

CHAIN ANNUAL REPORT

GREATER LONDON

APRIL 2022 - MARCH 2023

**SUPPORTED BY
MAYOR OF LONDON**



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1. INTRODUCTION & KEY FINDINGS

Introduction

This report presents information about people seen rough sleeping by outreach teams in London between April 2022 and March 2023. 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.

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

CHAIN data differs fundamentally from national street count statistics which are released by the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC). 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 in London at some point in their history, but not necessarily during 2022/23.

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 2022/23 Annual Bulletin, which can be downloaded from the GLA Datastore at <http://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/chain-reports>.

Developments in recording and reporting during 2022/23

In September 2022, DLUHC (Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities) launched a new strategy setting out how the government and its partners plan to end rough sleeping for good. This included adoption of a new data-led framework, employing standardised definitions of various rough sleeping metrics, to enable partners to measure and report on their

progress towards ending rough sleeping in their areas. A number of recording and reporting developments were implemented on CHAIN to support London local authorities in responding to these new requirements, and to ensure that the system remains in line with the new national standards. In some cases, terminology used in the new framework is the same or similar to that previously used in CHAIN reports, but is based on different definitions.

The biggest area of overlap in terminology is in reference to new and returning rough sleepers as distinct groups within the overall base of people seen rough sleeping during a reporting period. In order to ensure consistency with previous reports, and to provide information that is most useful when examined at the level of a twelve month time period, this CHAIN annual report has continued to provide much of its analysis based on the flow/stock/returner model. Under this model, new rough sleepers (also referred to as 'flow') are defined as those people seen rough sleeping during the year who have never been seen rough sleeping in London prior to the year. Returners are defined as those seen rough sleeping during the year who had also been seen prior to, but not during, the previous year (i.e. people who have had at least a year away from being seen rough sleeping in London). By contrast, the new DLUHC framework expands the definition of new rough sleepers to include people who have previously been seen rough sleeping, but not during the last five years. The DLUHC framework defines returning rough sleepers as those who have had a period of at least six months (but less than five years) without being seen.

The only part of this report in which the new DLUHC definitions are used is the section covering rough sleepers' history prior to first being seen rough sleeping. In October 2022, CHAIN switched to recording this information using the DLUHC definitions, in order to ensure collection of data necessary for local authorities to be able to fulfil their reporting requirements, and to enable better understanding of the circumstances of people returning to rough sleeping. Because the change in recording had to be introduced halfway through the year, it has been necessary for this report to include separate analysis from either side of the implementation, meaning there is not a consistent picture across the whole period. However, we look forward to the insights gained from a rich dataset in this area once the new methodology has been in place for a full year.

Another significant development during the year was the women's rough sleeping census that took place in October 2022. Led by the Single Homeless Project, the Women's Development Unit, and St Mungo's, the census was the first of its kind on a pan-London scale and was designed to improve understanding of the extent and nature of women's rough sleeping in the capital. The census was, for the most part, conducted independently of CHAIN, and so will not immediately impact the figures included in this report. However, the CHAIN team are working with the census coordinators to establish how learning from the project can best be used to ensure women's experiences are reflected in rough sleeping data.

To simplify reporting, we have made an adjustment to the overall categories used to group nationalities in tables and charts. In previous reports, people from the ten A8 and A2 European Union accession countries were grouped as a distinct category headed as 'Central and Eastern European' (or CEE). We now include people from these countries in a single overall 'Europe (EEA)' category, alongside other EEA nationals. The convention of separately grouping CEE nationals originally developed as a response to the emerging trend of increased numbers of people from the accession countries being seen rough sleeping in London, but in recent years other EEA nationalities have often been more numerous than CEE nationalities, other than Romanians and Poles. In some tables and charts we have simplified further, in the interests of clear presentation, by using the broader groupings of UK, Europe, and rest of the world.

Key findings

A total of 10,053 people were seen rough sleeping in London during 2022/23. This is a 21% increase compared to the total of 8,329 people seen in 2021/22, and follows a decrease of 24% between 2020/21 and 2021/22. The 10,053 total is 54% higher than the figure of 6,508 people seen rough sleeping ten years ago, in 2013/14. Within the 10,053 overall total, 6,391 were new rough sleepers (also referred to as 'flow'), who had never been seen bedded down in London prior to this year.

Homelessness services worked to help 4,206 people who were seen rough sleeping during 2022/23 into any type of accommodation (i.e. 42% of all rough sleepers in the year). Alongside this work, 544 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 (i.e. 5% of all people seen rough sleeping in the period). In total, 4,292 people seen rough sleeping in 2022/23 were either helped into accommodation or to reconnect, which represents 43% of all rough sleepers seen during the year. It should be noted that this does not necessarily mean that the other 57% of people seen rough sleeping during the year are still rough sleeping, as many of them will no longer be in contact with services and may have found their own solutions. The overall proportion of 43% of people seen rough sleeping helped into accommodation or to reconnect during 2022/23 compares to a proportion of 48% for people seen rough sleeping in 2021/22 (when many people were being accommodated under the Everyone In initiative, which has now wound down).

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.

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.

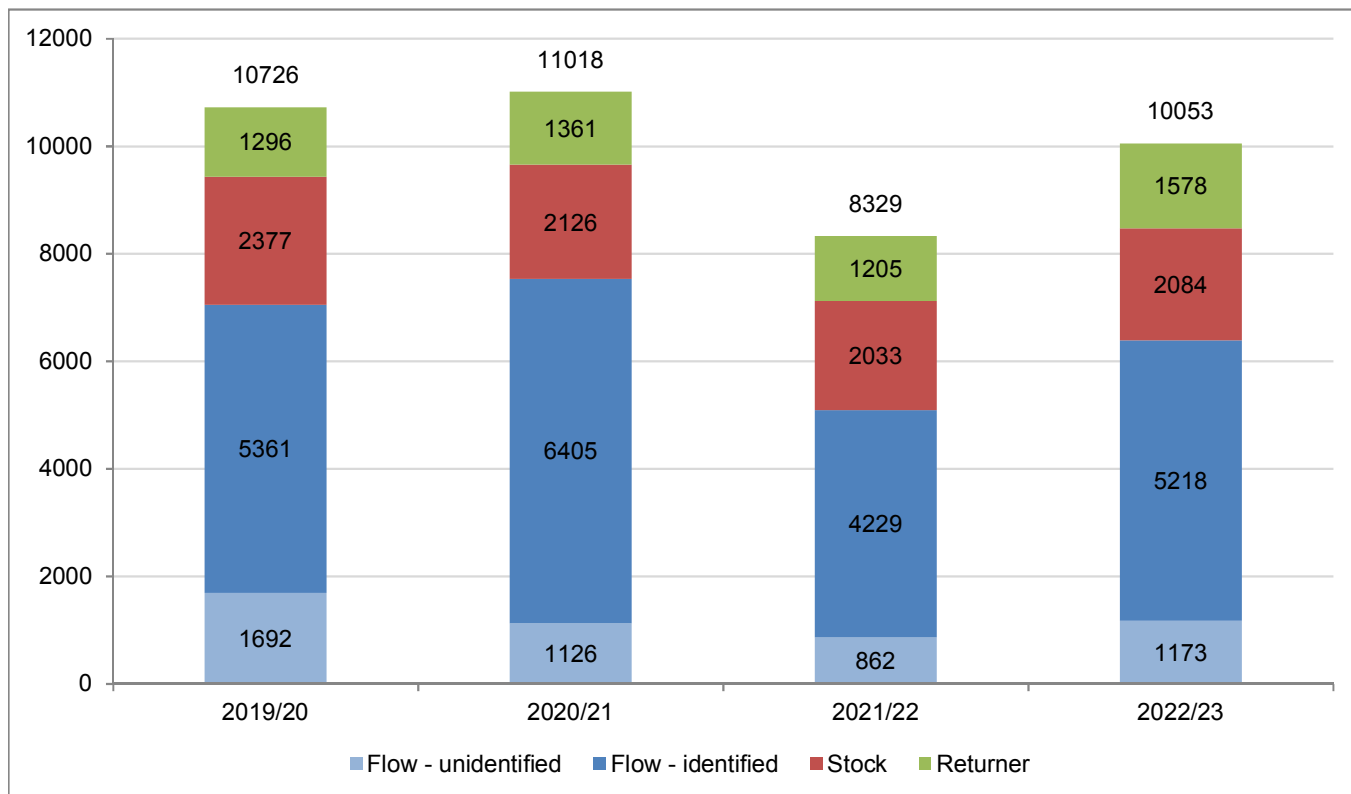
SWEP: Severe Weather Emergency Protocol

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).

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, 2019/20 - 2022/23



2019/20 base: 10726
 2020/21 base: 11018
 2021/22 base: 8329
 2022/23 base: 10053

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 2022/23 (i.e. new rough sleepers). Those within this category are further subdivided as follows: Unidentified - those new rough sleepers recorded without a name, and with only one contact. Identified - those new rough sleepers recorded with a name, and/or with more than one contact.
Stock	People who were also seen rough sleeping in 2021/22 (i.e. those seen across a minimum of two consecutive years).
Returner	People who were first seen rough sleeping prior to 2021/22, but were not seen during 2021/22 (i.e. those who have had a gap in their rough sleeping histories).

10,053 people were seen rough sleeping in London in 2022/23, which is a 21% increase compared to the total of 8,329 people seen in 2021/22. This compares to a 24% decrease between 2020/21 and 2021/22, and a 3% increase between 2019/20 and 2020/21.

58% of people were seen rough sleeping just once during the year. This is virtually unchanged from the proportion of 57% seen once during 2021/22, and slightly lower than the 62% seen just once in 2020/21.

6,391 people were seen rough sleeping for the first time this year (also referred to as flow). This is a 26% increase on the number of new rough sleepers in 2021/22. By comparison, there was a 32% decrease in the number of new rough sleepers between 2020/21 and 2021/22, and a 7% increase in the number of new rough sleepers between 2019/20 and 2020/21. 71% of people who were new to the streets were seen rough sleeping just once. This is consistent with the proportions of 71% seen once in 2021/22, and 73% in 2020/21.

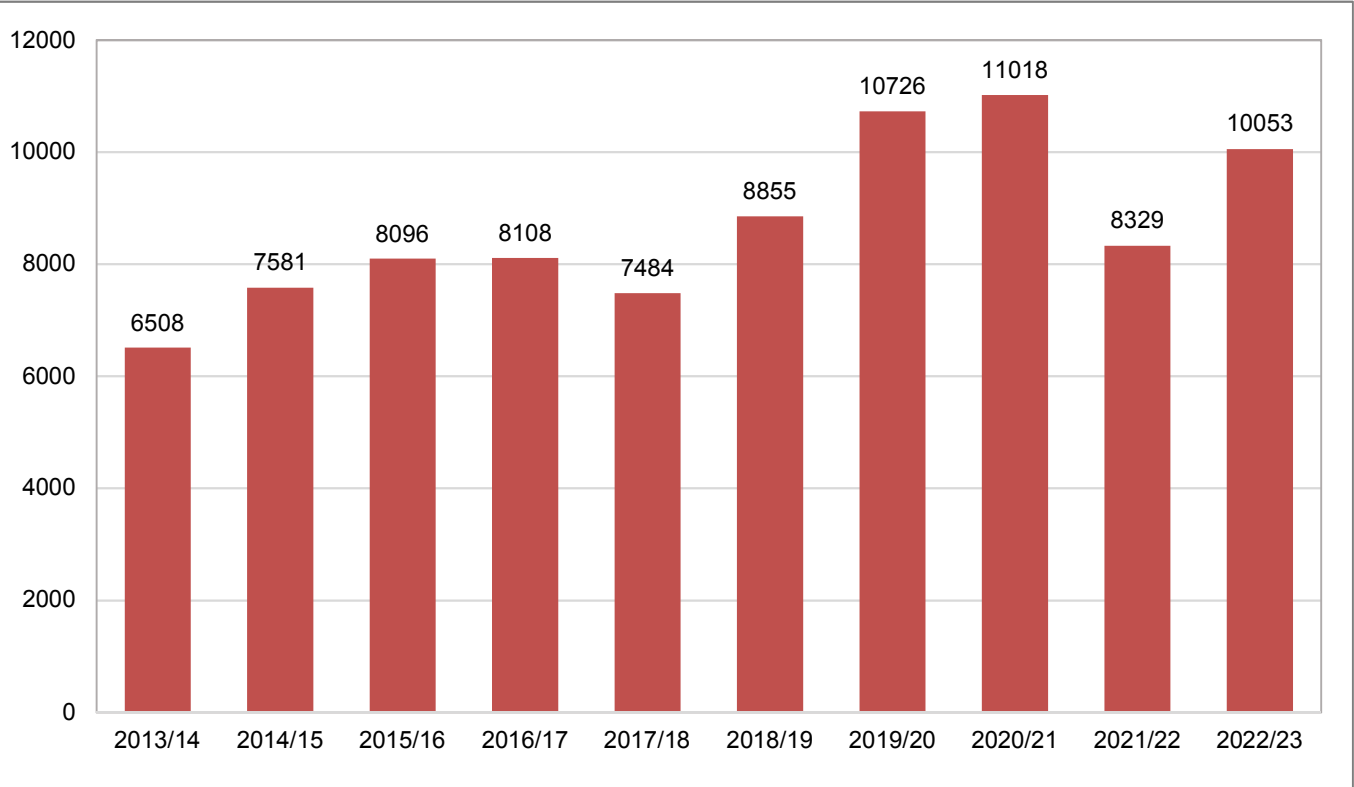
2,084 people seen rough sleeping in 2022/23 were in the stock group. This is a 3% increase on the stock figure for 2021/22, compared to a 4% decrease between 2020/21 and 2021/22, and an 11% decrease between 2019/20 and 2020/21.

1,578 people seen rough sleeping during the year were returners. This compares to 1,205 in 2021/22, representing an increase of 31%, compared to a decrease of 11% between 2020/21 and 2021/22, and an increase of 5% between 2019/20 and 2020/21.

All three groups have shown increases in their numbers between 2021/22 and 2022/23. The returner group increased by the largest proportion, although the greatest increase in numbers was in the flow group.

2.2 Number of people seen rough sleeping: Long range trend

Chart 2: People seen rough sleeping by year, 2013/14 - 2022/23

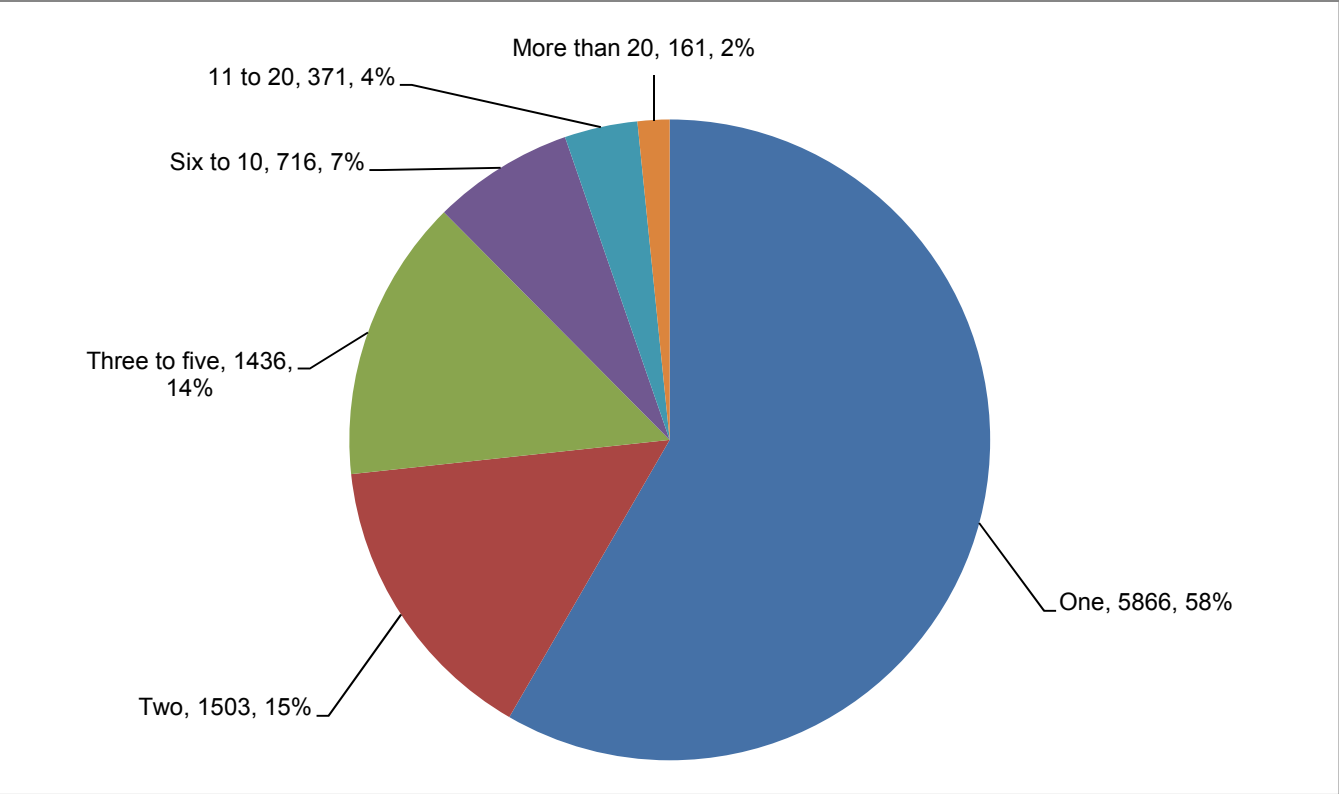


Across the last ten years, the number of people recorded rough sleeping on CHAIN has risen year on year, with the exception of 2017/18, and 2021/22. The 21% increase in 2022/23 is the equal highest proportionate increase during the ten year period, matching the 21% increase seen in 2019/20. The 2022/23 total is 54% higher than the total of 6,508 people seen rough sleeping ten years ago, in 2013/14.

It is likely that the reduction in the total number of people seen rough sleeping during 2021/22 was at least in part due to the additional resources that were put into addressing rough sleeping during the Covid-19 pandemic under the Government’s Everyone In initiative. Although this initiative started in March 2020, the impact was masked in the 2020/21 CHAIN total by the high starting point at the beginning of that year. The higher total in 2022/23 is likely to be a reflection of increases in the cost of living, and the winding down of Covid-19 emergency provisions.

2.3 Number of times seen rough sleeping

Chart 3: People seen rough sleeping in 2022/23, by number of times seen rough sleeping



Base: 10053

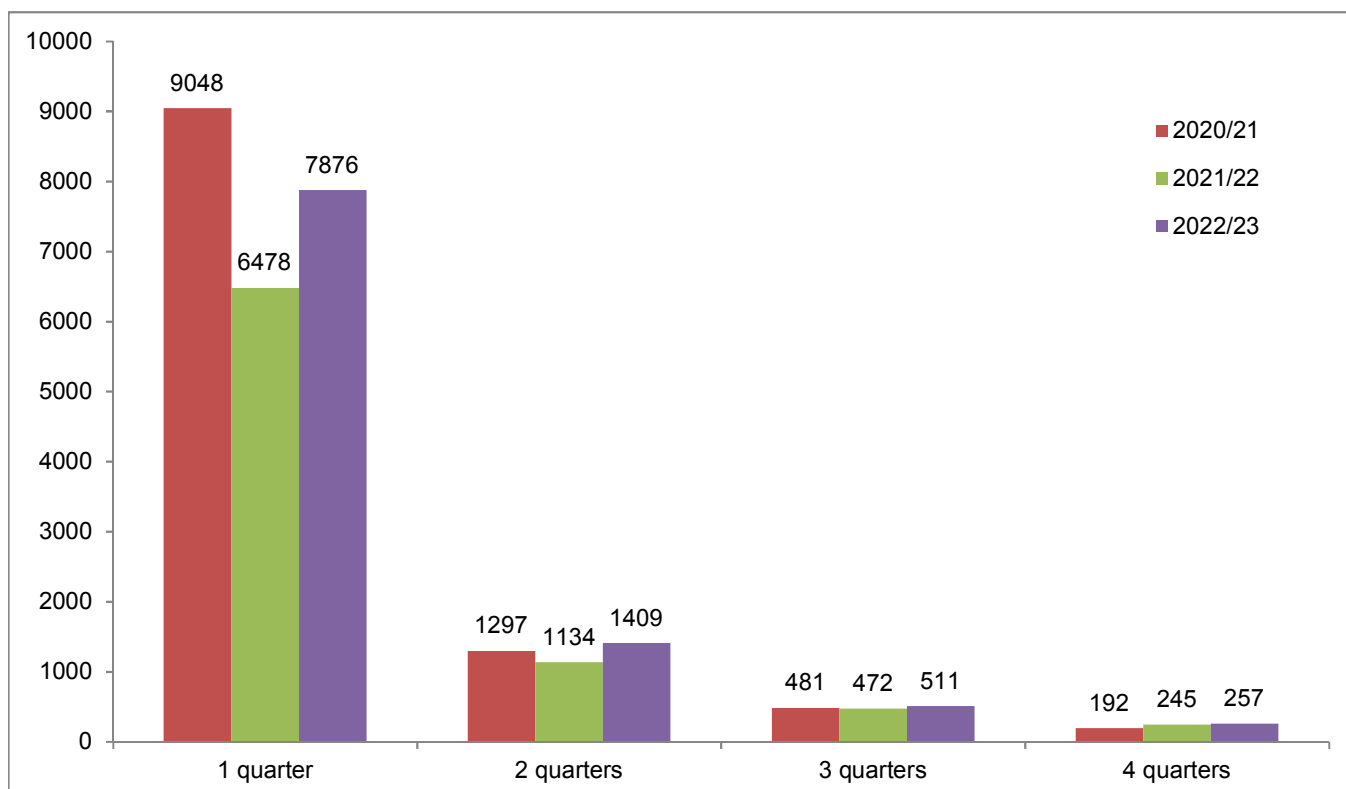
5,866 (58%) people were seen rough sleeping only once in 2022/23, which compares to 4,751 (57%) seen rough sleeping just once in 2021/22, and 6,870 (62%) seen rough sleeping just once in 2020/21.

1 in 20 (5%) people recorded rough sleeping in 2022/23 were seen more than ten times. 15 people were seen rough sleeping more than 50 times in the year, compared to 19 people with this many contacts in 2021/22, and 13 in 2020/21.

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.

2.4 Number of quarters seen rough sleeping

Chart 4: People seen rough sleeping, by number of separate quarters in which they were seen, 2020/21 - 2022/23



2020/21 base: 11018

2021/22 base: 8329

2022/23 base: 10053

Table 1: People seen rough sleeping, by number of separate quarters in which they were seen, 2020/21 - 2022/23

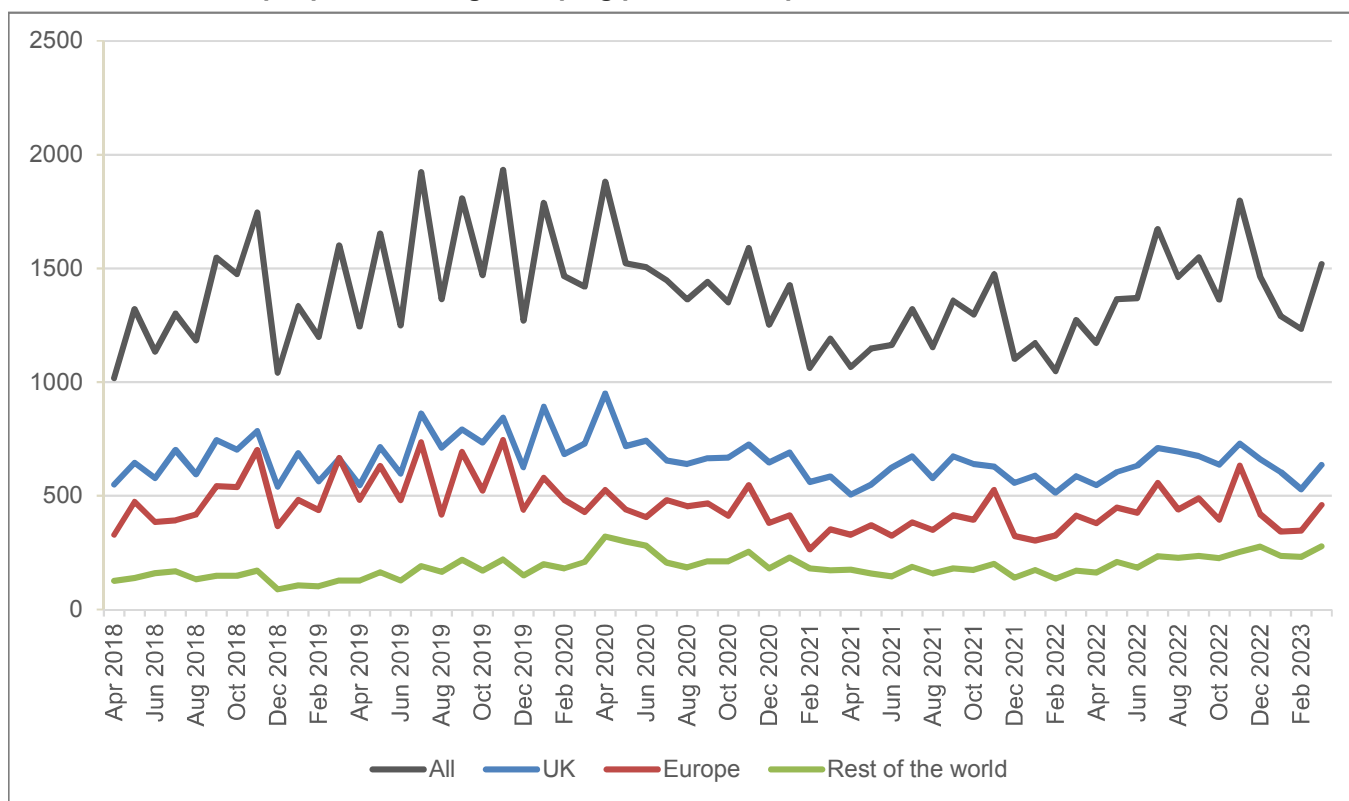
Number of quarters of the year within which rough sleepers were seen	2020/21		2021/22		2022/23	
	No. rough sleepers	% rough sleepers	No. rough sleepers	% rough sleepers	No. rough sleepers	% rough sleepers
One	9048	82%	6478	78%	7876	78%
Two	1297	12%	1134	14%	1409	14%
Three	481	4%	472	6%	511	5%
Four	192	2%	245	3%	257	3%
Total	11018	100%	8329	100%	10053	100%

The chart and table above show how many people were seen in one, two, three or all four quarters during each of the last three years. It is important to be aware that the figures for each year are limited to the year in question, and people may have also been seen in previous or subsequent years. Just over three quarters (78%) of those seen rough sleeping in 2022/23 were only seen in one quarter of the year. 3% of those seen rough sleeping in 2022/23 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 proportion of people seen rough sleeping in just one quarter of the year has remained the same as that found in 2021/22, but is slightly lower than the 82% falling into this category in 2020/21.

2.5 Monthly rough sleeping trend

Chart 5: Number of people seen rough sleeping per month, April 2018 - March 2023



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

The All line shows overall numbers seen rough sleeping per month. Historically (including periods prior to that shown in this chart), the typical trend shows rough sleeping numbers at their highest throughout the summer, then starting to decline in the autumn, albeit with a peak in November, coinciding with the Government's annual street count. Numbers continue at a lower level during the winter months, as winter shelters and other additional provision come into operation, before picking up again in the spring.

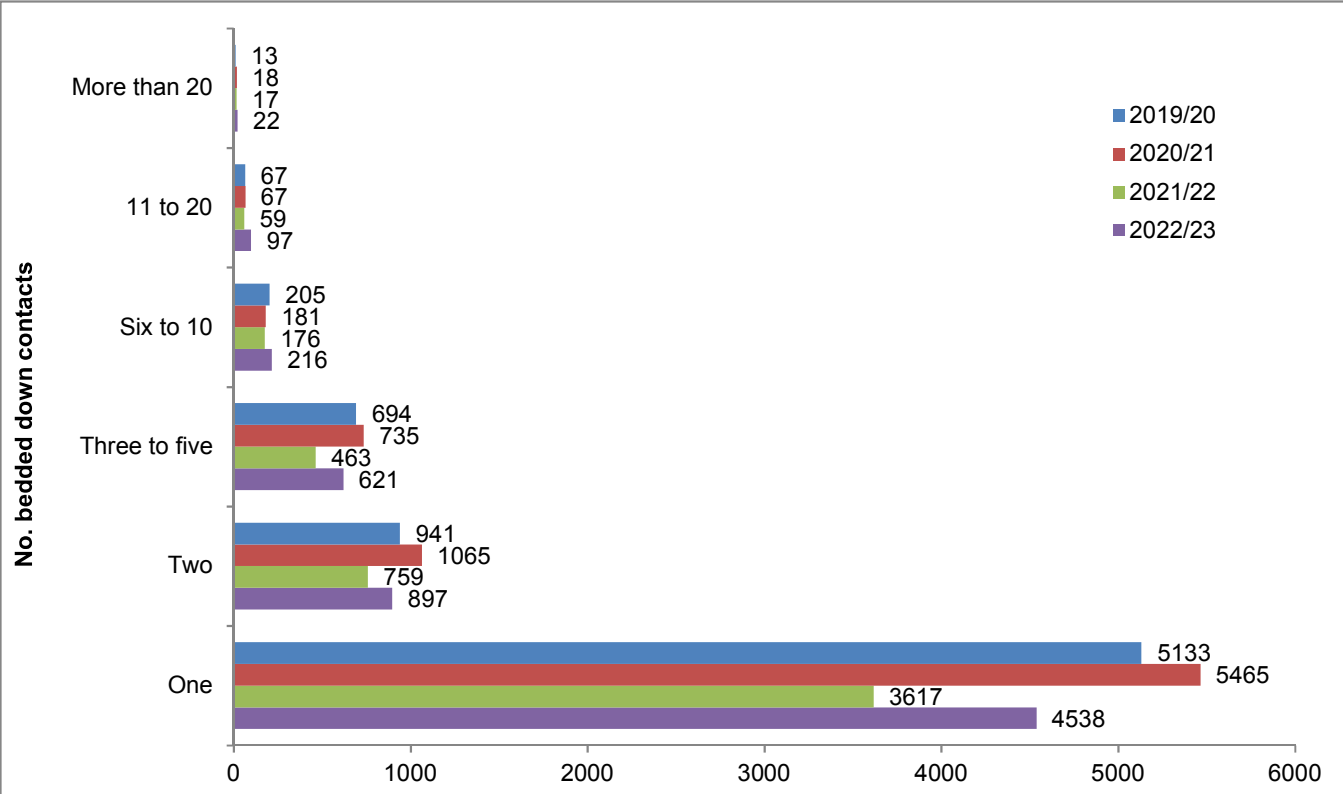
Peaks and troughs became much more frequent between late 2018 and early 2020, during which time bimonthly street counts were introduced as part of the Government's Rough Sleeping Initiative, supplementing the traditional annual count in November. The pattern during the Covid-19 pandemic period shows a variation from previous periods, with a peak in April 2020 relating to the start of the pandemic and the associated lockdown. Following that early peak, the ongoing trend throughout the rest of 2020/21 was a decline in numbers seen rough sleeping, which coincided with the Government's Everyone In initiative. As emergency Covid-19 provisions wind down, the trend is returning to pre-pandemic levels, although slightly less pronounced.

The lowest monthly total during 2022/23 was recorded in April 2022, when 1,172 people were seen rough sleeping. The highest monthly total was in November 2022, when 1,799 people were seen.

The nationality comparison shows that peaks around street counts tend to be more pronounced for European nationals. The 'rest of the world' group has shown a steady increase during 2022/23, which has been proportionately more significant than that in the other groups. The March 2023 'rest of the world' total is 71% higher than that for April 2022, compared to a 21% increase in the Europe monthly total for the same period, and a 16% increase in the UK monthly total.

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

Chart 6: People seen rough sleeping for the first time in the year (flow), by number of times seen rough sleeping during the year, 2019/20 - 2022/23



2019/20 base: 7053
2020/21 base: 7531
2021/22 base: 5091
2022/23 base: 6391

New rough sleepers represented 64% of the total rough sleeper population in 2022/23, which is slightly higher than the proportion of 61% in 2021/22, but lower than that of 68% in 2020/21. The number of new rough sleepers has increased by 26% compared to 2021/22.

71% of new people were seen rough sleeping only once, which is the same proportion as in 2021/22, but marginally lower than that of 73% in 2020/21. Only 2% of those new to the streets were seen rough sleeping more than ten times in the year.

The chart indicates that, although the overall total of new rough sleepers in 2022/23 is lower than the totals for 2019/20 and 2020/21, the numbers of new rough sleepers in the higher contacts groups are larger (i.e. new rough sleepers in 2022/23 were more likely to go on to be high volume rough sleepers).

It should be noted that, of those new rough sleepers seen once who were asked, 63% stated that they had already been rough sleeping for at least a week before they were first recorded on CHAIN by an outreach worker. This information should be treated with caution, as it has not been verified by outreach services, but does give some indication that new rough sleepers may well have been street homeless for some time before first being contacted.

2.7 New rough sleepers (flow): Nationality

Table 2: New rough sleepers in 2022/23, by nationality 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	
Europe	No.	33	42	54	49	49	905	1132
	%	3%	4%	5%	4%	4%	80%	100%
Rest of the world	No.	27	12	15	26	69	907	1056
	%	3%	1%	1%	2%	7%	86%	100%
Total		No. 60	54	69	75	118	1812	2188
		% 3%	2%	3%	3%	5%	83%	100%

Base: 2188 people seen rough sleeping for the first time in 2022/23 who were non-UK nationals and had a date of entry to the UK recorded.

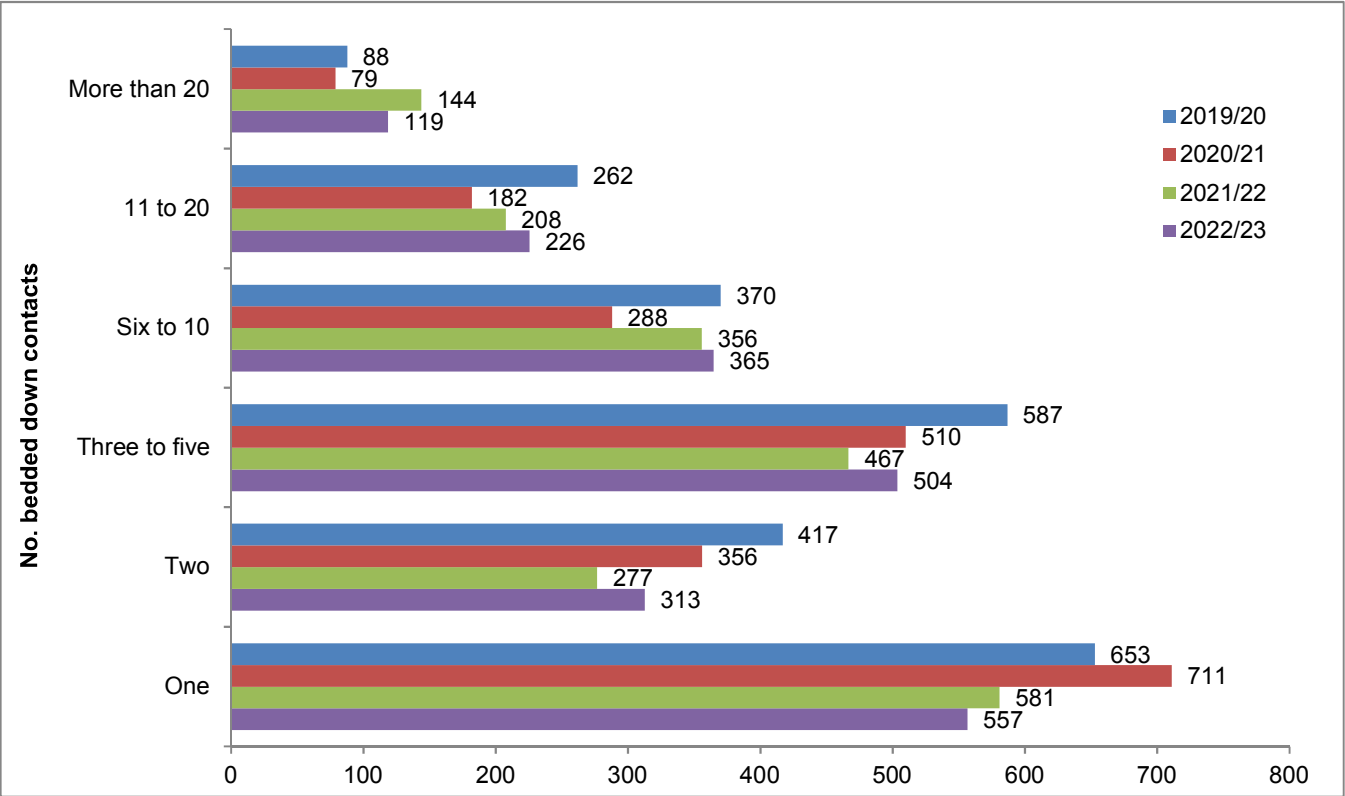
There were 2,188 new rough sleepers in 2022/23 who were non-UK nationals and had information recorded concerning the date they first entered the UK. The above table shows the difference between their date of entry to the UK and the first date they were seen rough sleeping in London, broken down by nationality category. It should be noted that this information is self-reported, and in most cases has not been independently verified.

83% of those represented in the table above had been in the UK for more than a year when they were first seen rough sleeping in London, which is the same proportion as that found in 2021/22. 80% of new rough sleepers from European countries had been in the UK for more than a year, compared to 86% of new rough sleepers from non-European countries.

The proportion of new rough sleepers from any non-UK nationality group seen rough sleeping within two weeks of entering the country remains low, at 3%.

2.8 Stock rough sleepers: Number of times seen

Chart 7: People seen rough sleeping across two consecutive years (stock), by number of times seen rough sleeping in the year, 2019/20 - 2022/23



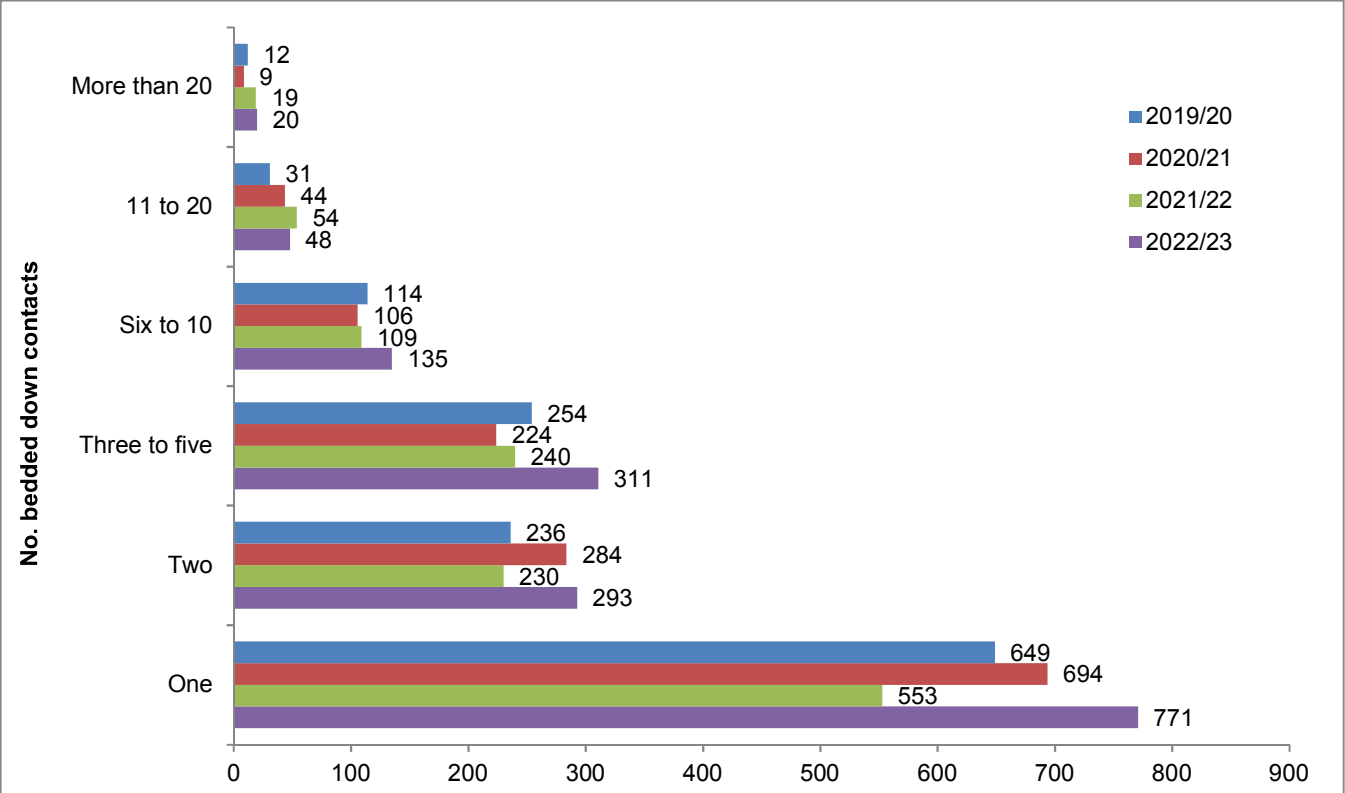
2019/20 base: 2377
2020/21 base: 2126
2021/22 base: 2033
2022/23 base: 2084

The number of people in the stock group has increased by 3% from 2021/22, and represents 21% of the total rough sleeper population in 2022/23 (compared to 24% in 2021/22). 27% of people in the stock group were seen rough sleeping only once in 2022/23, which is slightly lower than the 29% in 2021/22.

The number of people in the stock group in 2022/23 who had been seen once (557) was lower than the number in 2021/22 (581), despite the higher overall total for the stock group in 2022/23. Conversely, the number of the stock group in 2022/23 who had more than 20 contacts (119) was lower than that for 2021/22 (144).

2.9 Returner rough sleepers: Number of times seen

Chart 8: People returning to rough sleeping after at least a year away (returners), by number of times seen rough sleeping in the year, 2019/20 - 2022/23



2019/20 base: 1296
2020/21 base: 1361
2021/22 base: 1205
2022/23 base: 1578

The number of people returning to rough sleeping in 2022/23 has increased by 31%, when compared to 2021/22. Returners constituted 16% of all people seen rough sleeping in 2022/23, which is slightly higher than the proportion of 14% in 2021/22.

The proportion of returners who were seen rough sleeping just once during 2022/23 was 49%. This compares to 46% in 2021/22.

3. SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

3.1 Total rough sleepers by borough: Yearly comparison

Table 3: People seen rough sleeping, by borough, 2019/20 - 2022/23

Borough	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Change between 2021/22 and 2022/23	Change between 2019/20 and 2022/23
Westminster	2757	2162	1698	2050	352	-707
Camden	639	630	666	719	53	80
Lambeth	431	581	438	623	185	192
Ealing	493	624	448	563	115	70
Newham	724	578	428	503	75	-221
City of London	434	350	372	482	110	48
Tower Hamlets	459	400	297	460	163	1
Southwark	548	567	388	435	47	-113
Brent	320	374	283	373	90	53
Croydon	306	322	271	373	102	67
Islington	367	388	238	337	99	-30
Haringey	327	405	268	304	36	-23
Lewisham	229	301	264	296	32	67
Redbridge	330	380	247	248	1	-82
Hackney	275	350	229	246	17	-29
Hammersmith & Fulham	266	243	214	238	24	-28
Heathrow	241	117	233	233	0	-8
Enfield	206	326	183	219	36	13
Kensington & Chelsea	316	271	193	199	6	-117
Hounslow	147	223	144	196	52	49
Greenwich	133	213	135	196	61	63
Waltham Forest	133	261	153	186	33	53
Wandsworth	203	401	264	173	-91	-30
Hillingdon	270	282	140	167	27	-103
Barnet	178	282	173	166	-7	-12
Barking & Dagenham	85	161	131	139	8	54
Kingston upon Thames	124	87	99	120	21	-4
Harrow	45	67	58	96	38	51
Bexley	42	88	93	92	-1	50
Bromley	67	54	57	92	35	25
Richmond	152	115	61	86	25	-66
Havering	71	73	69	79	10	8
Merton	92	109	45	63	18	-29
Sutton	34	18	29	30	1	-4
Bus route	183	143	142	142	0	-41
Tube line	23	0	18	36	18	13

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

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

The boroughs in which the greatest numbers of rough sleepers were seen in 2022/23 were Westminster, Camden, Lambeth, Ealing, and Newham, which is consistent with 2021/22. All but three boroughs reported increases on the number of people seen rough sleeping in 2021/22. However, 18 boroughs, including Westminster, reported figures that were lower than their totals in 2019/20.

3.2 Total rough sleepers by borough: Flow, stock, returner model

Table 4: People seen rough sleeping in 2022/23, by borough, and flow, stock, returner breakdown

Borough	Flow		Stock		Returner		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Barking & Dagenham	94	68%	33	24%	12	9%	139
Barnet	115	69%	32	19%	19	11%	166
Bexley	62	67%	18	20%	12	13%	92
Brent	252	68%	73	20%	48	13%	373
Bromley	72	78%	8	9%	12	13%	92
Camden	331	46%	271	38%	117	16%	719
City of London	226	47%	173	36%	83	17%	482
Croydon	273	73%	57	15%	43	12%	373
Ealing	358	64%	112	20%	93	17%	563
Enfield	157	72%	38	17%	24	11%	219
Greenwich	122	62%	45	23%	29	15%	196
Hackney	155	63%	56	23%	35	14%	246
Hammersmith & Fulham	149	63%	51	21%	38	16%	238
Haringey	204	67%	58	19%	42	14%	304
Harrow	68	71%	10	10%	18	19%	96
Havering	58	73%	9	11%	12	15%	79
Heathrow	177	76%	19	8%	37	16%	233
Hillingdon	112	67%	28	17%	27	16%	167
Hounslow	128	65%	40	20%	28	14%	196
Islington	222	66%	70	21%	45	13%	337
Kensington & Chelsea	88	44%	56	28%	55	28%	199
Kingston upon Thames	59	49%	43	36%	18	15%	120
Lambeth	419	67%	111	18%	93	15%	623
Lewisham	211	71%	41	14%	44	15%	296
Merton	47	75%	9	14%	7	11%	63
Newham	325	65%	94	19%	84	17%	503
Redbridge	164	66%	51	21%	33	13%	248
Richmond	47	55%	17	20%	22	26%	86
Southwark	255	59%	89	20%	91	21%	435
Sutton	24	80%	1	3%	5	17%	30
Tower Hamlets	272	59%	115	25%	73	16%	460
Waltham Forest	130	70%	30	16%	26	14%	186
Wandsworth	85	49%	49	28%	39	23%	173
Westminster	1077	53%	615	30%	358	17%	2050
Bus route	102	72%	16	11%	24	17%	142
Tube line	24	67%	6	17%	6	17%	36

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

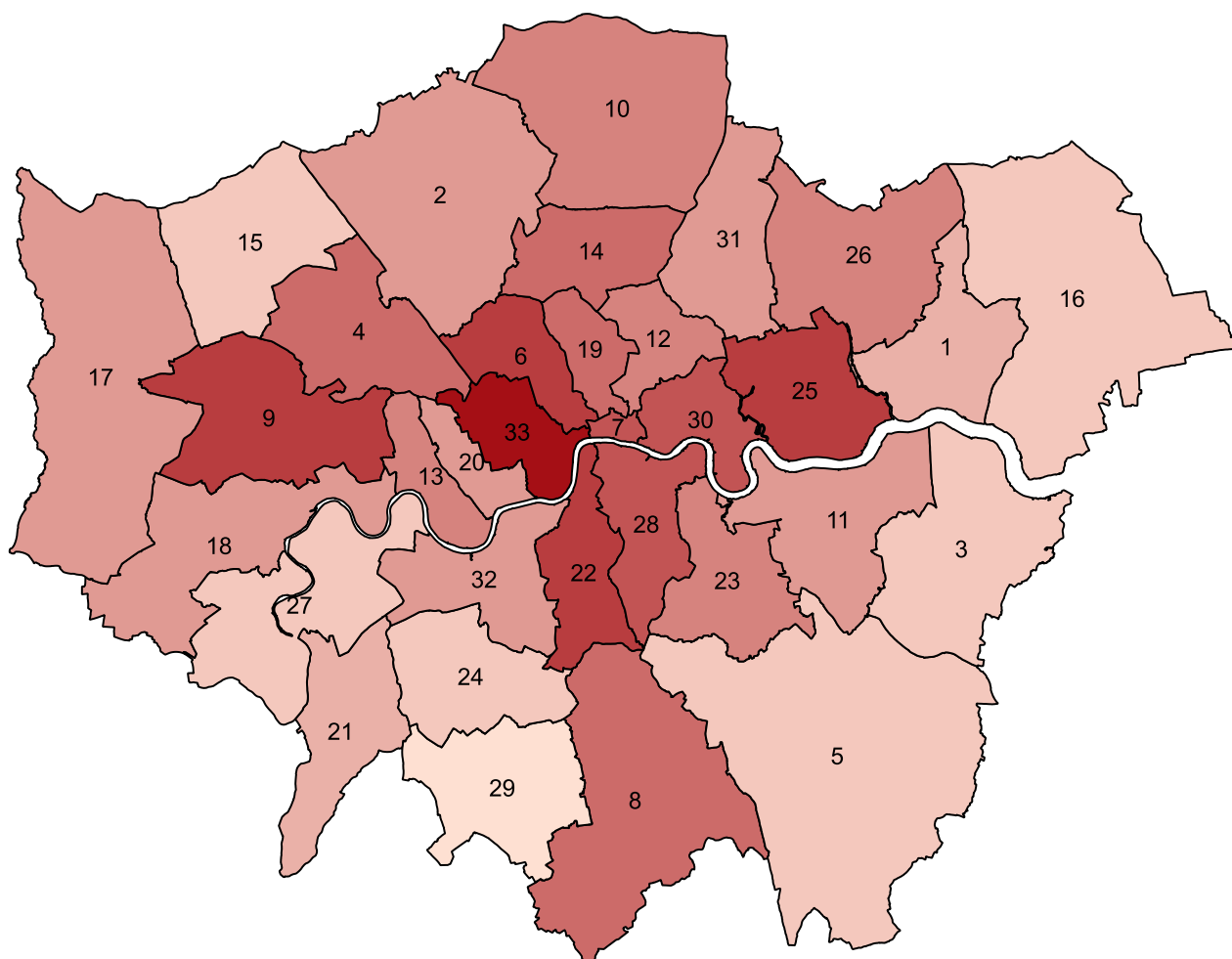
Combined borough totals will add up to a figure greater than the overall total for London, as some people will have been seen rough sleeping in more than one borough during the period.

Sutton and Bromley are the boroughs which recorded the greatest proportion of new rough sleepers (flow) during 2022/23, while Kensington & Chelsea and Camden recorded the lowest proportions in this group. Camden, City of London, and Kingston recorded the greatest proportion of people in the stock category, with Sutton recording the lowest proportion. Kensington & Chelsea and Richmond recorded the greatest proportion of returners, while Barking & Dagenham saw the lowest proportion in this group.

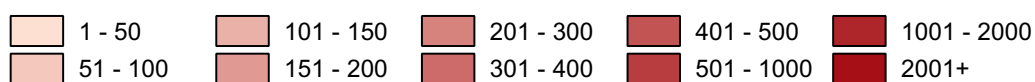
Please see section 2.1 for an explanation of the flow, stock, returner model.

3.3 Total rough sleepers by borough: Map

Map 1: Total number of people seen rough sleeping in each borough during 2022/23



No. People Seen Rough Sleeping



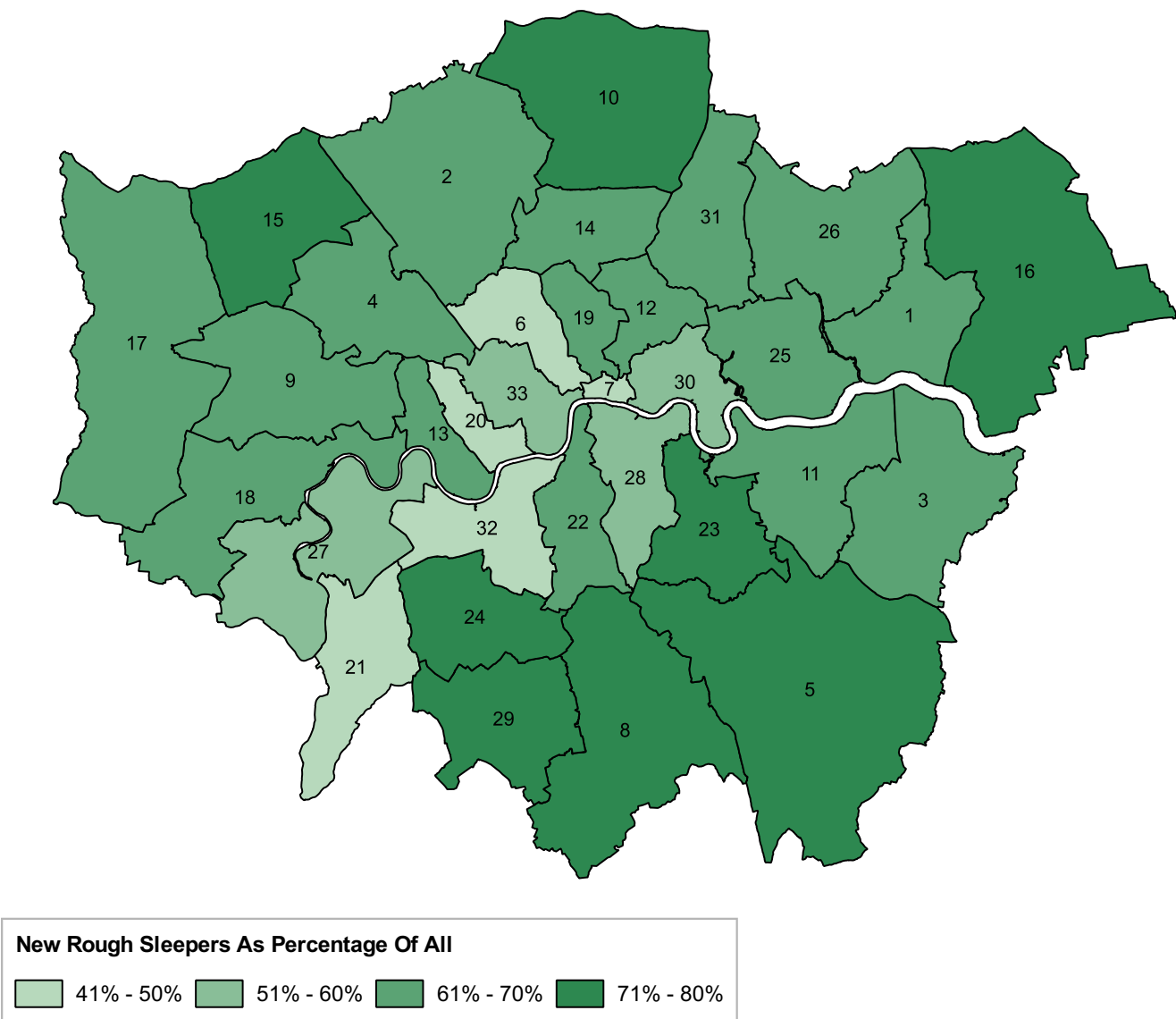
Key	Borough	Total	Key	Borough	Total	Key	Borough	Total
1	Barking & Dagenham	139	12	Hackney	246	23	Lewisham	296
2	Barnet	166	13	Hammersmith & Fulham	238	24	Merton	63
3	Bexley	92	14	Haringey	304	25	Newham	503
4	Brent	373	15	Harrow	96	26	Redbridge	248
5	Bromley	92	16	Havering	79	27	Richmond	86
6	Camden	719	17	Hillingdon	167	28	Southwark	435
7	City of London	482	18	Hounslow	196	29	Sutton	30
8	Croydon	373	19	Islington	337	30	Tower Hamlets	460
9	Ealing	563	20	Kensington & Chelsea	199	31	Waltham Forest	186
10	Enfield	219	21	Kingston upon Thames	120	32	Wandsworth	173
11	Greenwich	196	22	Lambeth	623	33	Westminster	2050
						34	Heathrow	233

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3.4 New rough sleepers by borough: Map

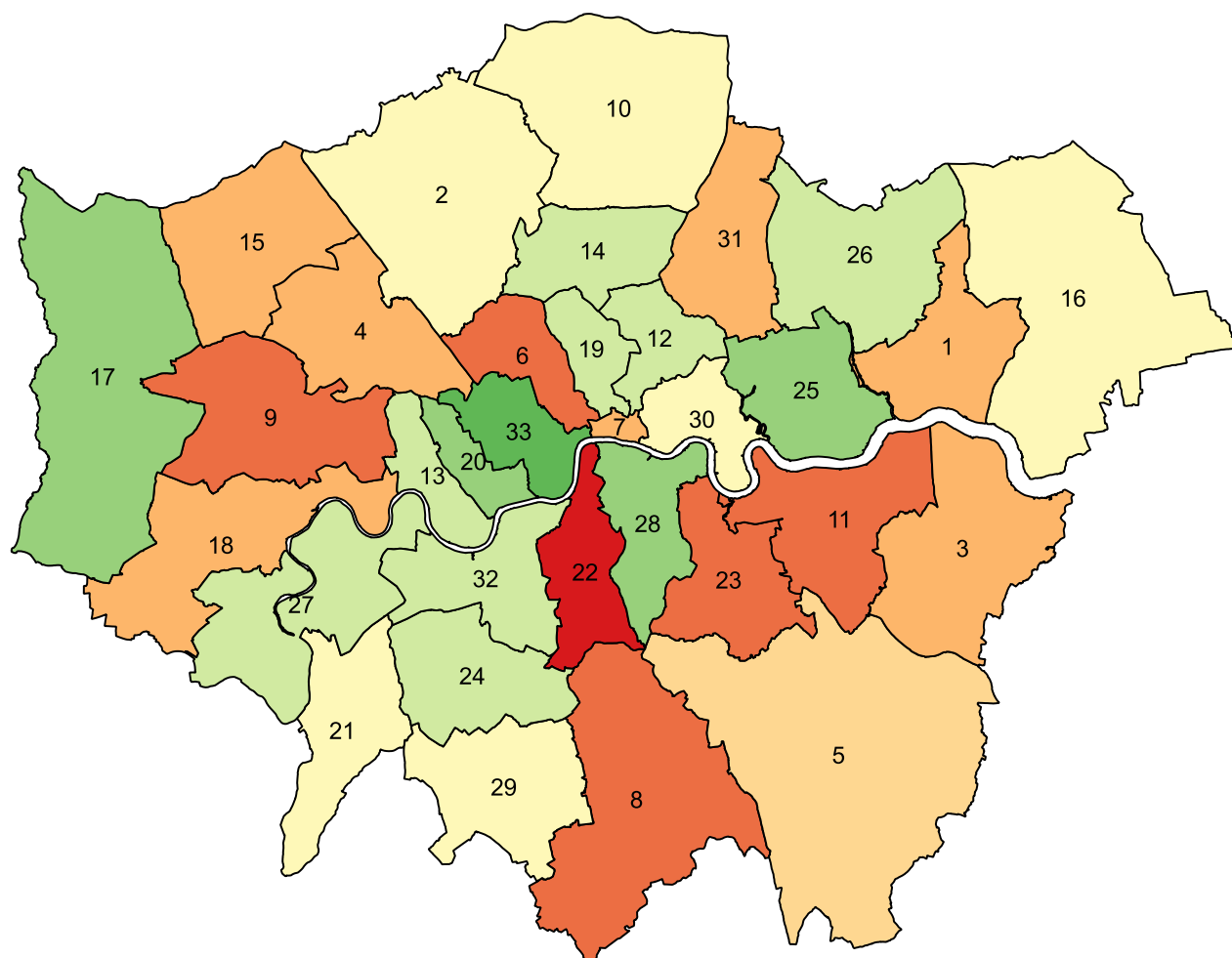
Map 2: New rough sleepers as a percentage of the total number of people seen rough sleeping in each borough during 2022/23



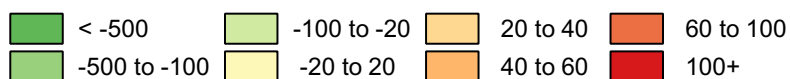
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3.5 Change since 2019/20 by borough: Map

Map 3: Change in total number of people seen rough sleeping in each borough, between 2019/20 and 2022/23



Change In Total Since 2019/20



Key	Borough	Change
1	Barking & Dagenham	54
2	Barnet	-12
3	Bexley	50
4	Brent	53
5	Bromley	25
6	Camden	80
7	City of London	48
8	Croydon	67
9	Ealing	70
10	Enfield	13
11	Greenwich	63

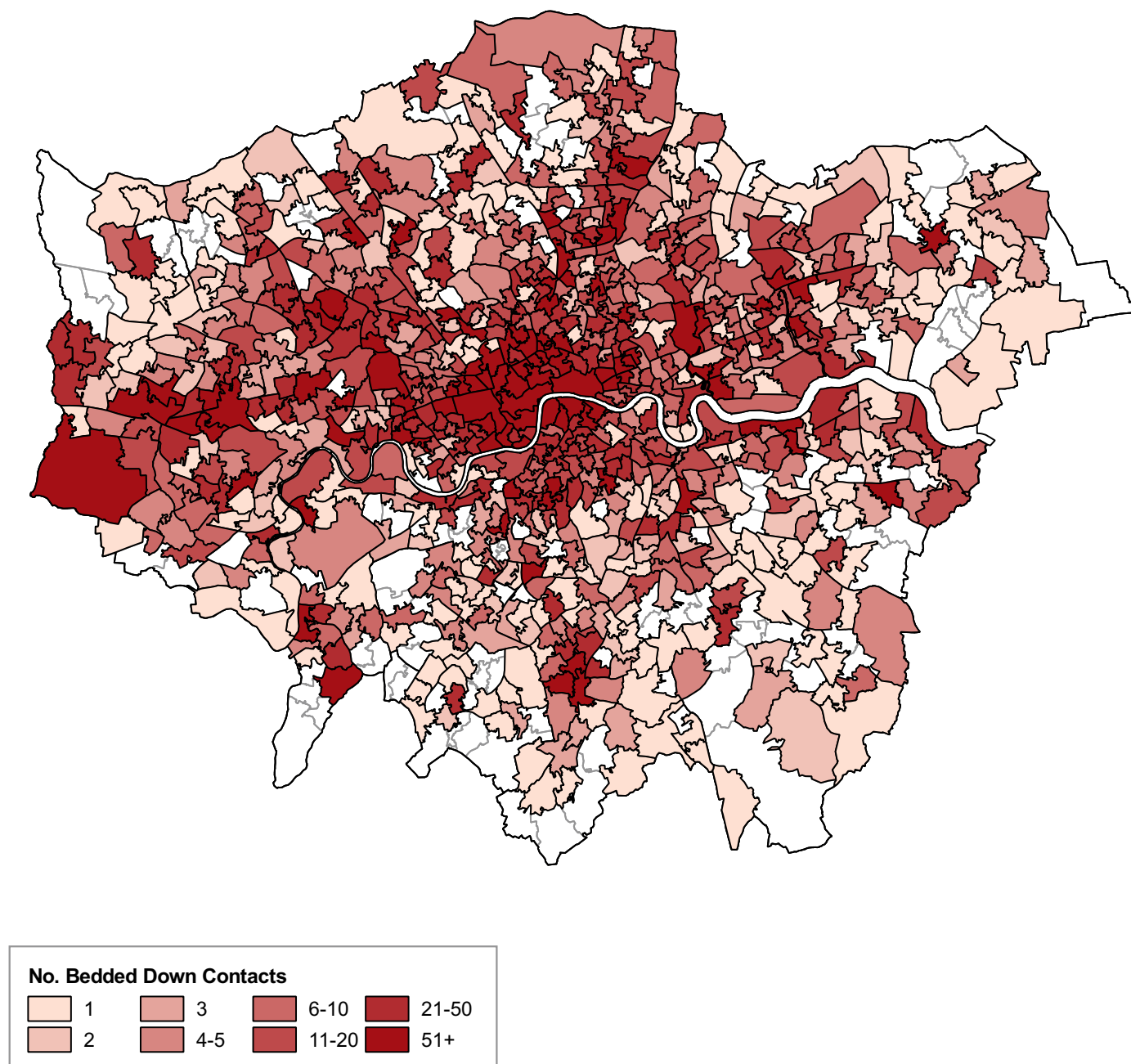
Key	Borough	Change
12	Hackney	-29
13	Hammersmith & Fulham	-28
14	Haringey	-23
15	Harrow	51
16	Havering	8
17	Hillingdon	-103
18	Hounslow	49
19	Islington	-30
20	Kensington & Chelsea	-117
21	Kingston upon Thames	-4
22	Lambeth	192

Key	Borough	Change
23	Lewisham	67
24	Merton	-29
25	Newham	-221
26	Redbridge	-82
27	Richmond	-66
28	Southwark	-113
29	Sutton	-4
30	Tower Hamlets	1
31	Waltham Forest	53
32	Wandsworth	-30
33	Westminster	-707
34	Heathrow	-8

3.6 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. Recording of street contacts is to some extent influenced by outreach provision and practice, which can vary across local authority areas.

Map 4: Number of bedded down street contacts recorded in each Middle Super Output Area across Greater London during 2022/23



4. HISTORY PRIOR TO ROUGH SLEEPING

In October 2022, recording of people's history prior to first being seen rough sleeping was changed on CHAIN. The changes were made in order to collect more detailed information about where people had been staying, why they had left the accommodation and how long ago this was, and whether they had approached a local authority for help in relation to leaving the accommodation. Recording of this information was extended to people who had returned to rough sleeping, in addition to those who were seen rough sleeping in London for the first time.

The changes were made in October in order to allow the information to be used in populating the new version of DLUHC's DELTA reports, which local authorities are required to submit on a monthly basis. Unfortunately, the timing of the change means that, in this area of reporting, we do not have a single consistent dataset covering the whole year. In order to provide full information, we have presented both datasets in this report, accompanied by an explanation of the differing underlying bases. The original methodology is referred to here as 'legacy recording'.

In both recording methodologies, '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 (legacy recording)

This section of the report presents information about history prior to rough sleeping, for people who were seen rough sleeping in London for the first time ever, from the start of the year to 20 October 2022. This section uses the same methodology as that presented in CHAIN annual reports for 2020/21 and 2021/22, and the data can be directly compared to information from those reports.

Table 5: New rough sleepers in 2022/23 (legacy recording), by last settled base

Last longer-term or settled base	No.	%
Long-term accommodation		
Private rented accommodation	540	26.2%
Living with friends/family	448	21.7%
Living with partner	149	7.2%
Living with parents	128	6.2%
Local authority accommodation	85	4.1%
Housing association/RSL accommodation	43	2.1%
Owner occupied accommodation	17	0.8%
Tied accommodation	9	0.4%
Sheltered housing/registered care accommodation	8	0.4%
<i>Long-term accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>1427</i>	<i>69.3%</i>
Short or medium-term accommodation		
Asylum support accommodation	97	4.7%
Hostel	86	4.2%
Temporary accommodation (Local authority)	48	2.3%
B&B/other temporary accommodation	12	0.6%
Clinic/Detox/Rehab	2	0.1%
<i>Short or medium-term accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>245</i>	<i>11.9%</i>
Institution		
Prison	63	3.1%
Hospital	7	0.3%
<i>Institution subtotal</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>3.4%</i>
Inappropriately accommodated		
Squat	14	0.7%
Outhouse	0	0.0%
<i>Inappropriately accommodated subtotal</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>0.7%</i>
Newly arrived in UK		
Newly arrived in UK - not homeless in home country	87	4.2%
Newly arrived in UK - homeless in home country	16	0.8%
<i>Newly arrived in UK subtotal</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>5.0%</i>
Other	201	9.8%
Not recorded	1500	
Total (excl. not recorded)	2060	100.0%
Total (incl. not recorded)	3560	

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

69% of new rough sleepers in the period up to 20 October 2022 reported their last settled base as some kind of long-term accommodation. Within this, people who had been living in private rented accommodation were the most numerous group, at 26%, while people who had been living with friends or family also formed a significant proportion, at 22%. 12% of people included in these figures reported their last settled base as some form of short or medium-term accommodation, with asylum support accommodation being the most common type, at 5%.

Table 6: New rough sleepers in 2022/23 (legacy recording), by reason for leaving last settled base

Reason for leaving last longer-term or settled base	No.	%
Asked to leave or evicted		
Asked to leave	513	24.9%
Evicted - arrears	99	4.8%
Evicted - end of tenancy agreement	37	1.8%
Evicted - ASB	25	1.2%
Evicted - other	110	5.3%
<i>Asked to leave or evicted subtotal</i>	<i>784</i>	<i>38.1%</i>
Employment and education		
Financial problems - loss of job	128	6.2%
Seeking work - from within UK	37	1.8%
Seeking work - from outside UK	32	1.6%
Study	0	0.0%
<i>Employment and education subtotal</i>	<i>197</i>	<i>9.6%</i>
Relationships		
Relationship breakdown	219	10.6%
Death of relative/friend	23	1.1%
Move nearer family/friends/community	12	0.6%
<i>Relationships subtotal</i>	<i>254</i>	<i>12.3%</i>
Financial		
Financial problems - debt	34	1.7%
Financial problems - housing benefit	4	0.2%
Financial problems - other	48	2.3%
<i>Financial subtotal</i>	<i>86</i>	<i>4.2%</i>
End of stay in short or medium-term accommodation		
End of stay - asylum accommodation	68	3.3%
Evicted - given non priority decision	16	0.8%
End of stay - hostel	14	0.7%
End of stay - other	50	2.4%
<i>End of stay in short or medium term accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>7.2%</i>
Victim of violence, harassment or abuse		
Harassment/abuse/violence	75	3.6%
Domestic violence - victim	42	2.0%
Tenancy hijack	5	0.2%
<i>Victim of violence, harassment or abuse subtotal</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>5.9%</i>
End of stay in institution		
End of stay - prison	66	3.2%
End of stay - hospital	8	0.4%
<i>End of stay in institution subtotal</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>3.6%</i>
Housing conditions		
Housing conditions	29	1.4%
Perpetrator of violence, harassment or abuse		
Domestic violence - perpetrator	12	0.6%
Transient		
Transient/travelling around	20	1.0%
Other		
Other	334	16.2%
Not recorded	1500	
Total (excl. not recorded)	2060	100.0%
Total (incl. not recorded)	3560	

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

Being asked to leave or evicted continues to constitute the most commonly reported overall category of reason for leaving last settled base, cited by 38% of new rough sleepers during this period. 11% of those included in these figures left due to a relationship breakdown.

4.2 History prior to rough sleeping: New rough sleepers (new recording)

This section of the report presents information about history prior to rough sleeping, for people seen rough sleeping after 20 October 2022 up to the end of the year, 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 4.3, 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 7: New rough sleepers in 2022/23 (new recording), by last settled base

Last settled base in the UK	No.	%
Long-term accommodation		
Living with family/friends/partner	578	30.8%
Private rented accommodation	509	27.1%
Council tenancy (local authority accommodation)	74	3.9%
Housing association/RSL accommodation	21	1.1%
Sheltered housing/registered care accommodation	9	0.5%
Employment-related accommodation (except armed forces)	10	0.5%
Owner occupied accommodation	9	0.5%
<i>Long-term accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>1210</i>	<i>64.4%</i>
Short or medium-term accommodation		
Hostel or other supported accommodation	70	3.7%
Temporary accommodation (local authority)	27	1.4%
B&B (not local authority TA)	11	0.6%
Winter/night shelter	3	0.2%
Clinic/Detox/Rehab	1	0.1%
Squat	10	0.5%
<i>Short or medium-term accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>6.5%</i>
Institutional & armed forces accommodation		
Asylum support accommodation (NASS/other)	84	4.5%
Care (local authority youth care)	4	0.2%
Hospital	7	0.4%
Prison	38	2.0%
Probation accommodation	2	0.1%
Armed forces accommodation	0	0.0%
<i>Institutional & armed forces accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>7.2%</i>
No settled base since arriving in UK	147	7.8%
Other	31	1.7%
Not known	233	12.4%
Not recorded	1124	
Total (excl. not recorded)	1878	100.0%
Total (incl. not recorded)	3002	

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

Table 8: New rough sleepers in 2022/23 (new recording), by type of departure from last settled base

Type of departure from last settled base in the UK	No.	%
Asked to leave by person they were staying with	412	21.9%
Evicted	384	20.4%
Left of own accord	288	15.3%
End of time-limited stay	132	7.0%
No departure - still has the accommodation	3	0.2%
Other	180	9.6%
No settled base since arriving in UK	147	7.8%
Not known	332	17.7%
Not recorded	1124	
Total (excl. not recorded)	1878	100.0%
Total (incl. not recorded)	3002	

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

Of those new rough sleepers recorded using the new methodology after 20 October 2022, 64% reported their last settled base as being some form of long-term accommodation, with 31% having lived with family, friends or a partner, while 27% were tenants in private rented accommodation. Hostel or other supported accommodation was the most commonly reported form of short or medium-term accommodation, at 4%, while a significant number of people reported asylum support accommodation as their last settled base, at 4%. The most commonly reported type of departure was being asked to leave, at 22%, while 20% were evicted.

Around one in twelve (8%) new rough sleepers were recorded as not having had a settled base since arriving in the UK.

Table 9: New rough sleepers in 2022/23 (new recording), 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									
	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	Not recorded	Total (incl. not recorded)
Arrears/debts - change in rent/mortgage	0	21	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	26
Arrears/debts - issues with benefits	0	28	4	0	0	2	0	1	0	35
Arrears/debts - living costs	2	27	16	0	0	3	0	2	0	50
Arrears/debts - loss of employment	13	76	25	0	0	19	0	3	0	136
Arrears/debts - other	2	27	3	0	0	1	0	2	0	35
End of tenancy agreement	0	30	12	0	0	14	0	3	0	59
Illegal eviction	0	52	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	55
Given non-priority decision	0	16	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	18
Relationship breakdown	225	0	34	0	0	26	0	12	0	297
Death of relative/friend	6	0	2	0	0	7	0	1	0	16
Domestic violence - victim	5	0	14	0	0	4	0	1	0	24
Harassment/abuse/violence - victim	4	0	41	0	0	8	0	0	0	53
Unmanaged support need	11	7	12	0	0	1	0	4	0	35
Housing conditions	22	0	22	0	0	4	0	0	0	48
Relocated to be nearer family/friends/community	0	0	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	10
Relocated seeking work	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	2	0	9
Transient/travelling around	0	0	14	0	0	5	0	1	0	20
Anti-social behaviour - perpetrator	3	22	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	30
Domestic violence - perpetrator	2	2	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	9
Taken into custody	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
End of time-limited stay	0	0	0	55	0	9	0	2	0	66
End of NASS accommodation following a positive Home Office decision	0	0	0	65	0	3	0	0	0	68
End of NASS accommodation following a negative Home Office decision	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
No departure - still has the accommodation	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Other	78	47	48	3	0	56	0	3	0	235
No settled base since arriving in UK	0	0	0	0	0	0	147	0	0	147
Not known	39	29	19	4	0	4	0	293	0	388
Not recorded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1124	1124
Total (incl. not recorded)	412	384	288	132	3	180	147	332	1124	3002

The most commonly recorded underlying cause of departure was relationship breakdown (297 people), and in the majority of these cases (225 people) the type of departure was being asked to leave by the person they were staying with. The second most common underlying cause was arrears/debts resulting from loss of employment (136 people), and the most frequently recorded type of departure related to this was eviction (76 people). 73 people had left NASS (National Asylum Support Service) accommodation, 68 of whom had received a positive decision about their asylum case.

4.3 History prior to rough sleeping: Returning rough sleepers

This section of the report presents information about history prior to rough sleeping, for people seen rough sleeping after 20 October 2022 up to the end of the year, 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 sections 4.1 and 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. 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 10: Returning rough sleepers in 2022/23, by last settled base

Last settled base in the UK	No.	%
Long-term accommodation		
Living with family/friends/partner	83	18.3%
Private rented accommodation	77	17.0%
Council tenancy (local authority accommodation)	31	6.8%
Housing association/RSL accommodation	11	2.4%
Sheltered housing/registered care accommodation	6	1.3%
Employment-related accommodation (except armed forces)	1	0.2%
Owner occupied accommodation	0	0.0%
<i>Long-term accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>46.0%</i>
Short or medium-term accommodation		
Hostel or other supported accommodation	53	11.7%
Temporary accommodation (local authority)	27	5.9%
B&B (not local authority TA)	5	1.1%
Winter/night shelter	7	1.5%
Clinic/Detox/Rehab	0	0.0%
Squat	1	0.2%
<i>Short or medium-term accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>20.5%</i>
Institutional & armed forces accommodation		
Asylum support accommodation (NASS/other)	6	1.3%
Care (local authority youth care)	0	0.0%
Hospital	3	0.7%
Prison	27	5.9%
Probation accommodation	1	0.2%
Armed forces accommodation	1	0.2%
<i>Institutional & armed forces accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>8.4%</i>
No settled base since arriving in UK	47	10.4%
Other	12	2.6%
Not known	55	12.1%
Not recorded	567	
Total (excl. not recorded)	454	100.0%
Total (incl. not recorded)	1021	

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

Table 11: Returning rough sleepers in 2022/23, by type of departure from last settled base

Type of departure from last settled base in the UK	No.	%
Asked to leave by person they were staying with	42	9.3%
Evicted	89	19.6%
Left of own accord	85	18.7%
End of time-limited stay	47	10.4%
No departure - still has the accommodation	5	1.1%
Other	43	9.5%
No settled base since arriving in UK	47	10.4%
Not known	96	21.1%
Not recorded	567	
Total (excl. not recorded)	454	100.0%
Total (incl. not recorded)	1021	

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

Of those people whose history prior to returning to rough sleeping after 20 October 2022 was recorded, 46% reported their last settled base as having been some form of long-term accommodation (compared to 64% of new rough sleepers), while 20% reported short or medium-term accommodation (compared to 6% of new rough sleepers). 18% had been living with family, friends or a partner, while 17% were tenants in private rented accommodation. 12% had been living in a hostel or supported accommodation (compared to 4% of new rough sleepers), while 6% had been living in local authority temporary accommodation (compared to 1% of new rough sleepers).

20% of people returning to rough sleeping had left their last settled base following eviction, while 19% had left of their own accord. The proportion who had been asked to leave by the person they were staying with was significantly lower than that for new rough sleepers, at 9% for returning rough sleepers compared to 22% for new rough sleepers.

Table 12: Returning rough sleepers in 2022/23, by type of departure from last settled base, and underlying cause of departure

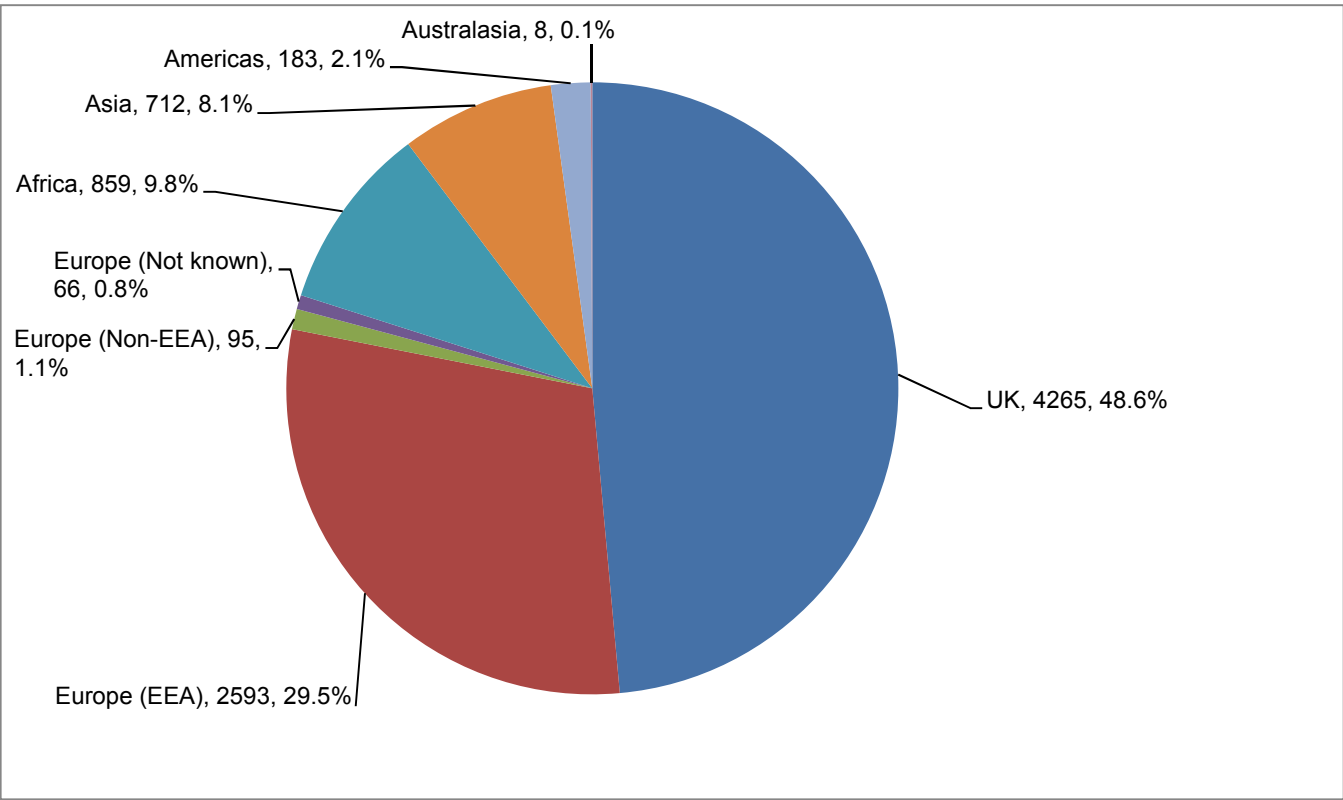
Cause of departure from last settled base in the UK	Type of departure from last settled base in the UK									Total (incl. not recorded)
	Asked to leave by person they were staying with	Evicted	Left of own accord	End of time-limited stay	No departure - still has the accommodation	Other	No settled base since arriving in UK	Not known	Not recorded	
Arrears/debts - change in rent/mortgage	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Arrears/debts - issues with benefits	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Arrears/debts - living costs	2	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Arrears/debts - loss of employment	1	4	6	0	0	0	0	2	0	13
Arrears/debts - other	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
End of tenancy agreement	0	10	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	13
Illegal eviction	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Given non-priority decision	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Relationship breakdown	22	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	26
Death of relative/friend	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Domestic violence - victim	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Harassment/abuse/violence - victim	0	0	13	0	0	5	0	0	0	18
Unmanaged support need	1	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Housing conditions	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Relocated to be nearer family/friends/community	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Relocated seeking work	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Transient/travelling around	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Anti-social behaviour - perpetrator	1	16	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	20
Domestic violence - perpetrator	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taken into custody	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
End of time-limited stay	0	0	0	40	0	4	0	1	0	45
End of NASS accommodation following a positive Home Office decision	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
End of NASS accommodation following a negative Home Office decision	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
No departure - still has the accommodation	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Other	9	20	23	1	0	24	0	1	0	78
No settled base since arriving in UK	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	0	47
Not known	6	9	6	2	0	3	0	91	0	117
Not recorded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	567	567
Total (incl. not recorded)	42	89	85	47	5	43	47	96	567	1021

The most frequently recorded cause of departure from last settled base for returning rough sleepers was having reached the end of a time-limited stay, with 45 people having reported this. As with new rough sleepers, relationship breakdown was also a significant factor, with 26 people having reported this, the majority of whom (22 people) had been asked to leave by the person they were staying with. The most frequently recorded cause for those who left of their own accord was being the victim of harassment, abuse or violence (not including domestic violence), which was reported by 3% of all those returning to rough sleeping (13 people). The most common underlying cause of evictions for returning rough sleepers was being the perpetrator of anti-social behaviour, with 16 people reporting this (18% of all evictions).

5. DEMOGRAPHICS & SUPPORT NEEDS

5.1 Nationality: Overall composition

Chart 9: People seen rough sleeping in 2022/23, by nationality



Base: 8781 people seen rough sleeping in the year whose nationality was known.

The nationality profile of rough sleepers in London remains diverse, with a total of 140 different nationalities recorded during 2022/23. The proportion of people seen rough sleeping who were UK nationals was 49%, which is only slightly changed from the proportions of 52% in 2021/22, and 50% in 2020/21. The proportion of rough sleepers from EEA countries was 30%, which is virtually unchanged from the 29% recorded in both 2021/22 and 2020/21.

The proportion of people seen rough sleeping who were from non-European countries has increased slightly, at 20% compared to 17% in 2021/22. This figure continues a trend towards a higher proportion of non-European people seen rough sleeping, first noted with the 19% recorded in 2020/21, compared to the range of 11%-13% typically seen in earlier years. People from African countries accounted for 10% of all rough sleepers in 2022/23 (859 people), compared to 9% in 2021/22 (640 people) and 11% in 2020/21 (1,118 people). Asian nationals constituted 8% of people seen rough sleeping in 2022/23 (712 people), compared to 7% in 2021/22 (509 people), and 7% in 2020/21 (702 people).

As in previous recent years, Romanians (1,031, 12%) comprise the single largest non-UK nationality, with Poles (550, 6%) making up the second largest. People from Eritrea (259, 3%) and India (255, 3%) are the third and fourth most numerous non-UK nationalities.

The number of people seen rough sleeping whose nationality was not known was 1,272, which is a significant increase on the figures of 792 in 2021/22 and 771 in 2020/21. The high proportion of people whose nationality was not known means that commentary on nationality trends should be treated with caution. It should be borne in mind that non-UK nationals tend to be more likely than UK nationals to be recorded as unknown nationality.

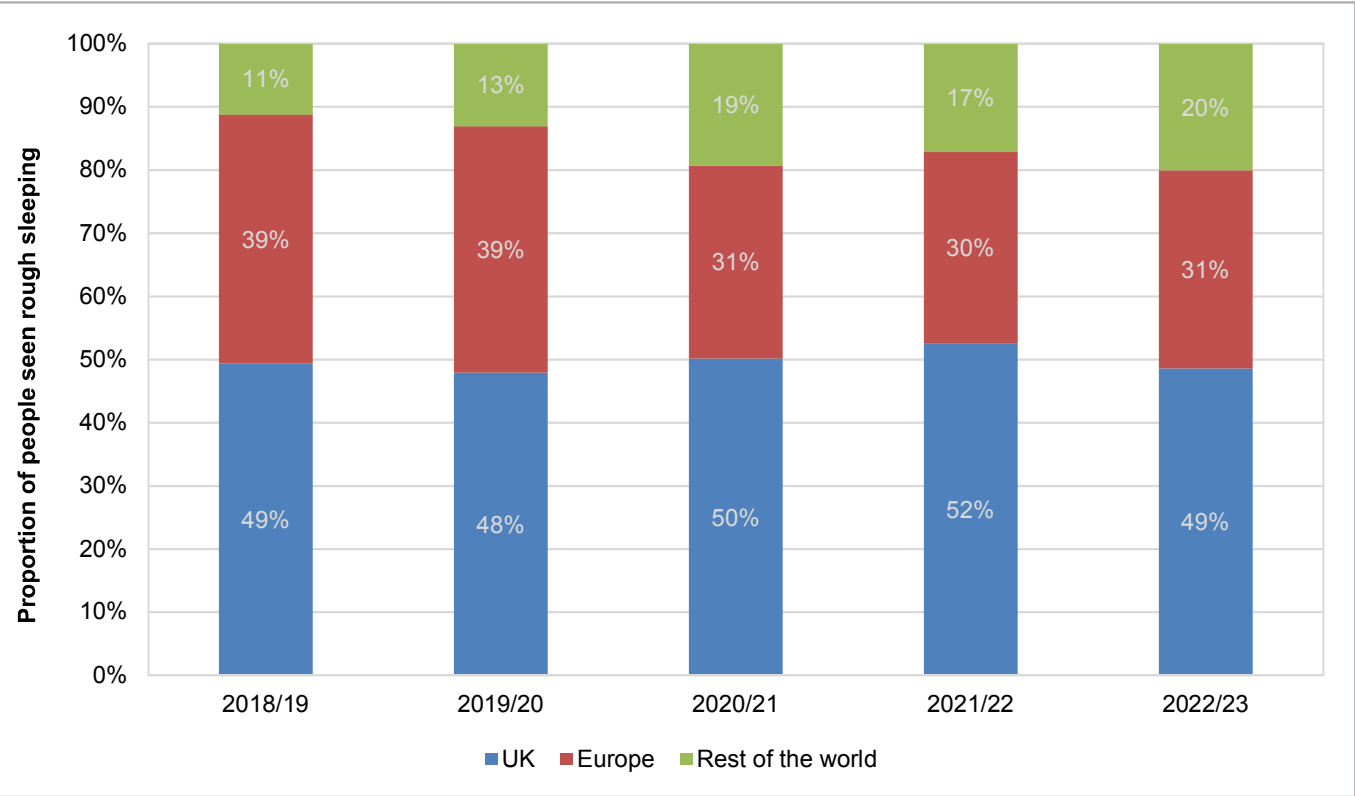
5.2 Nationality: Yearly comparison

Table 13: Nationality breakdown of people seen rough sleeping, 2020/21 - 2022/23

	2020/21		2021/22		2022/23	
Nationality	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
UK	5139	50.2%	3954	52.5%	4265	48.6%
Romania	1133	11.1%	895	11.9%	1031	11.7%
Poland	647	6.3%	432	5.7%	550	6.3%
Lithuania	163	1.6%	121	1.6%	153	1.7%
Portugal	169	1.6%	131	1.7%	128	1.5%
Ireland (Republic of)	117	1.1%	107	1.4%	127	1.4%
Bulgaria	114	1.1%	84	1.1%	120	1.4%
Italy	130	1.3%	86	1.1%	92	1.0%
Latvia	79	0.8%	43	0.6%	65	0.7%
France	74	0.7%	33	0.4%	62	0.7%
Spain	70	0.7%	40	0.5%	61	0.7%
Other European (EEA) countries	277	2.7%	186	2.5%	204	2.3%
Europe (EEA)	2973	29.0%	2158	28.6%	2593	29.5%
Ukraine	13	0.1%	19	0.3%	30	0.3%
Turkey	27	0.3%	14	0.2%	18	0.2%
Other European (Non-EEA) countries	49	0.5%	45	0.6%	47	0.5%
Europe (Non-EEA)	89	0.9%	78	1.0%	95	1.1%
Europe (Not known)	71	0.7%	54	0.7%	66	0.8%
Eritrea	358	3.5%	130	1.7%	259	2.9%
Sudan	92	0.9%	79	1.0%	108	1.2%
Nigeria	90	0.9%	80	1.1%	84	1.0%
Somalia	134	1.3%	58	0.8%	65	0.7%
Ethiopia	75	0.7%	23	0.3%	44	0.5%
Algeria	77	0.8%	43	0.6%	37	0.4%
Ghana	23	0.2%	26	0.3%	36	0.4%
Other African countries	269	2.6%	201	2.7%	226	2.6%
Africa	1118	10.9%	640	8.5%	859	9.8%
India	273	2.7%	181	2.4%	255	2.9%
Afghanistan	88	0.9%	63	0.8%	87	1.0%
Iran	83	0.8%	59	0.8%	87	1.0%
Pakistan	52	0.5%	36	0.5%	44	0.5%
Bangladesh	27	0.3%	14	0.2%	36	0.4%
Sri Lanka	40	0.4%	30	0.4%	36	0.4%
Iraq	27	0.3%	23	0.3%	31	0.4%
Other Asian countries	112	1.1%	103	1.4%	136	1.5%
Asia	702	6.9%	509	6.8%	712	8.1%
Jamaica	53	0.5%	50	0.7%	57	0.6%
Brazil	22	0.2%	19	0.3%	36	0.4%
Other Americas countries	67	0.7%	67	0.9%	90	1.0%
Americas	142	1.4%	136	1.8%	183	2.1%
Australasia	13	0.1%	8	0.1%	8	0.1%
Not known	771		792		1272	
Total (excl. not known)	10247	100.0%	7537	100.0%	8781	100.0%
Total (incl. not known)	11018		8329		10053	

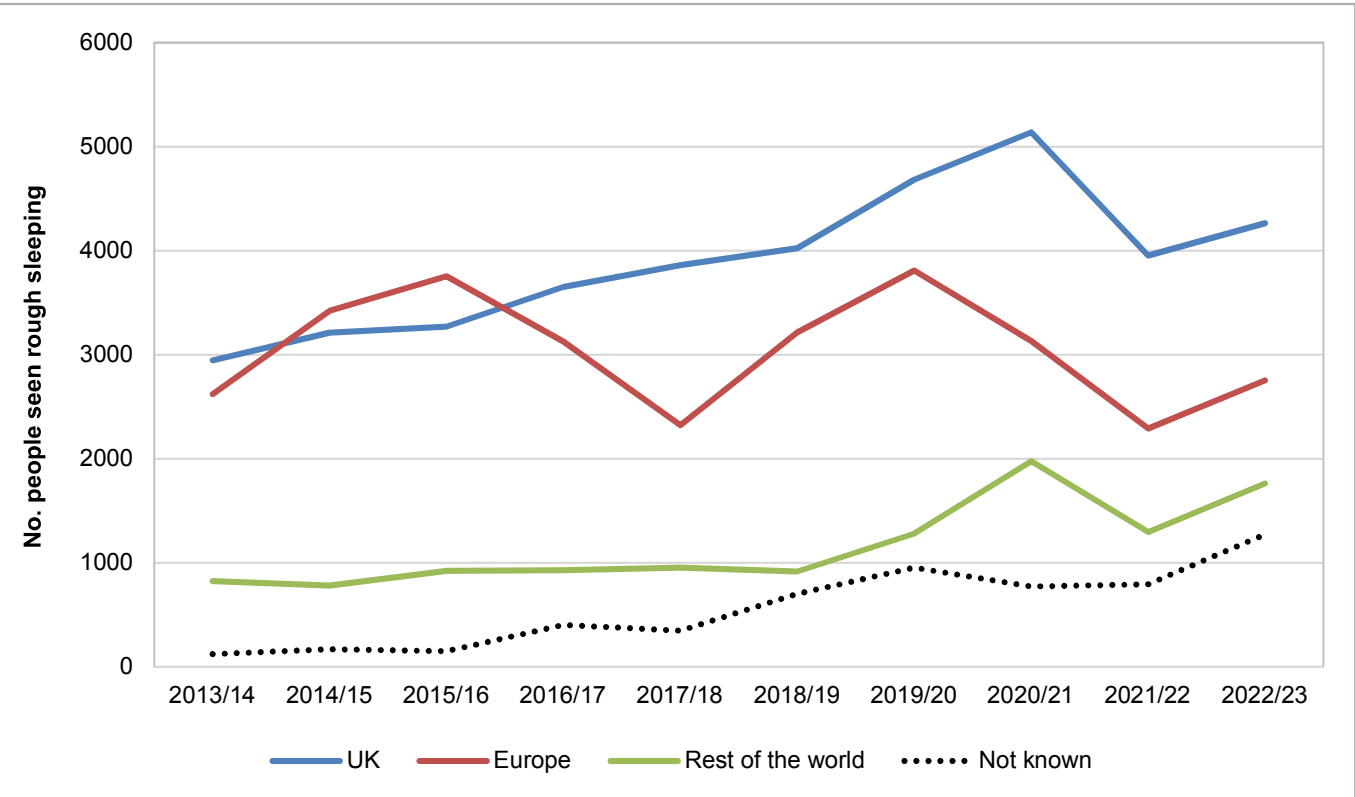
Total excluding not known is used as the base for percentages.

Chart 10: Nationality proportions for people seen rough sleeping, 2018/19 - 2022/23



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

Chart 11: Nationality of people seen rough sleeping, 2013/14 - 2022/23



5.3 Nationality: Flow, stock, returner model

Table 14: Nationality of people seen rough sleeping during 2022/23, by flow, stock, returner breakdown

Nationality category	Flow		Stock		Returner		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
UK	2471	58%	991	23%	803	19%	4265	100%
Europe	1455	53%	775	28%	524	19%	2754	100%
Rest of the world	1252	71%	273	15%	237	13%	1762	100%
Not known	1213	95%	45	4%	14	1%	1272	100%
Total	6391	64%	2084	21%	1578	16%	10053	100%

Base: 10053 people seen rough sleeping in the year.

The most significant variation appears between the Europe and rest of the world (i.e. non-European) nationality groups, with 53% of European nationals falling into the flow category, compared to 71% of non-European nationals. European nationals have the highest proportion of people falling into the stock category, at 28%, while people from the rest of the world have the lowest proportion, at 15%. Variations between the Europe and UK groups are smaller.

Table 15: Flow, stock, returner breakdown of people seen rough sleeping during 2022/23, by nationality

Nationality category	Flow		Stock		Returner		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
UK	2471	39%	991	48%	803	51%	4265	42%
Europe	1455	23%	775	37%	524	33%	2754	27%
Rest of the world	1252	20%	273	13%	237	15%	1762	18%
Not known	1213	19%	45	2%	14	1%	1272	13%
Total	6391	100%	2084	100%	1578	100%	10053	100%

Base: 10053 people seen rough sleeping in the year.

UK nationals form a notably higher proportion of the stock and returner groups, while European nationals are overrepresented amongst the stock group. As might be expected, the proportion of people whose nationality was not known was markedly higher amongst the flow group.

5.4 Immigration status

The table below compares immigration status amongst different nationality groups, excluding UK nationals. It should be noted that this information is self-reported or based on what outreach workers could conclude from the information given, and in many cases it has not been independently verified by an immigration adviser. Therefore, immigration status data should be treated with caution.

In April 2023, immigration recording on CHAIN was reorganised, to simplify the categories used, and to bring them into line with DLUHC reporting practice. Where possible, existing data was converted to match the new categories, but in some cases there was no direct equivalent between the old and new values.

In this table 'rest of the world' refers to anywhere outside the EEA, whereas the general usage elsewhere in this report is for 'rest of the world' to mean anywhere outside of Europe as a whole. This is because EEA nationals have specific immigration statuses available to them, which mostly do not apply to those from other countries.

Table 16: Non-UK nationals seen rough sleeping in 2022/23, by immigration status

Immigration status	Europe - EEA	Rest of the world	Total
EUSS settled status	638	0	638
EUSS pre-settled status	567	1	568
Pending EUSS application	128	1	129
EEA national - no status under Settlement Scheme*	532	0	532
Irish national	108	0	108
Indefinite leave to remain	4	663	667
Limited leave to remain	0	113	113
Asylum seeker	0	122	122
Refugee	0	213	213
No valid leave/undocumented	1	329	330
No clear status	588	473	1061
Not recorded	27	8	35
Total	2593	1923	4516

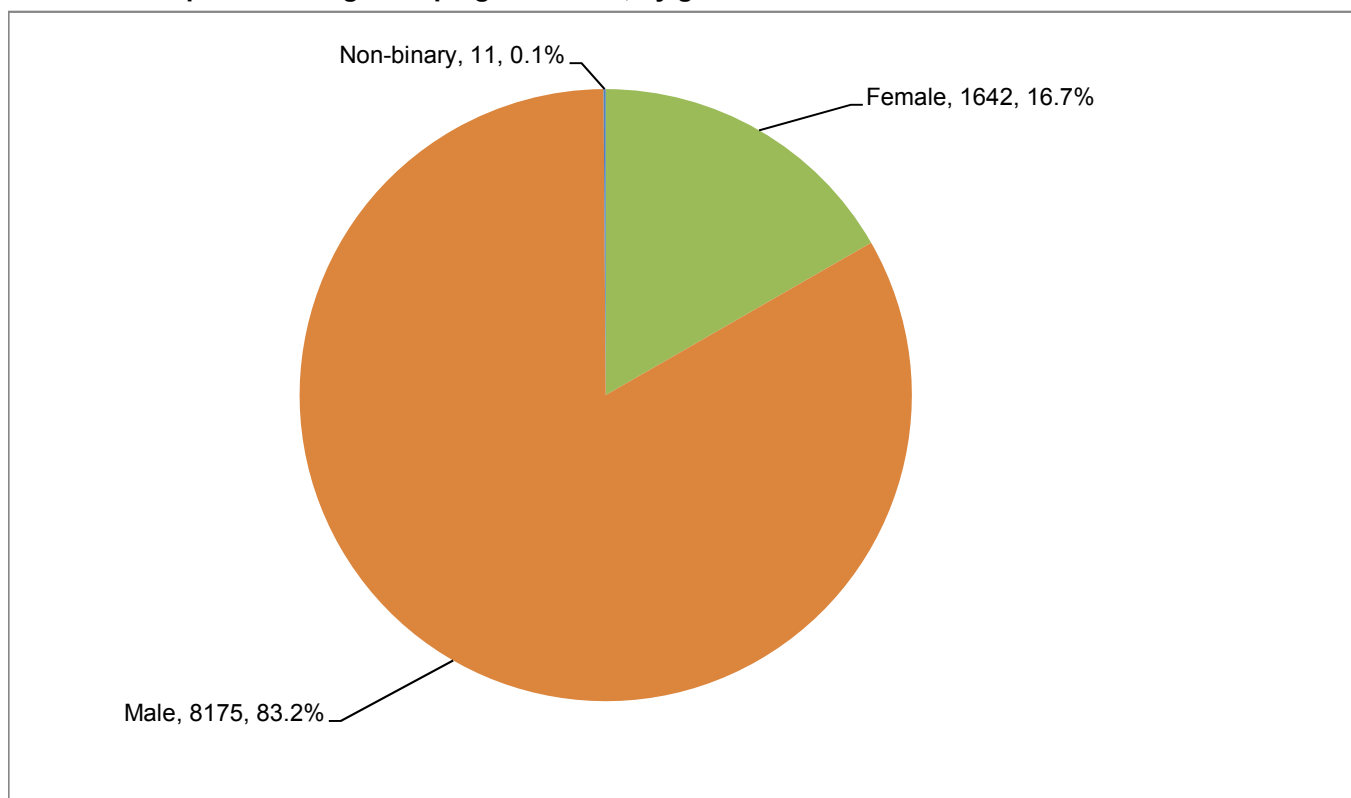
Base: 4516 people seen rough sleeping in the year whose nationality was known and who were not UK nationals.

*This category has been discontinued following the April 2023 review of immigration recording, but some clients recorded against it have not yet been updated with a new assessment.

The table above shows that the most commonly recorded immigration status was indefinite leave to remain (667 people). The second most commonly recorded status was EUSS settled status, with 638 people having this status. Almost a quarter (23%) of non-UK nationals were recorded as having no clear immigration status.

5.5 Gender

Chart 12: People seen rough sleeping in 2022/23, by gender



Base: 9828 people seen rough sleeping whose gender was known. This excludes 225 people whose gender was not known.

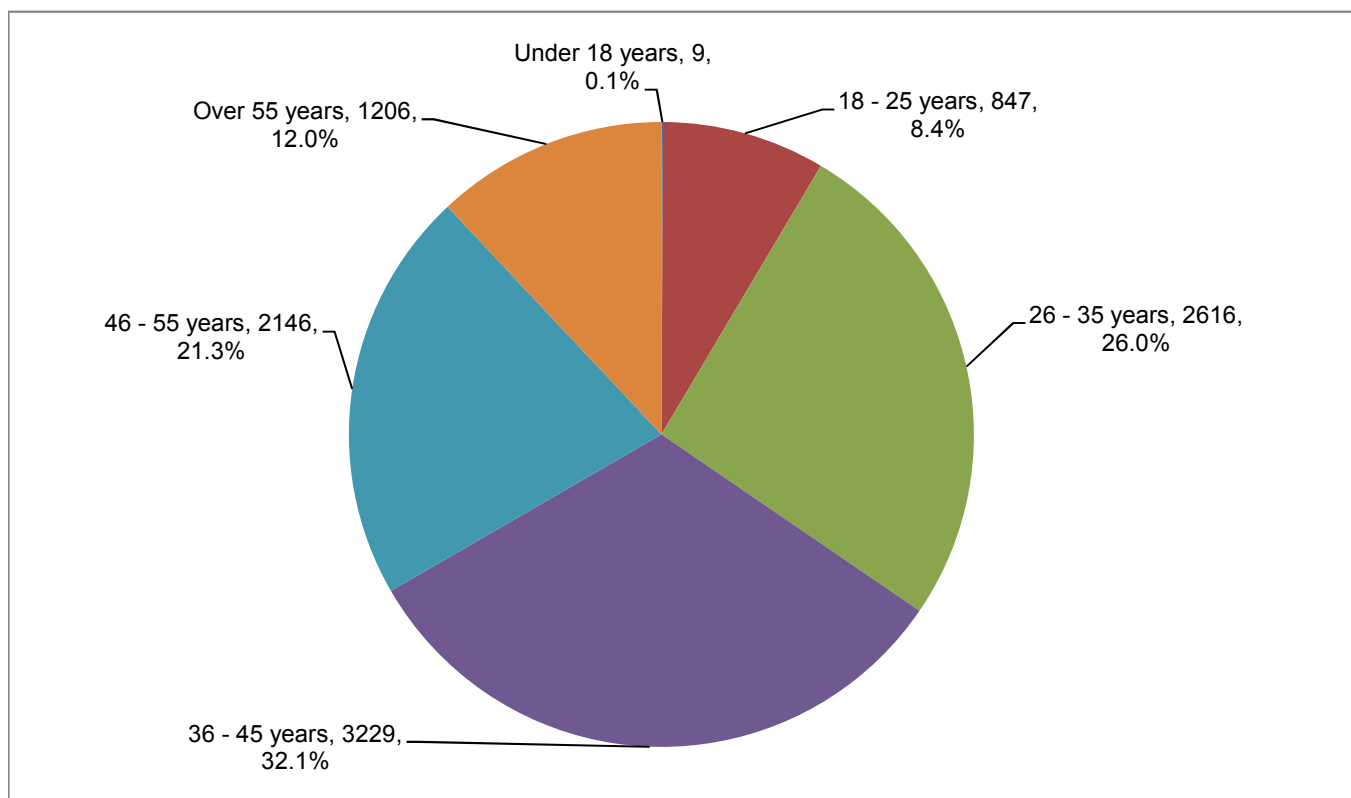
Table 17: People seen rough sleeping, by gender, 2019/20 - 2022/23

Gender	2019/20		2020/21		2021/22		2022/23	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Female	1756	16.6%	1699	15.6%	1427	17.4%	1642	16.7%
Male	8801	83.4%	9217	84.4%	6782	82.6%	8175	83.2%
Non-binary	2	0.0%	5	0.0%	6	0.1%	11	0.1%
Not known	167		97		114		225	
Total (excl. not known)	10559	100.0%	10921	100.0%	8215	100.0%	9828	100.0%
Total (incl. not known)	10726		11018		8329		10053	

The gender breakdown of people seen rough sleeping in 2022/23 is consistent with that in 2021/22, with 83% of people seen rough sleeping in both years being male.

5.6 Age

Chart 13: People seen rough sleeping in 2022/23, by age



Base: 10053

Table 18: People seen rough sleeping, by age, 2019/20 - 2022/23

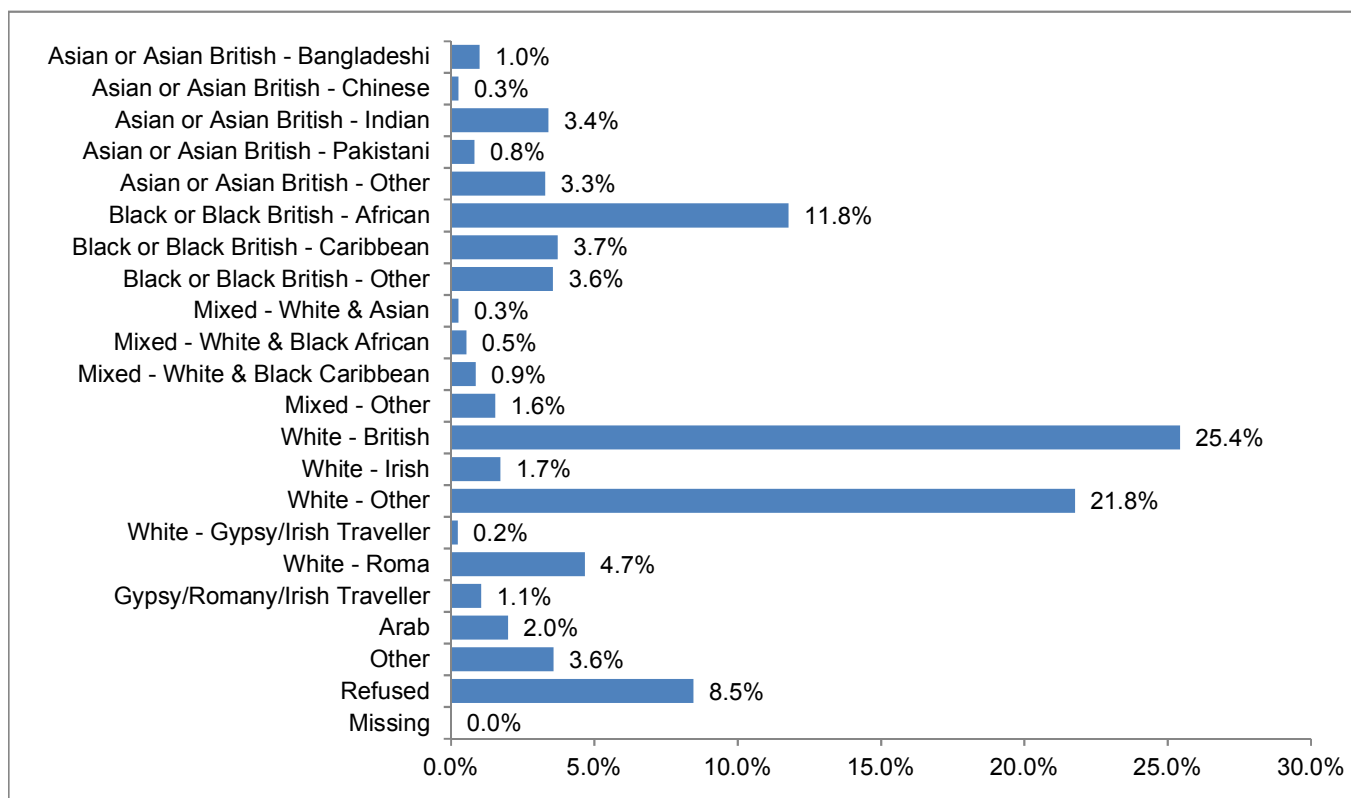
Age	2019/20		2020/21		2021/22		2022/23	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 18 years	1	0.0%	7	0.1%	20	0.2%	9	0.1%
18 - 25 years	834	7.8%	1086	9.9%	687	8.2%	847	8.4%
26 - 35 years	2944	27.4%	3053	27.7%	2273	27.3%	2616	26.0%
36 - 45 years	3420	31.9%	3436	31.2%	2595	31.2%	3229	32.1%
46 - 55 years	2360	22.0%	2353	21.4%	1779	21.4%	2146	21.3%
Over 55 years	1167	10.9%	1083	9.8%	975	11.7%	1206	12.0%
Total	10726	100.0%	11018	100.0%	8329	100.0%	10053	100.0%

Age distribution amongst rough sleepers remains broadly consistent with previous years. 9% (856 people) of those seen rough sleeping in 2022/23 were aged 25 or under, compared to 8% (707 people) in 2021/22. People in the over 55 age group represented 12% of rough sleepers in 2022/23 (1,206 people), which is the same proportion as recorded in 2021/22.

There were nine people aged under 18 recorded rough sleeping this year, which is lower than the somewhat unusual spike of 20 people in this age group recorded in 2021/22.

5.7 Ethnicity

Chart 14: People seen rough sleeping in 2022/23, by ethnicity



Base: 10053

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 19: People seen rough sleeping, by ethnicity, 2019/20 - 2022/23

Ethnicity	2019/20		2020/21		2021/22		2022/23	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Asian (incl. Chinese)	736	6.9%	988	9.0%	739	8.9%	883	8.8%
Black	1542	14.4%	2513	22.8%	1563	18.8%	1916	19.1%
Mixed	267	2.5%	322	2.9%	295	3.5%	324	3.2%
White (incl. Gypsy/ Irish Traveller/Roma)	7027	65.5%	6221	56.5%	4873	58.5%	5520	54.9%
Arab/Other	445	4.1%	421	3.8%	348	4.2%	560	5.6%
Missing/Refused	709	6.6%	553	5.0%	511	6.1%	850	8.5%
Total	10726	100.0%	11018	100.0%	8329	100.0%	10053	100.0%

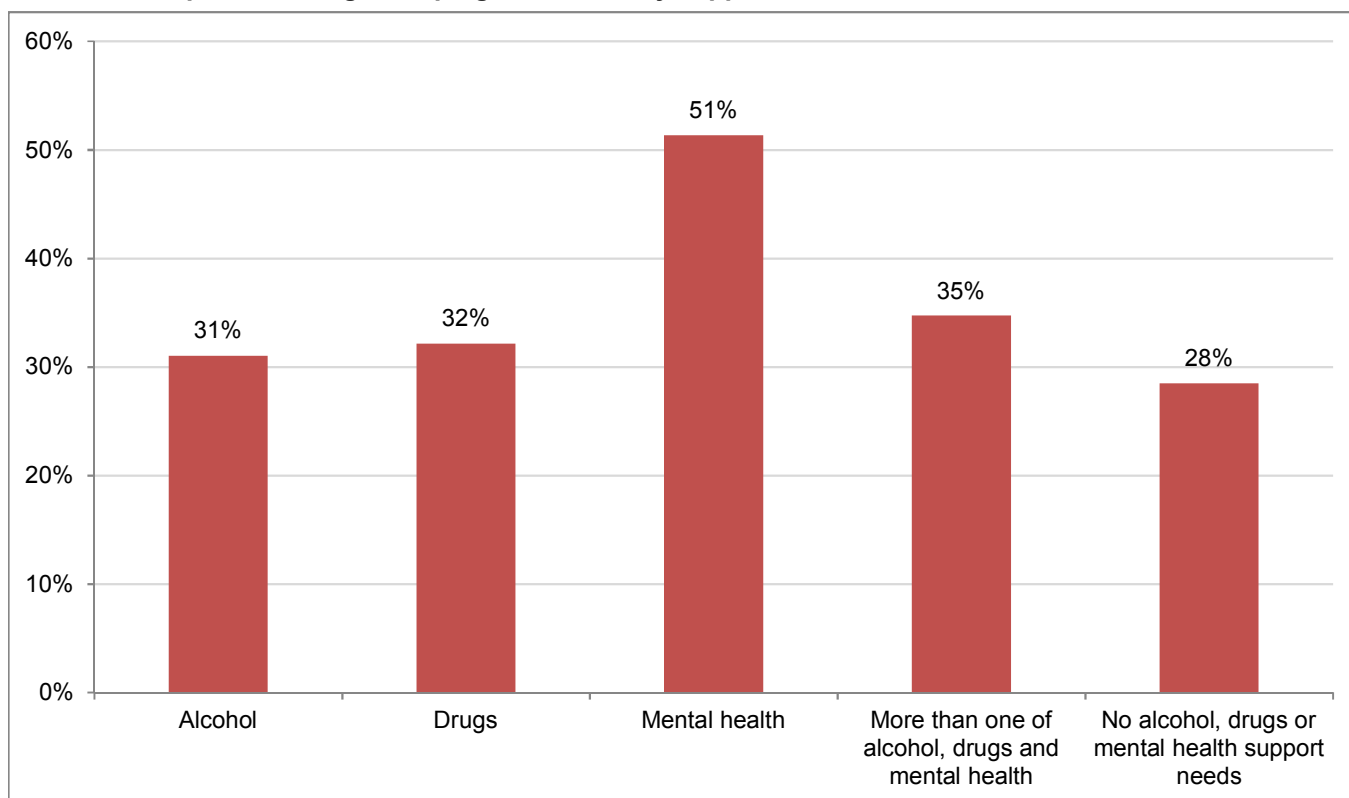
The majority of people seen rough sleeping in London in 2022/23 were white (including Gypsy, Irish Traveller and Roma), with a proportion of 55%, which is slightly lower than the proportion of 59% in 2021/22. Within this group, White - British comprises 25% (2,557 people), compared to 29% in 2021/22, while White - Other comprises 22% (2,189 people), the same proportion as in 2021/22. 6% (600 people) of those seen rough sleeping during the year were of Gypsy, Irish Traveller or Roma ethnicity, which is again the same proportion as in 2021/22.

19% (1,916 people) of those seen rough sleeping in the year were black, which is the same proportion as in 2021/22. The most numerous category within the overall black ethnicity group was Black or Black British - African, at 12% (1,184 people). 9% (883 people) of those seen rough sleeping in 2022/23 were of Asian ethnicity, which is also the same proportion as in 2021/22.

5.8 Support needs

Support needs data in CHAIN is derived from assessments made by support workers in the homelessness sector. It should be noted that 29% of people seen rough sleeping in 2022/23 did not have a support needs assessment recorded, the majority of these (86%) being people who had only been seen rough sleeping once or twice.

Chart 15: People seen rough sleeping in 2022/23, by support needs



Base: 7178. Note that the base figure for this chart excludes people for whom none of the three support needs were known or assessed (2875).

Table 20: People seen rough sleeping in 2022/23, by support needs combination

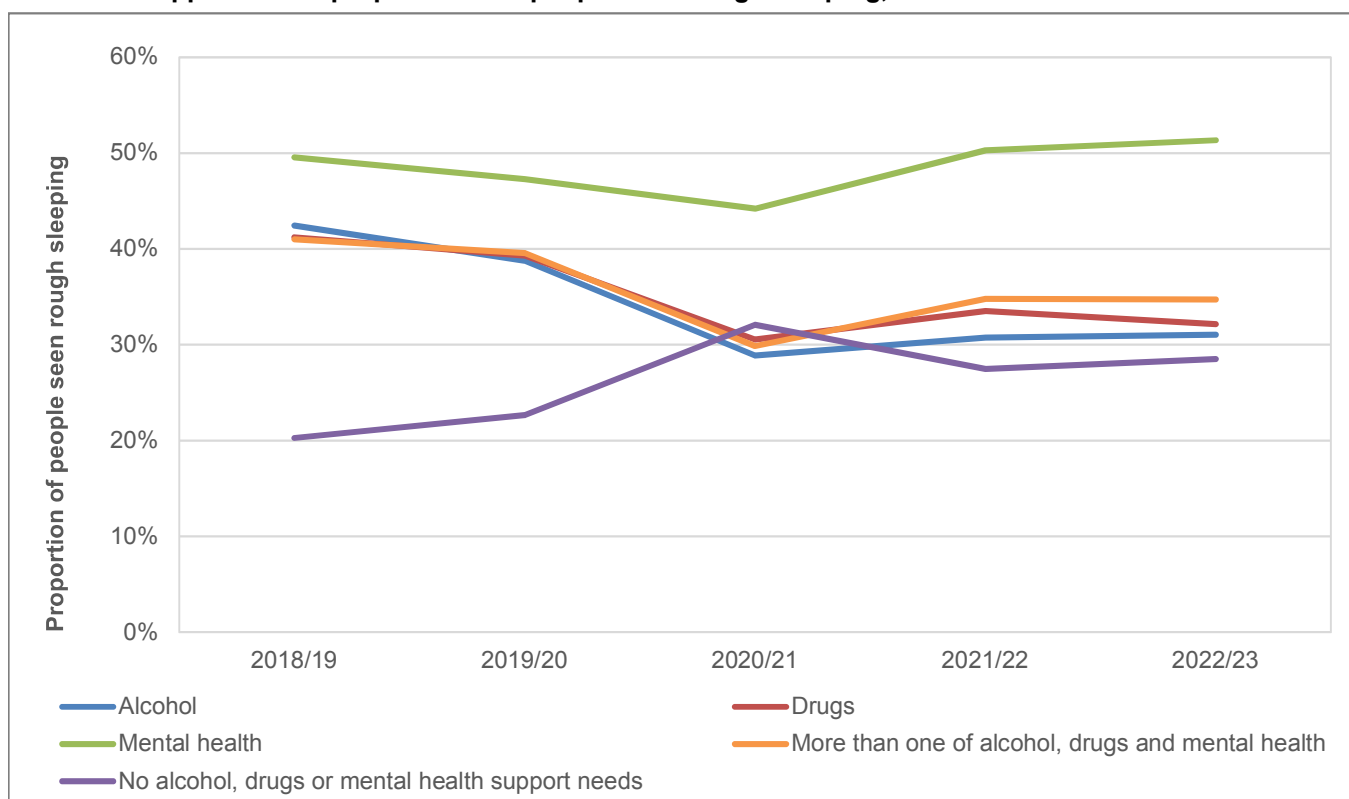
Support Needs	No. people	% of people seen rough sleeping
Alcohol only	634	9%
Drugs only	438	6%
Mental health only	1425	20%
Alcohol and drugs	233	3%
Alcohol and mental health	623	9%
Drugs and mental health	899	13%
Alcohol, drugs and mental health	738	10%
All three no	2045	28%
All three no, not known or not assessed	143	2%
All three not known or not assessed	2875	
Total (excl. not assessed)	7178	100%
Total (incl. not assessed)	10053	

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

The most frequently reported support need amongst people seen rough sleeping in 2022/23 was mental health, with 51% of those assessed during the period having a need in this area. 32% of people assessed had a support need relating to drug use, while 31% were found to

have a support need around alcohol. Just over a third (35%) of those assessed were found to have more than one of the three support needs, while 28% had no support needs in these areas.

Chart 16: Support needs proportions for people seen rough sleeping, 2018/19 - 2022/23



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

2018/19 base: 5352

2019/20 base: 6311

2020/21 base: 8111

2021/22 base: 6225

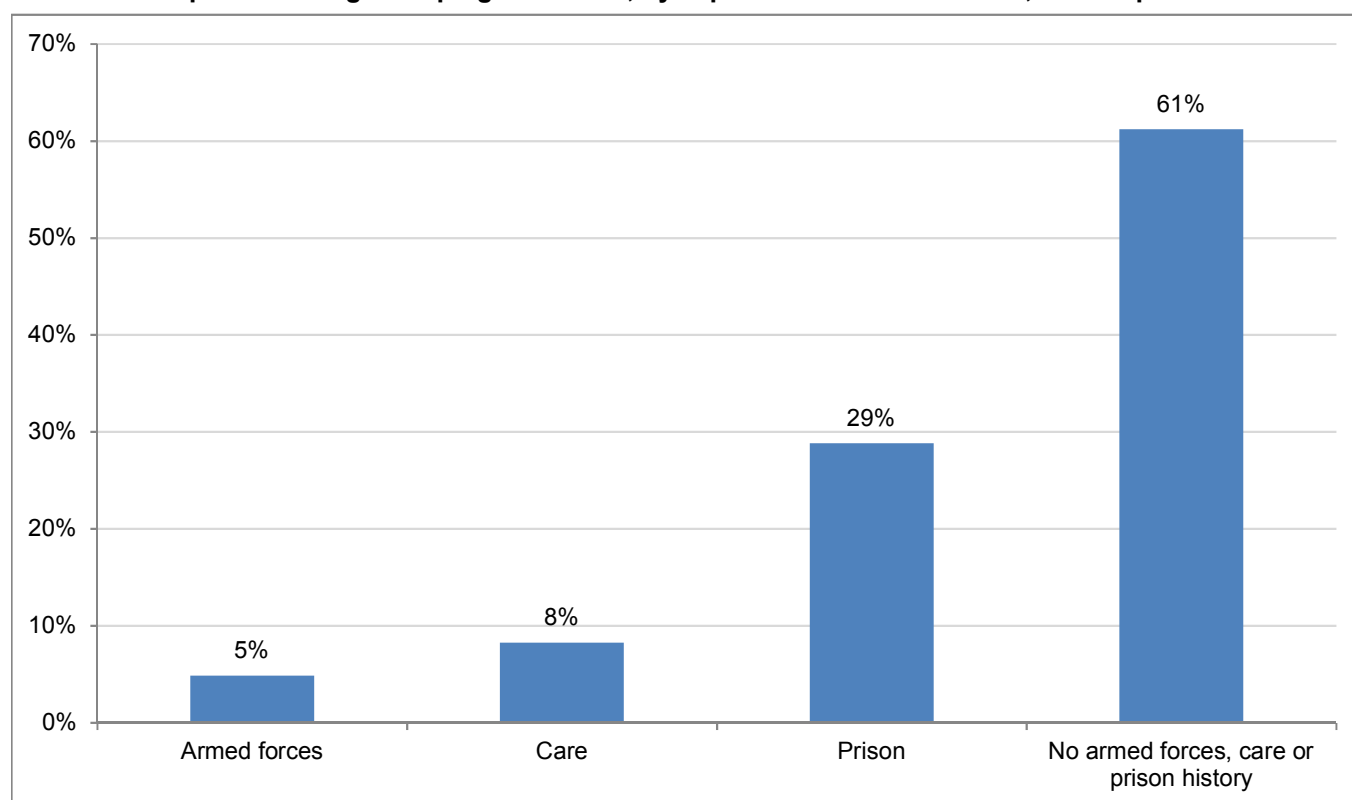
2022/23 base: 7178

Following a period around 2020/21 when the proportion of rough sleepers assessed as having support needs relating to alcohol, drugs or mental health decreased, 2022/23 has confirmed a trend to somewhat higher proportions of reported support needs, first seen in 2021/22. The proportions for alcohol and drugs are still lower than those recorded in the pre-pandemic period, however.

Findings from 2022/23 are relatively unchanged from 2021/22, with those found to have a need in relation to mental health constituting 51% of those assessed, compared to 50% in 2021/22. People with an alcohol support need represented 31% in 2022/23, compared to 31% in 2021/22, and people with a drug support need represented 32% compared to 34% in 2021/22. The proportion of rough sleepers assessed as having more than one of the three support needs has remained static, at 35% in both 2022/23 and 2021/22. The proportion with none of the three support needs has increased only marginally, at 28% in 2022/23, compared to 27% in 2021/22, but this remains notably higher than the proportion of 20% with none of the three needs in 2018/19.

5.9 Institutional & armed forces history

Chart 17: People seen rough sleeping in 2022/23, by experience of armed forces, care or prison



Base: 7132. Note that the base figure for this chart excludes people for whom none of the three institutional histories were assessed (2921).

Table 21: Nationality of people seen rough sleeping with experience of armed forces, 2020/21 - 2022/23

Nationality	2020/21		2021/22		2022/23	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
UK	122	2%	110	2%	119	2%
Non-UK	265	3%	181	3%	227	3%
Total with armed forces experience	387	5%	291	5%	346	5%
Base (total assessed)	7912		6209		7132	

346 people seen rough sleeping in 2022/23 had experience of serving in the armed forces, of whom 119 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.

589 people seen rough sleeping in 2022/23 had previous experience of living in care (compared to 554 in 2021/22), and 2,056 had experience of serving time in prison (compared to 1,984 in 2021/22). Of the 589 people with experience of living in care, 87 were aged 25 or under.

Proportions of rough sleepers with experience of care (8%) and prison (29%) remain largely consistent with the previous year (9% with experience of care in 2021/22, and 32% with experience of prison).

6. HELPING PEOPLE OFF THE STREETS

6.1 Accommodation outcomes

In 2022/23, 4,206 people who had been seen rough sleeping during the year were booked into accommodation. This is 42% of all people seen rough sleeping during the year, compared to 46% in 2021/22.

Table 22: Accommodation outcomes achieved with people seen rough sleeping in 2022/23, compared to outcomes achieved in 2021/22

Accommodation type	2021/22		2022/23	
	No. events	%	No. events	%
Hubs, shelters and emergency accommodation				
COVID-19 Emergency Accommodation (Local)	364	5%	24	0%
COVID-19 Emergency Accommodation (Pan London)	70	1%	0	0%
Hub	437	6%	483	6%
Nightstop	3	0%	5	0%
SWEP (Local)	634	9%	1294	16%
SWEP (Pan-London)	204	3%	470	6%
Winter/Night Shelter	547	8%	694	9%
<i>Hubs, shelters and emergency accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>2259</i>	<i>32%</i>	<i>2970</i>	<i>37%</i>
Temporary accommodation				
Assessment centre	656	9%	589	7%
Bed & breakfast	887	12%	720	9%
Clinic/Detox/Rehab	20	0%	19	0%
Friends & family	30	0%	30	0%
Hostel	409	6%	667	8%
Local authority temporary accommodation	1320	18%	1256	16%
Staging post	551	8%	379	5%
Other temporary accommodation	269	4%	374	5%
<i>Temporary accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>4142</i>	<i>58%</i>	<i>4034</i>	<i>51%</i>
Long-term accommodation				
Care home	3	0%	7	0%
Clearing House/RSI	58	1%	139	2%
Local authority tenancy (general needs)	25	0%	48	1%
Private rented sector - independent	192	3%	302	4%
Private rented sector - with some floating support	200	3%	126	2%
RSL tenancy (general needs)	2	0%	10	0%
Sheltered housing	6	0%	13	0%
Supported housing	214	3%	223	3%
Tied accommodation	10	0%	3	0%
Other long-term accommodation	41	1%	47	1%
<i>Long-term accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>751</i>	<i>11%</i>	<i>918</i>	<i>12%</i>
Total	7152	100%	7922	100%

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

There were 7922 accommodation outcomes recorded for people seen rough sleeping in 2022/23, compared to 7152 for people seen rough sleeping in 2021/22. It should be noted that there was a lower total of people seen rough sleeping in 2021/22, so this will influence the comparative number of outcomes recorded. A slightly higher proportion of accommodation outcomes recorded in 2022/23 were for hubs, shelters, or emergency accommodation, at 37%, compared to 32% in 2021/22. This is mainly due to the higher number of SWEP stays recorded in 2022/23, because of the colder winter.

6.2 Reconnection outcomes

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.

Table 23: Confirmed reconnections achieved with people seen rough sleeping in 2022/23, compared to reconnections achieved in 2021/22

Reconnection reason	2021/22		2022/23	
	No.	%	No.	%
Return to home area	476	82%	425	78%
Seeking work	13	2%	19	3%
Move to area for friends/family	164	28%	134	25%
Move to area with appropriate services	158	27%	209	38%
Reconnections total	577		544	

Reconnection destination	No.	%	No.	%
UK - London	258	45%	366	68%
UK - outside London	65	11%	72	13%
Central and Eastern Europe	211	37%	53	10%
Other Europe	21	4%	19	4%
Rest of the world	15	3%	28	5%
<i>Not known</i>	7		6	
Reconnections total (excl. destination not known)	570	100%	538	100%

Reconnections can be recorded with multiple reasons, so the overall total will be lower than the combined sum of the separate reconnection reasons.

521 people seen rough sleeping in 2022/23 also had a confirmed reconnection recorded during the period. This means that 5% of all people seen rough sleeping in the year were reconnected, which is similar to the proportion of 6% in 2021/22.

19% of reconnections this year were to destinations outside the UK, which is a significantly lower proportion than the 43% in 2021/22. The proportion of reconnections to destinations within London rose markedly, at 68% in 2022/23 compared to 45% in 2021/22, while the proportion to UK destinations outside London remained relatively stable, at 13%, compared to 11% in 2021/22.

7. 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 2022/23.

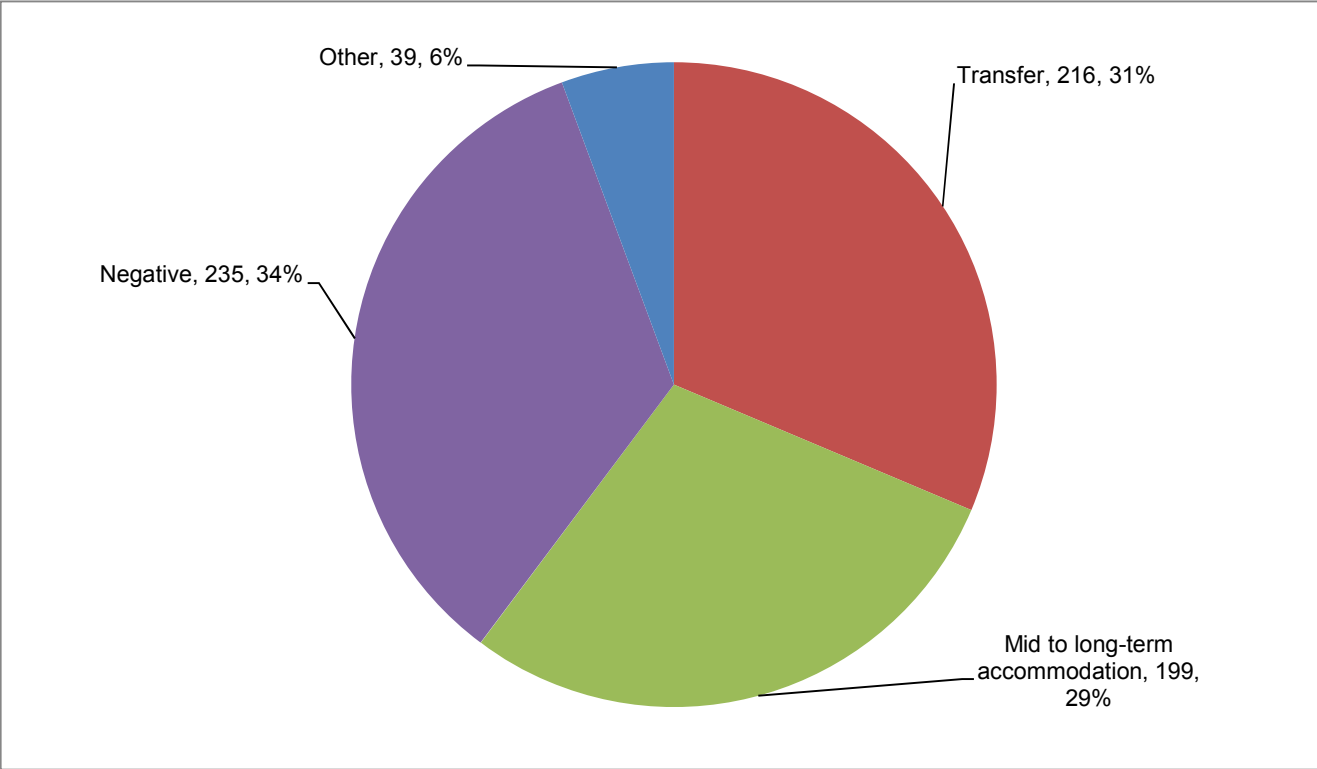
7.1 Arrivals

A total of 577 individuals arrived at temporary accommodation during the period.

7.2 Departures: Destination on departure

A total of 555 individuals departed from temporary accommodation during the period, with a total of 689 departures recorded between them.

Chart 18: Departures from temporary accommodation in 2022/23, by destination on departure



Base: 689

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, Hosting placement, Internal transfer, NASS accommodation, Night shelter, 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	
Died by suicide, Not known, Sleeping rough/Returned to streets, Taken into custody	Negative	
Died, Previous home, Staying with family, Staying with friends	Other	

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

Table 24: Departures from temporary accommodation in 2022/23, by destination on departure

Destination on departure	No. departures	%
Transfer		
Assessment centre	34	4.9%
Bed & breakfast	20	2.9%
Detox clinic	1	0.1%
Hospital - not long-term/acute care	7	1.0%
Hostel - another organisation	71	10.3%
Hostel - within the organisation	22	3.2%
Hosting placement	0	0.0%
Internal SWEP transfer	6	0.9%
NASS accommodation	7	1.0%
Night shelter	5	0.7%
NSNO staging post	0	0.0%
Psychiatric hospital	2	0.3%
Rehab clinic	3	0.4%
Temporary accommodation (LA)	38	5.5%
<i>Transfer subtotal</i>	<i>216</i>	<i>31.3%</i>
Mid to long-term accommodation		
Accommodation where client is owner	2	0.3%
Care home	2	0.3%
Clearing House/RSI	18	2.6%
Hospital - long-term	10	1.5%
LA tenancy (general needs)	1	0.1%
Long stay hospice	0	0.0%
Private rented sector - independent	26	3.8%
Private rented sector - with some floating support	55	8.0%
Returned to home country (EEA)	17	2.5%
Returned to home country (non EEA)	2	0.3%
RSL tenancy (general needs)	2	0.3%
Sheltered housing	8	1.2%
Supported housing	54	7.8%
Tied accommodation with work	2	0.3%
<i>Mid to long term accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>28.9%</i>
Negative		
Died by suicide	0	0.0%
Not known	127	18.4%
Sleeping rough/Returned to streets	88	12.8%
Taken into custody	20	2.9%
<i>Negative subtotal</i>	<i>235</i>	<i>34.1%</i>
Other		
Died	10	1.5%
Previous home	1	0.1%
Staying with family	14	2.0%
Staying with friends	14	2.0%
<i>Other subtotal</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>5.7%</i>
Total	689	100.0%

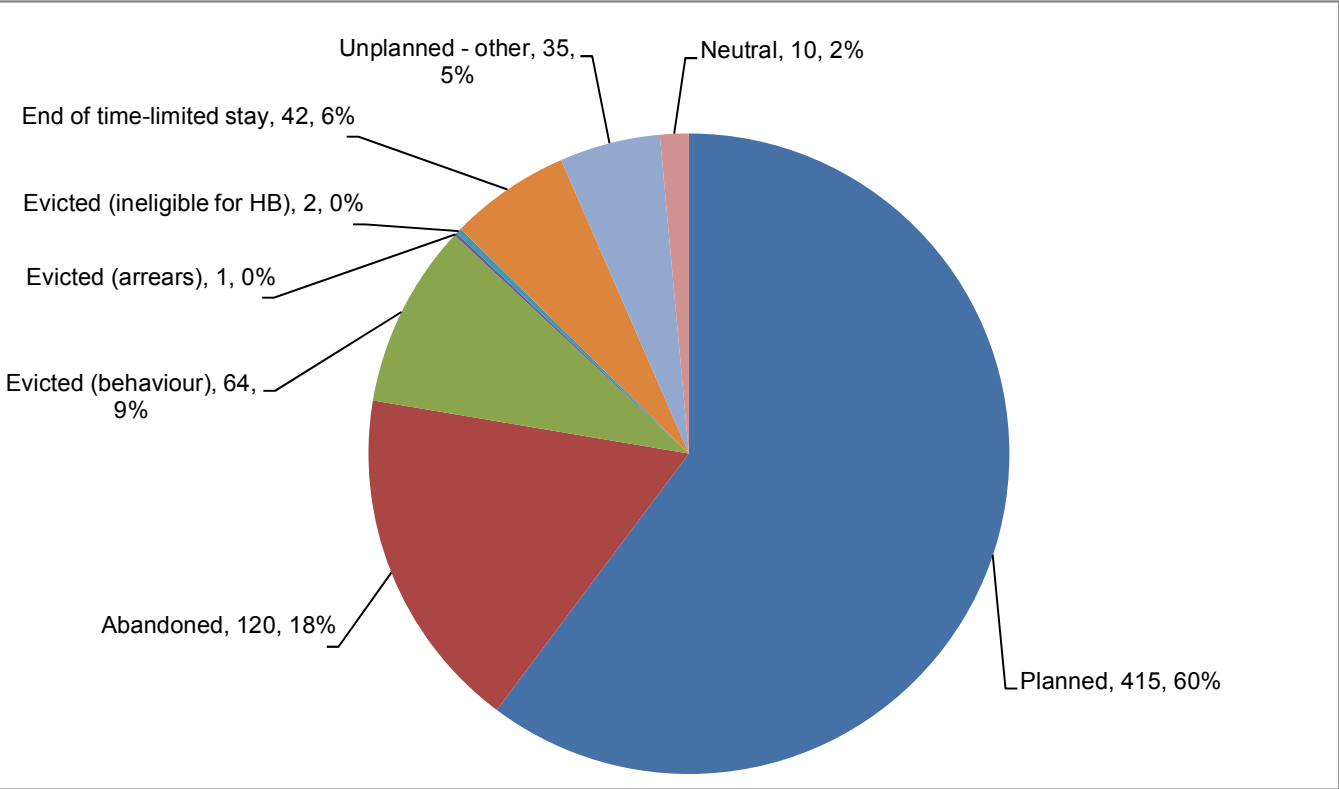
An individual may have had more than one accommodation departure during the period.

In 2022/23, 29% of departures from temporary accommodation were moves to mid to long-term accommodation, which is virtually unchanged from the proportion of 28% in 2021/22. The proportion of negative departures has also remained static, with 34% in this category in both 2022/23 and 2021/22. During 2022/23, 13% of departures were for a move to another hostel, which is only a small change from the 11% recorded in 2021/22. The proportion of departures to supported housing has similarly remained unchanged, with 8% of moves being to this type of accommodation in both 2022/23 and 2021/22. Departures to private rented accommodation accounted for 12% of all moves this year, which is again the same proportion as in the previous year.

It is important to note that many people housed in temporary accommodation by local authorities will not be included in these figures, either because they have never been seen rough sleeping by an outreach service that records to CHAIN, or because the accommodation provider does not record to CHAIN.

7.3 Departures: Reason for leaving

Chart 19: Departures from temporary accommodation in 2022/23, by reason for leaving



Base: 689

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 2022/23, 32% of departures from temporary accommodation were for evictions, abandonments and unplanned departures, which is almost unchanged from the proportion of 34% in 2021/22. The proportion of planned moves has remained static, at 60% in both 2022/23 and 2021/22.

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