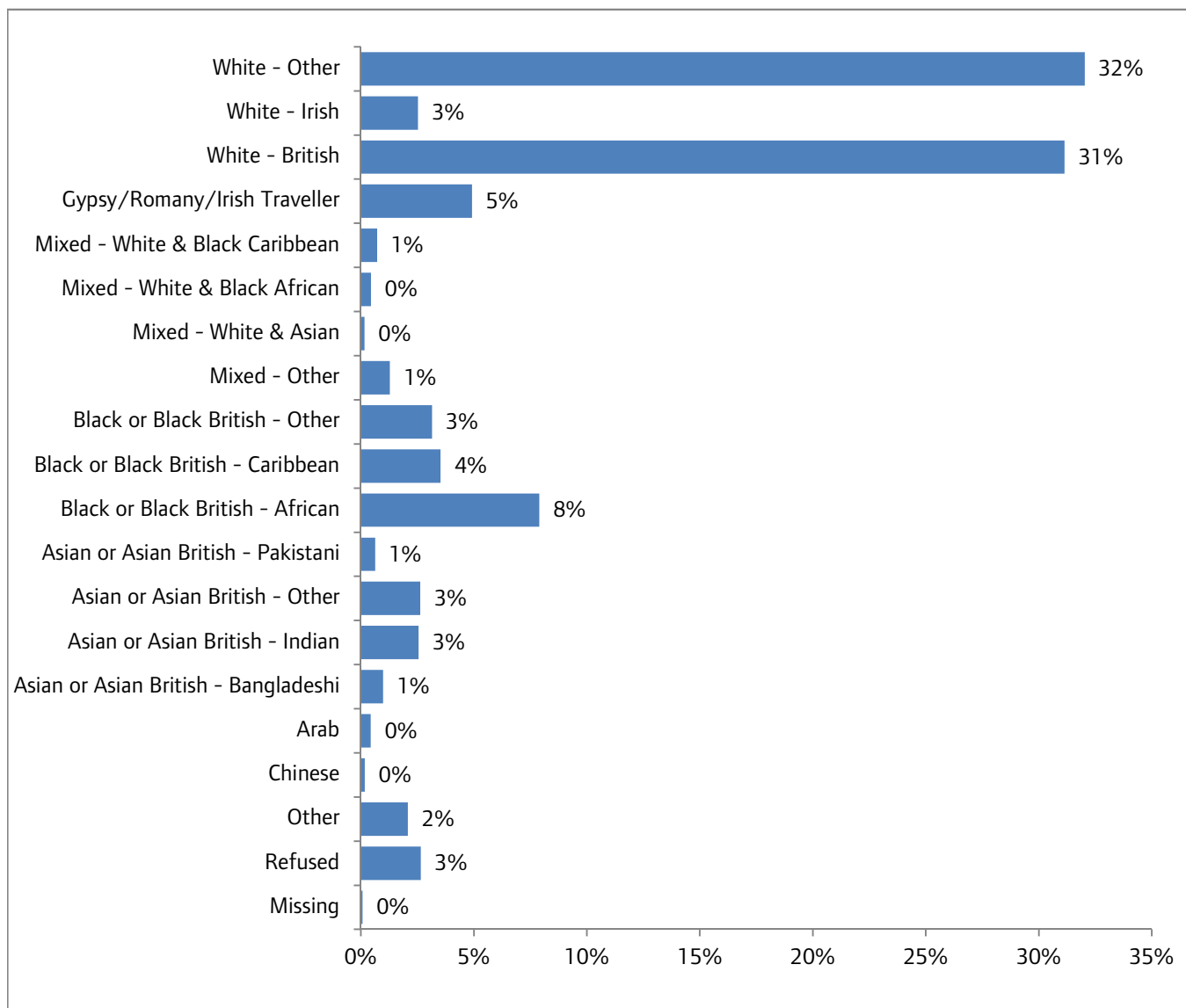
Age distribution amongst rough sleepers remains broadly consistent with previous years. 9% (761 people) of rough sleepers seen in 2016/17 were 25 or under, compared to 10% (830 people) in 2015/16. 36% (2903 people) of rough sleepers in the year were aged 35 or under, compared to 38% (3099 people) in 2015/16.

People in the over 55 age group represented 11% of rough sleepers in 2016/17 (857 people), which is an unchanged proportion compared to the 11% (890 people) seen in 2015/16.

There were a total of four people aged under 18 who were seen rough sleeping this year, which is the same number as in 2015/16. All of these were only seen rough sleeping once during the year.

4.7 Ethnicity

People seen rough sleeping in the year, by ethnicity.



Base: 8108

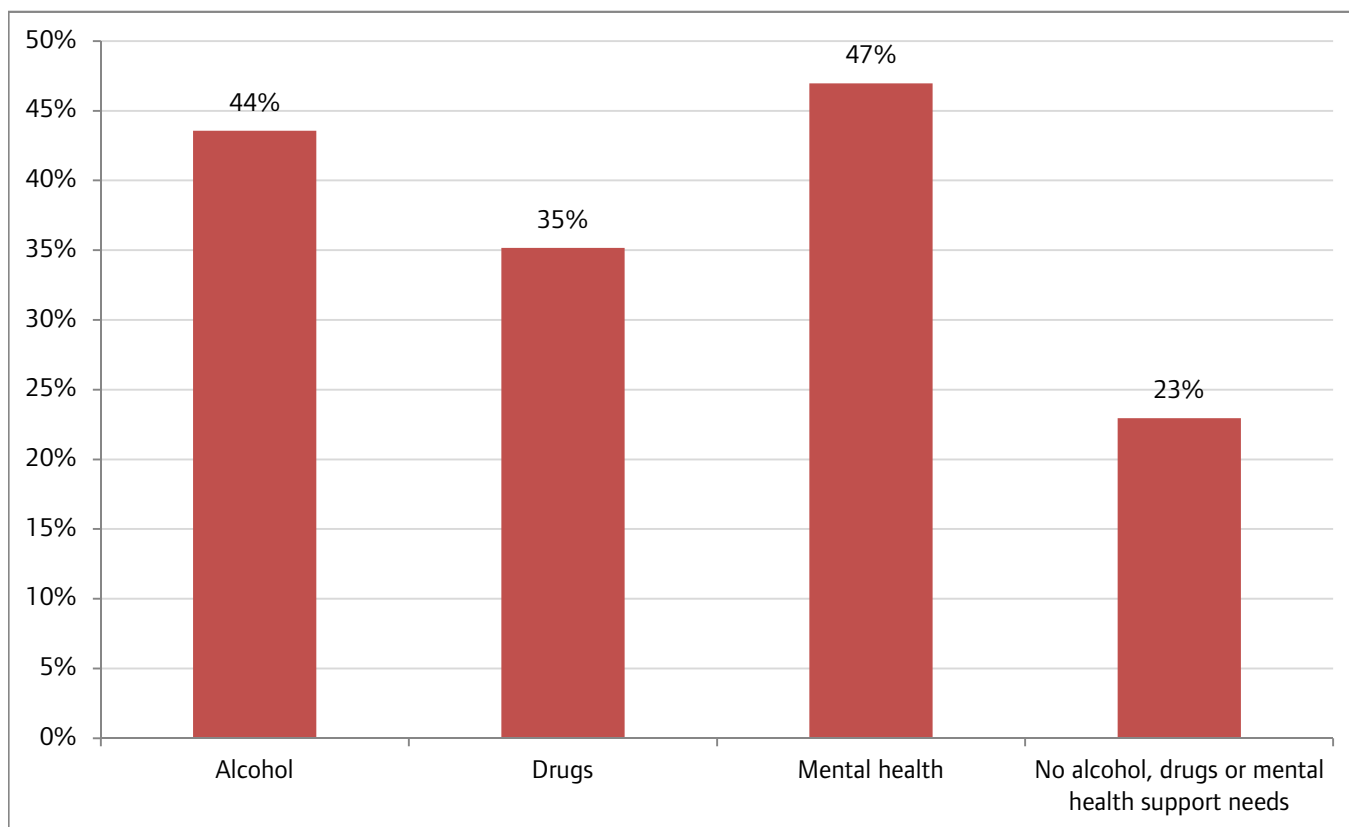
The majority of people seen rough sleeping in London in 2016/17 were White (66%), which is similar to the previous year (67% in 2015/16). Within this group, White Other is marginally the largest subgroup, comprising 32% of all rough sleepers, compared to 31% for White British. This shows some change from 2015/16, when White Other comprised 36% compared to 28% for White British. The White Other group mainly consists of people from CEE countries.

15% of people seen rough sleeping in the year were Black and 7% were Asian. This is largely consistent with the previous three years. 5% of rough sleepers in 2016/17 were from the Gypsy/Romany/Irish Traveller group, compared to 8% in 2015/16 and 7% in 2014/15.

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 almost a third (32%) of rough sleepers in 2016/17 did not have a support needs assessment recorded, the majority of these (85%) being people who had only been seen rough sleeping once or twice.



Base: 5518. Note that the base figure for this chart excludes people for whom none of the three support needs were known or assessed (2590).

Support Needs	No. people	% of people seen rough sleeping
Alcohol only	731	13%
Drugs only	344	6%
Mental health only	857	16%
Alcohol and drugs	384	7%
Alcohol and mental health	523	9%
Drugs and mental health	446	8%
Alcohol, drugs and mental health	766	14%
All three no	1266	23%
All three no, not known or not assessed	201	4%
All three not known or not assessed	2590	
Total (excl. not assessed)	5518	100%
Total (incl. not assessed)	8108	

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

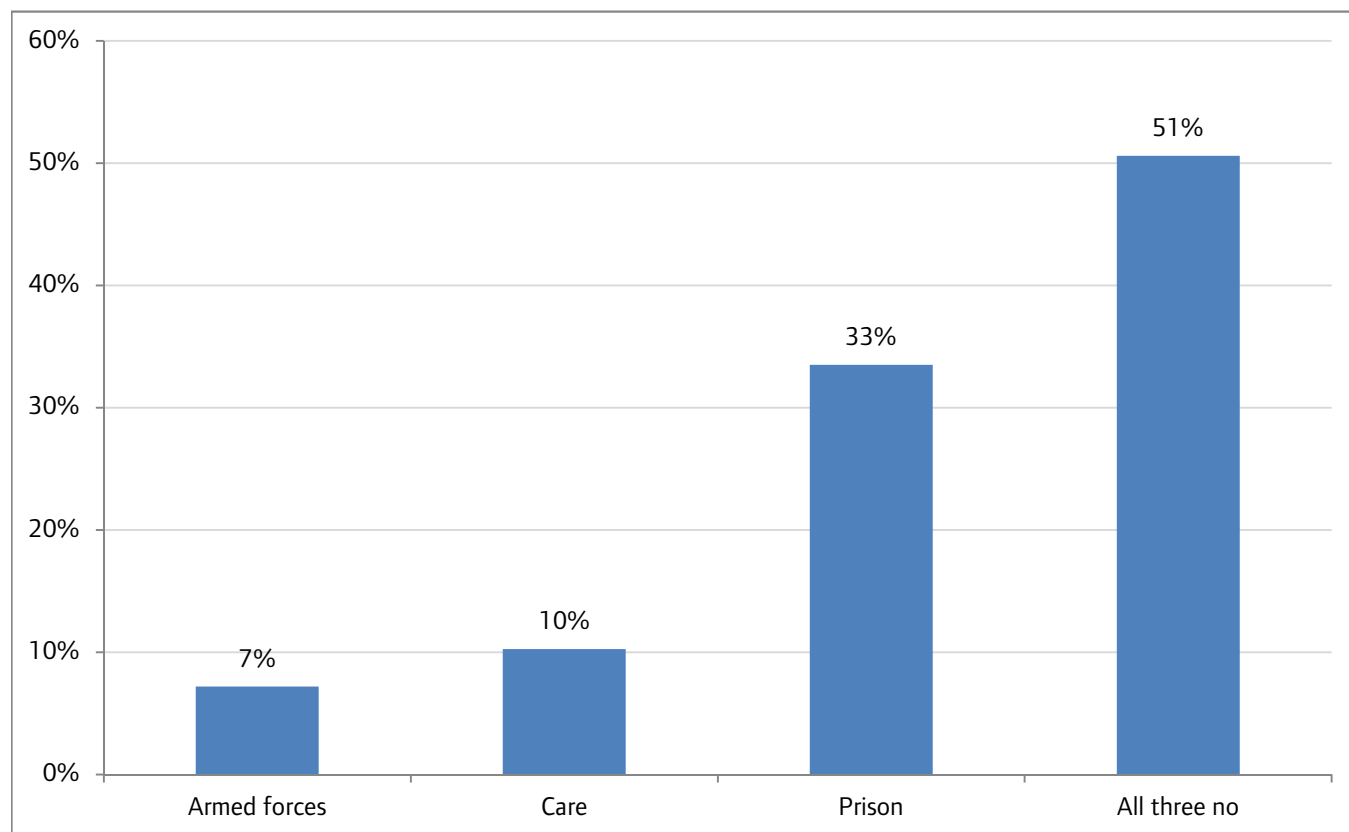
44% of people seen rough sleeping in 2016/17 were assessed as having an alcohol support need, which remains broadly consistent with 43% seen in 2015/16.

The proportion of people seen rough sleeping with a drug support need was 35%, which is a slight increase from the 31% in 2015/16.

Mental health needs amongst people seen rough sleeping in 2016/17 remain at a similar proportion when compared to last year (47% in 2016/17, compared to 46% in 2015/16).

4.9 Institutional & armed forces history

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



Base: 5542. Note that the base figure for this chart excludes people for whom none of the three institutional histories were assessed (2566).

Nationality of rough sleepers with experience of armed forces:

Nationality	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
UK	151	3%	142	3%	132	2%
Non-UK	299	6%	310	6%	266	5%
Total with armed forces experience	450	9%	452	8%	398	7%
Base (total assessed)	5073		5635		5542	

398 people seen rough sleeping in 2016/17 had experience of serving in the armed forces, of whom 132 were UK nationals. The proportion of rough sleepers with experience of serving in the armed forces remains 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.

568 people seen rough sleeping in 2016/17 had previous experience of living in care (compared to 541 in 2015/16), and 1,856 had experience of serving time in prison (compared to 1,779 in 2015/16).

Proportions of rough sleepers with experience of care (10%) and prison (33%) remain consistent with the previous year (10% with experience of care in 2015/16, and 32% with experience of prison).

5. HELPING PEOPLE OFF THE STREETS

5.1 Accommodation outcomes

Outreach teams and other services, including No Second Night Out (NSNO), 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, 1,734 people who had been seen rough sleeping during the year were booked into accommodation. This is 21% of all people seen rough sleeping during the year (compared to 27% in 2015/16).

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.

Accommodation type	2015/16		2016/17	
	No. events	%	No. events	%
Temporary accommodation				
Assessment centre	243	8.5%	243	10.6%
Bed & breakfast	176	6.1%	104	4.5%
Clinic/Detox/Rehab	70	2.4%	33	1.4%
Friends & family	180	6.3%	161	7.0%
Hostel	974	34.0%	587	25.6%
Local authority temporary accommodation	377	13.1%	353	15.4%
Nightstop	16	0.6%	10	0.4%
Second-stage accommodation	6	0.2%	11	0.5%
Other temporary accommodation	172	6.0%	149	6.5%
<i>Temporary accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>2214</i>	<i>77.2%</i>	<i>1651</i>	<i>71.9%</i>
Long term accommodation				
Care home	3	0.1%	5	0.2%
Clearing House/RSI	88	3.1%	102	4.4%
Local authority tenancy (general needs)	17	0.6%	16	0.7%
Private rented sector - independent	234	8.2%	220	9.6%
Private rented sector - with some floating support	76	2.7%	74	3.2%
RSL tenancy (general needs)	6	0.2%	9	0.4%
Sheltered housing	11	0.4%	7	0.3%
St Mungo's complex needs	21	0.7%	14	0.6%
St Mungo's semi-independent	12	0.4%	11	0.5%
Supported housing	151	5.3%	154	6.7%
Tied accommodation	9	0.3%	4	0.2%
Other long-term accommodation	25	0.9%	30	1.3%
<i>Long term accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>653</i>	<i>22.8%</i>	<i>646</i>	<i>28.1%</i>
Total	2867	100.0%	2297	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 attended the GLA commissioned NSNO service.

	2015/16	2016/17
No. attended	1980	1643

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.

	2015/16		2016/17	
Reconnection reason	No.	%	No.	%
Return to home area	873	82%	767	81%
Seeking work	194	18%	69	7%
Move to area for friends/family	405	38%	293	31%
Move to area with appropriate services	497	47%	485	51%
Reconnections total*	1067		942	

Reconnection destination	No.	%	No.	%
UK - London	426	40%	452	48%
UK - outside London	166	16%	135	14%
Central and Eastern Europe	331	31%	236	25%
Other Europe	121	11%	99	11%
Rest of the world	20	2%	18	2%
<i>Not known</i>	3		2	
Reconnections total (excl. destination not known)	1064	100%	940	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.

911 people seen rough sleeping in 2016/17 also had a confirmed reconnection recorded during the period. This means that 11% of all people seen rough sleeping in the year were reconnected, compared to 12% in 2015/16.

38% of reconnections this year were to destinations outside the UK, which is a lower proportion than the 44% seen in 2015/16. The majority of reconnections abroad continued to be to CEE countries, although both the number and the proportion were lower than in 2015/16.

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 2016/17.

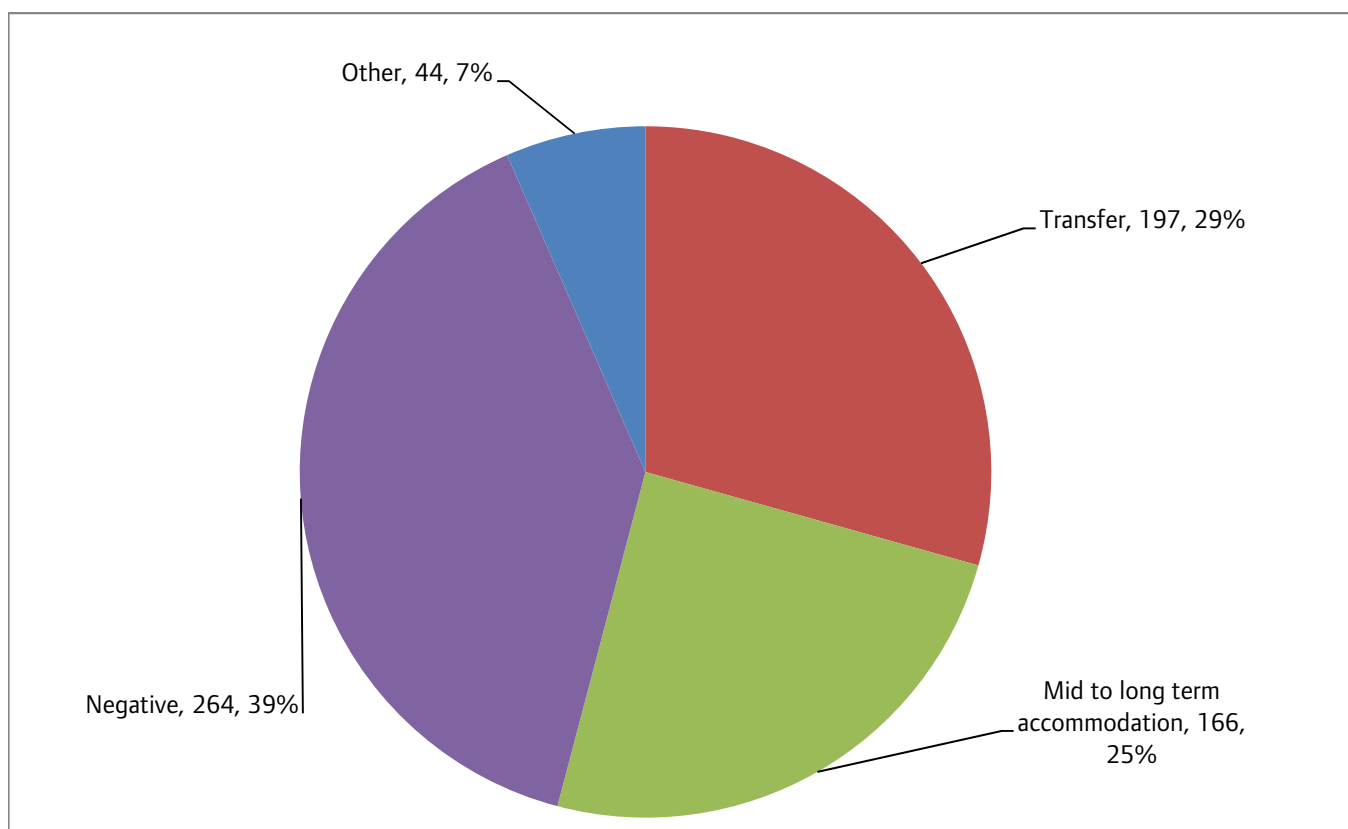
6.1 Arrivals

A total of 591 individuals arrived at temporary accommodation during the period.

6.2 Departures: Destination on departure

A total of 603 individuals departed from temporary accommodation during the period, with a total of 671 departures recorded between them.

Departures from temporary accommodation, by destination on departure.



Base: 671

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.

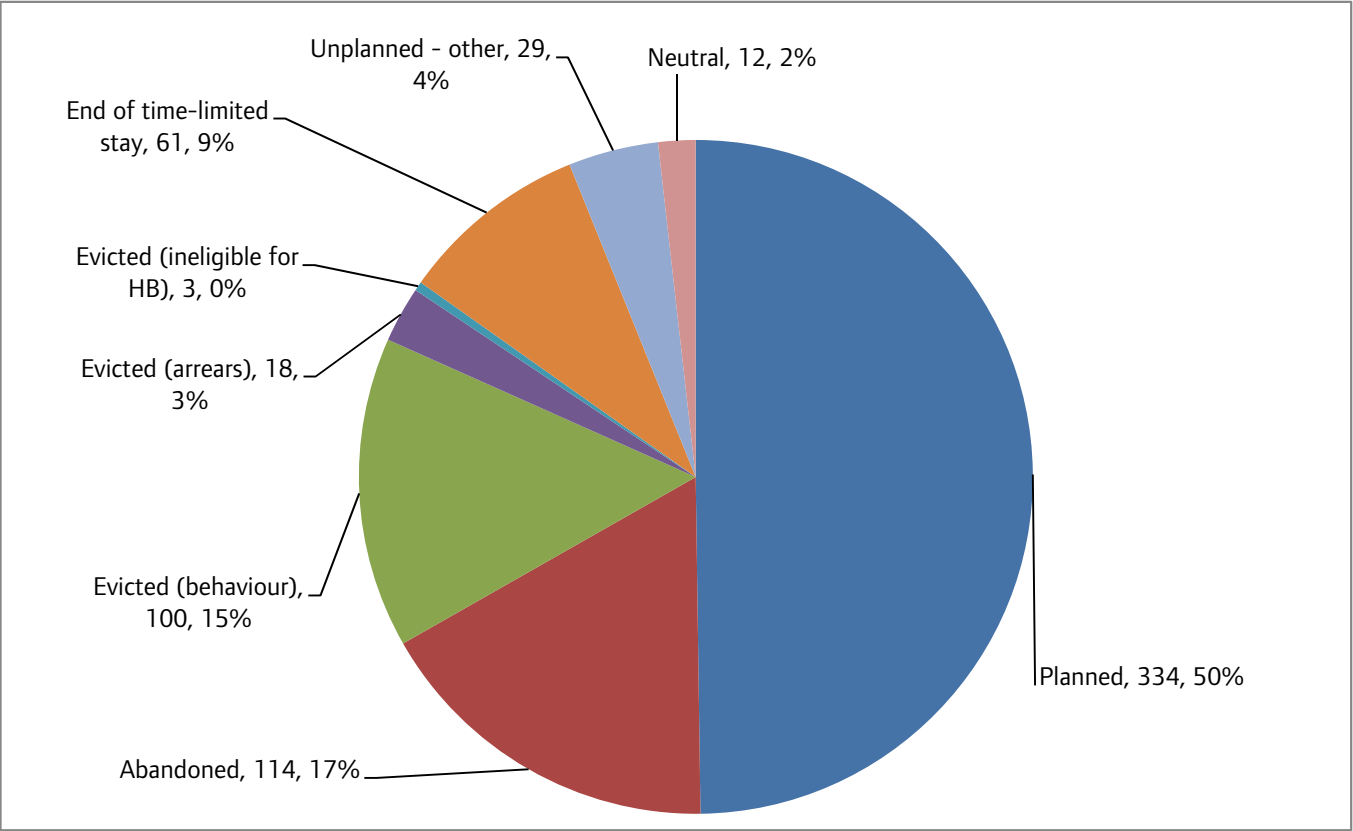
Destination on departure	No. departures	%
Transfer		
Assessment centre	7	1.0%
Bed & breakfast	3	0.4%
Detox clinic	11	1.6%
Hospital - not long term/acute care	3	0.4%
Hostel - another organisation	98	14.6%
Hostel - within the organisation	53	7.9%
NASS accommodation	1	0.1%
Night shelter	5	0.7%
NSNO assessment hub	1	0.1%
NSNO staging post	1	0.1%
Psychiatric hospital	4	0.6%
Rehab clinic	4	0.6%
Temporary accommodation (LA)	6	0.9%
<i>Transfer subtotal</i>	<i>197</i>	<i>29.4%</i>
Mid to long term accommodation		
Accommodation where client is owner	0	0.0%
Care home	2	0.3%
Clearing House/RSI	31	4.6%
Hospital - long term	5	0.7%
LA tenancy (general needs)	9	1.3%
Long stay hospice	0	0.0%
Private rented sector - independent	18	2.7%
Private rented sector - with some floating support	3	0.4%
Returned to home country (EEA)	34	5.1%
Returned to home country (non EEA)	3	0.4%
RSL tenancy (general needs)	4	0.6%
Sheltered housing	3	0.4%
Supported housing	54	8.0%
Tied accommodation with work	0	0.0%
<i>Mid to long term accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>24.7%</i>
Negative		
Committed suicide	0	0.0%
Not known	129	19.2%
Sleeping rough/Returned to streets	98	14.6%
Taken into custody	37	5.5%
<i>Negative subtotal</i>	<i>264</i>	<i>39.3%</i>
Other		
Died	12	1.8%
Previous home	0	0.0%
Staying with family	16	2.4%
Staying with friends	16	2.4%
<i>Other subtotal</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>6.6%</i>
Total	671	100.0%

In 2016/17, 25% of departures from temporary accommodation were moves to mid to long term accommodation, which is a marked decrease from the figure of 37% in 2015/16. There was a slight increase in the proportion of transfers, with 29% of departures falling into this category in 2016/17, compared to 24% in 2015/16. 39% of departures in 2016/17 were negative, which is an increase compared to 32% in 2015/16.

23% of departures in 2016/17 were for a move to another hostel. This is higher than the 13% seen in 2015/16, and the 16% reported in 2014/15. 6% of departures made were for people to return to their home country, which is a decrease on the 17% reported in 2015/16.

6.3 Departures: Reason for leaving

Temporary accommodation departures by reason for leaving.



Base: 671

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 2016/17, 39% of departures from temporary accommodation were for evictions, abandonments and unplanned departures, which is higher than the figure of 30% in 2015/16. The proportion of planned moves has decreased, at 50% compared to 62% in 2015/16.

