
CHAIN ANNUAL REPORT

GREATER LONDON

APRIL 2014 - MARCH 2015

MAYOR OF LONDON

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents information about people seen rough sleeping by outreach teams in London between April 2014 and March 2015. 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 Broadway, 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 2014/15.

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 2014/15 Annual Bulletin, which can be downloaded from the GLA Datastore at <http://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/chain-reports>.

Percentage figures in this report

Please note that, in some cases, percentage figures given in this report are rounded up or down to the nearest whole number. This may mean that individual figures in tables and charts do not add up to a combined total of 100%.

Glossary of acronyms used in this report

ASB: Anti-Social Behaviour

Defined in the Crime and Disorder Act (1998) as acting 'in a manner that caused or was likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household as the perpetrator.'

CEE: Central and Eastern European

Used to denote the ten A8 and A2 European Union accession countries (Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia).

CHAIN: Combined Homelessness and Information Network

A multi-agency database recording information about rough sleepers and the wider street population in London, commissioned and funded by the GLA and managed by St Mungo's Broadway.

EEA: European Economic Area

The 28 countries of the European Union (EU), plus a further three countries that are part of the EU's single market (Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway). Common usage generally also includes Switzerland, whose citizens have the same rights to live and work in the UK as other EEA nationals.

GLA: Greater London Authority

The top-tier administrative body for Greater London, consisting of a directly elected executive Mayor of London, and an elected 25-member London Assembly.

NLOS: No Living on the Streets

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

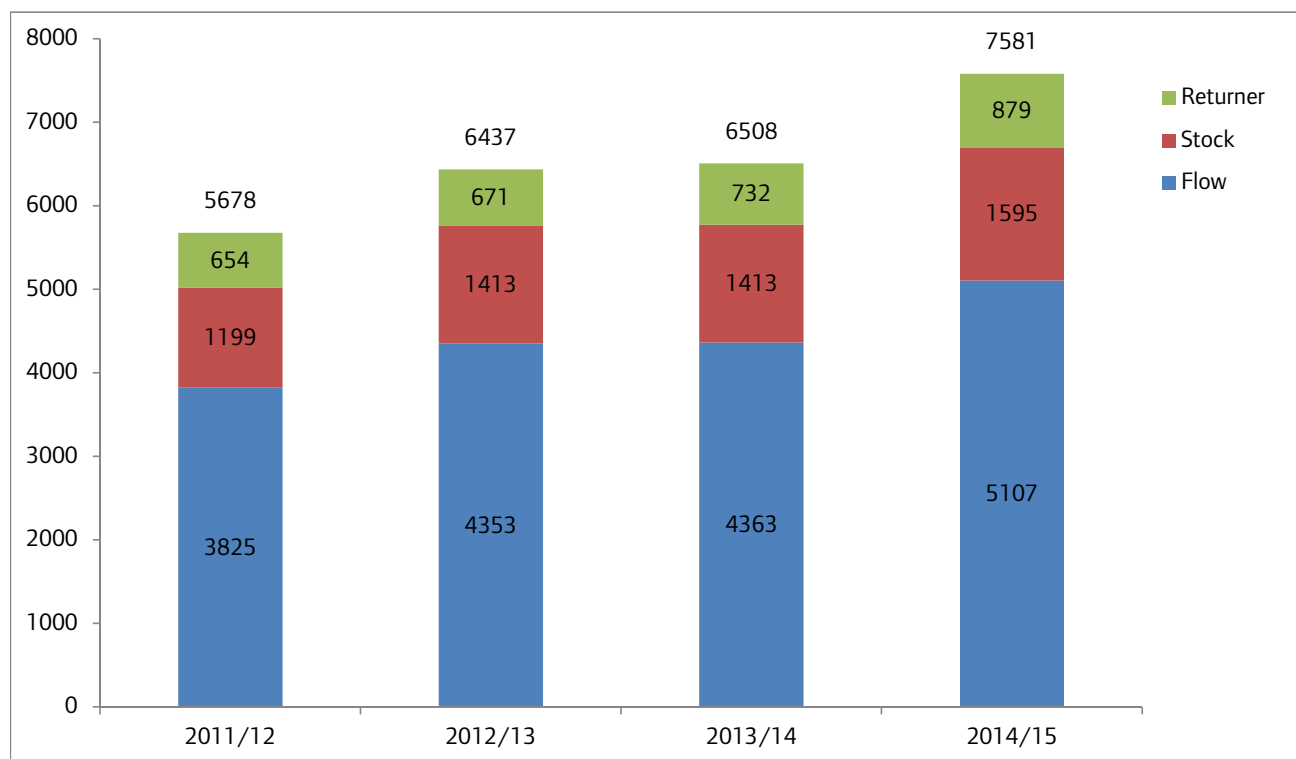
NSNO: No Second Night Out

A GLA commissioned assessment and reconnection project for rough sleepers. The service originally specifically targeted new rough sleepers, but from October 2014 onwards it has also worked with rough sleepers who are living on the streets. The term is also used in other contexts to refer to a wider strategy to end rough sleeping, both in London and nationwide.

2. ROUGH SLEEPER POPULATION ANALYSIS

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

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



2011/12 base: 5678

2012/13 base: 6437

2013/14 base: 6508

2014/15 base: 7581

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 2014/15 (i.e. new rough sleepers).
Stock	People who were also seen rough sleeping in 2013/14 (i.e. those seen across a minimum of two consecutive years).
Returner	People who were first seen rough sleeping prior to 2013/14, but were not seen during 2013/14 (i.e. those who have had a gap in their rough sleeping histories).

7,581 people were seen rough sleeping in London in 2014/15, which represents a 16% increase when compared to 2013/14. This is significantly larger than the previous increase of 1% between 2012/13 and 2013/14, but more consistent with the 13% increase seen between 2011/12 and 2012/13.

57% of people were seen sleeping rough just once during the year. This compares to 58% of people seen just once in 2013/14 and 61% in 2012/13.

67% 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 70% in 2013/14, and 75% in 2012/13.

5,107 people were seen rough sleeping for the first time this year (also referred to as flow). This is a 17% increase on the number of new rough sleepers in 2013/14. By comparison, there was no significant increase in the number of new rough sleepers between 2012/13 and 2013/14, while the increase from 2011/12 to 2012/13 was 14%. As with the overall total for all rough sleepers, the number of new people arriving on the streets has increased following a period of stabilisation.

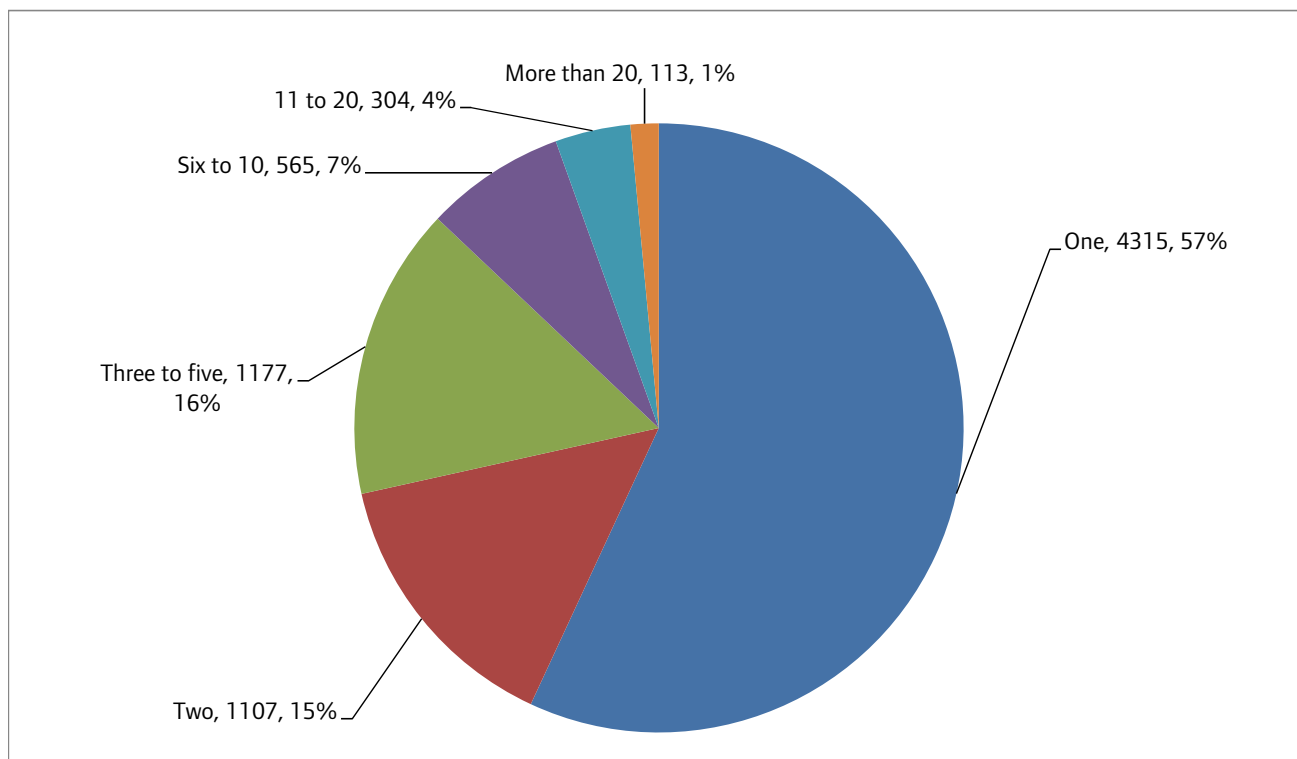
1,595 people seen rough sleeping in 2014/15 were in the stock group. This is a 13% increase on the stock figure for 2013/14, which can be compared to a static figure between 2012/13 and 2013/14, and an increase of 18% between 2011/12 and 2012/13.

879 people seen rough sleeping were returners. This compares to 732 in 2013/14, representing a rise of 20% (compared to an increase of 9% from 2012/13 to 2013/14, and 3% between 2011/12 and 2012/13).

The returner group has thus shown the greatest proportional increase over the previous year, although this should be set against the fact that it started from the smallest base, meaning that smaller changes will have a greater proportional impact.

2.2 Number of times seen rough sleeping

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

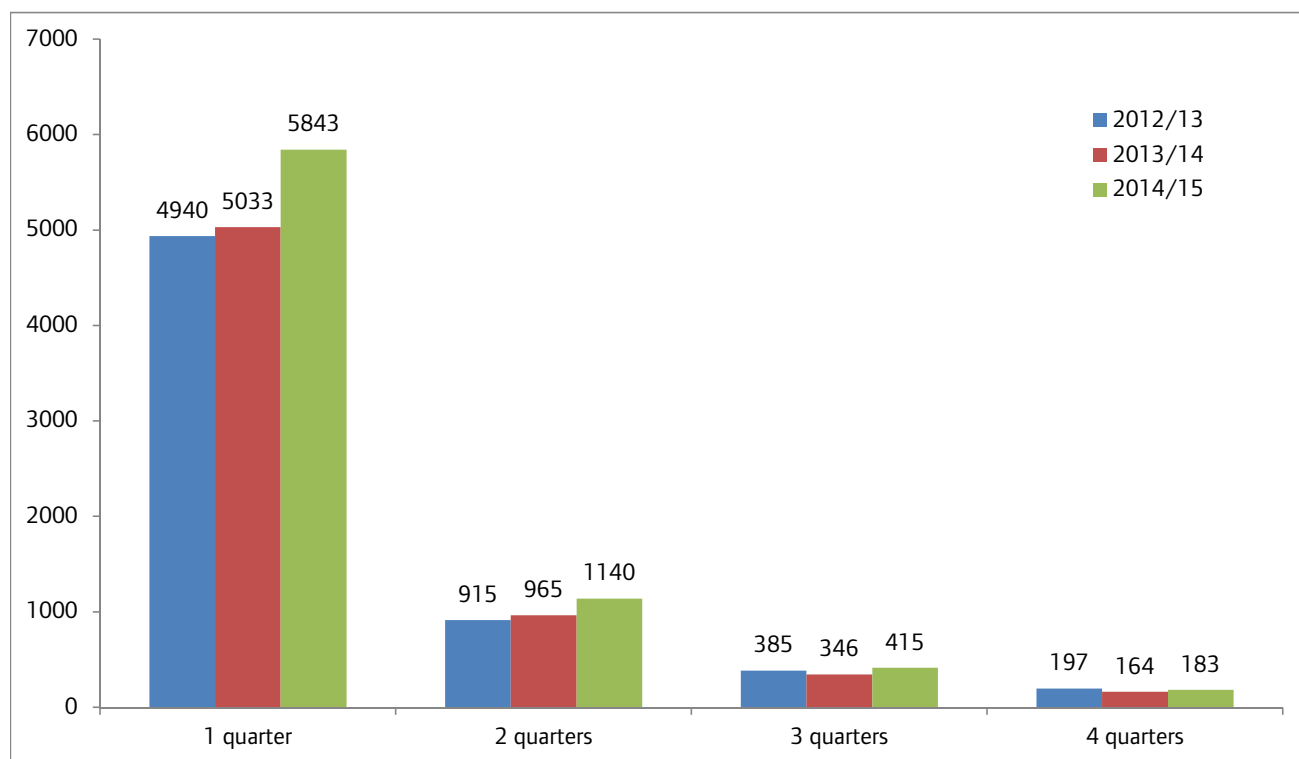


Base: 7581

4,315 (57%) people were seen rough sleeping only once in 2014/15, which compares to 3,806 (58%) seen rough sleeping just once in 2013/14. 72% were seen only once or twice. Around one in twenty people (6%) were seen rough sleeping more than ten times. A small group of people were seen very regularly, with six people seen more than 50 times in the year. This is a notably lower figure than the 24 people seen more than 50 times in 2013/14, and the 29 in 2012/13.

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.



2012/13 base: 6437

2013/14 base: 6508

2014/15 base: 7581

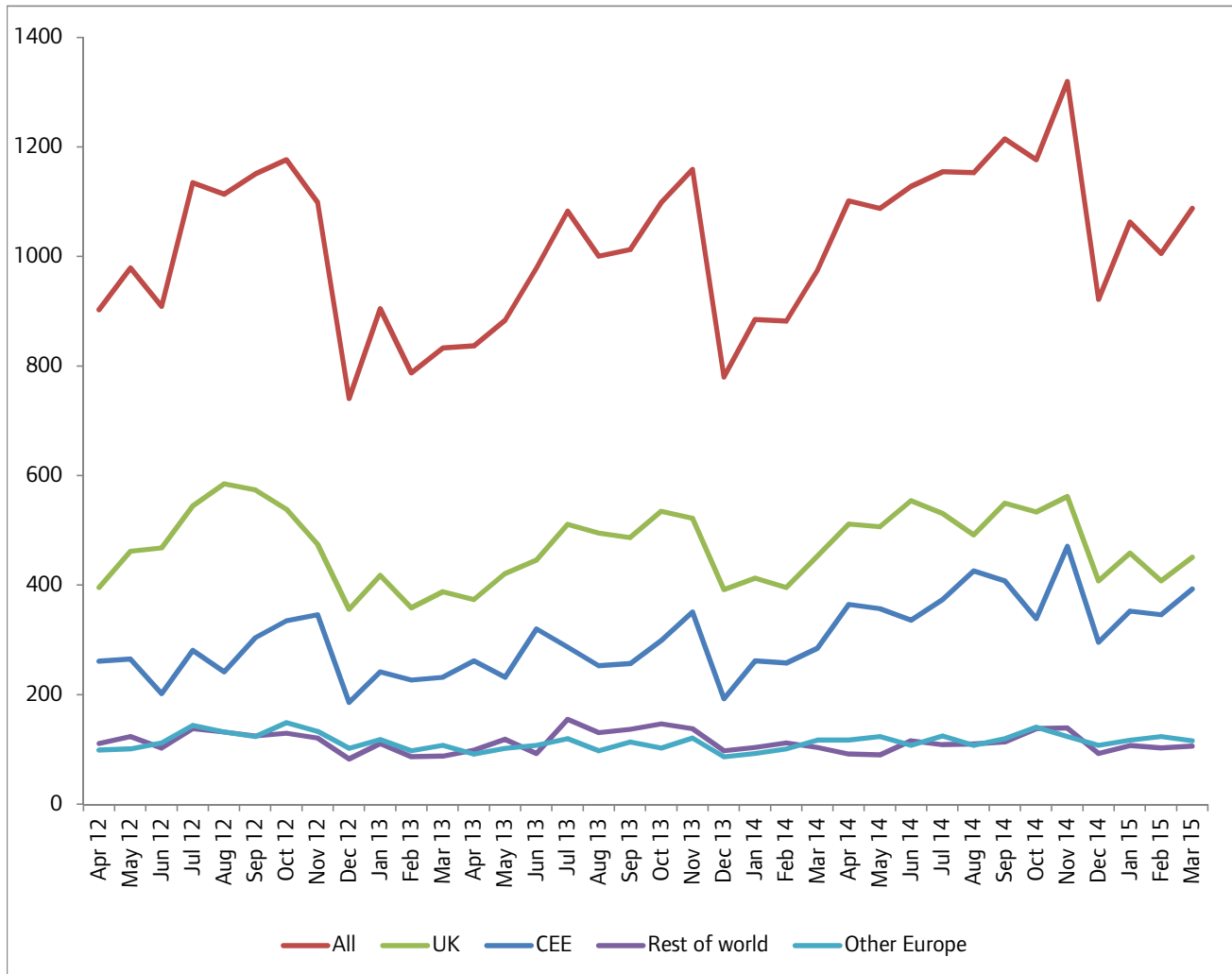
Number of quarters of the year within which rough sleepers were seen	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	No. rough sleepers	% rough sleepers	No. rough sleepers	% rough sleepers	No. rough sleepers	% rough sleepers
One	4940	77%	5033	77%	5843	77%
Two	915	14%	965	15%	1140	15%
Three	385	6%	346	5%	415	5%
Four	197	3%	164	3%	183	2%
Total	6437	100%	6508	100%	7581	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 2014/15 were only seen in one quarter of the year. 2% of those seen rough sleeping in 2014/15 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 2012.



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

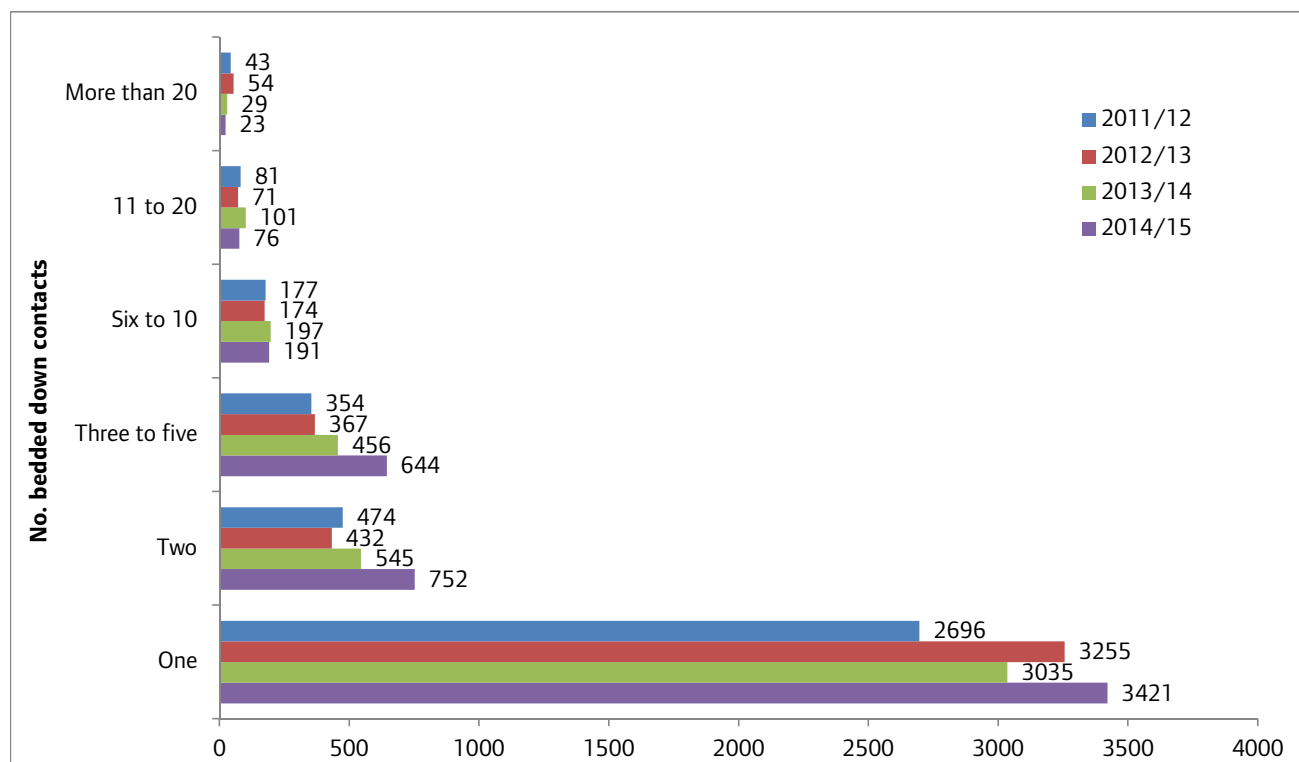
During 2014/15, the month in which the highest number of people were seen rough sleeping was November 2014 (1,320 people), while the lowest number were seen in December 2014 (922 people).

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 indicates that trends amongst particular nationality groupings have generally remained consistent with the overall trend.

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

People seen rough sleeping for the first time ever in 2014/15, by number of times seen rough sleeping during the year.



2011/12 base: 3825

2012/13 base: 4353

2013/14 base: 4363

2014/15 base: 5107

New rough sleepers represented 67% of the total rough sleeper population in 2014/15, the same proportion as in 2013/14.

67% of new people were seen rough sleeping only once. This compares to 70% in 2013/14, and 75% in 2012/13.

Only 2% of new people 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 ever in 2014/15, by history prior to first being seen rough sleeping.

787 people seen rough sleeping for the first time ever in 2014/15 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, 728 (93%) had approached Housing Options teams in London boroughs.

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	1129	42%
Owner occupied	249	9%
Local authority accommodation	179	7%
Housing association accommodation	83	3%
Tied accommodation	31	1%
<i>Long term accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>1671</i>	<i>62%</i>
Short or medium term accommodation		
Hostel	145	5%
Temporary accommodation (Local authority)	37	1%
Temporary accommodation (non-Local authority)	26	1%
Asylum support accommodation	10	0%
<i>Short or medium term accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>218</i>	<i>8%</i>
Institution		
Prison	88	3%
Hospital	17	1%
<i>Institution subtotal</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>4%</i>
Inappropriately accommodated		
Squat	26	1%
Outhouse	6	0%
<i>Inappropriately accommodated subtotal</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>1%</i>
Other	659	25%
Not recorded	2422	
Total (excl. not recorded)	2685	100%
Total	5107	

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, where the last settled base was not of an institutional or inappropriate nature.

Status at last settled base*	No.	%
Tenant	705	41%
Informal arrangement	390	22%
Parental home	285	16%
Living with partner	235	14%
Owner	122	7%
Not recorded/applicable	634	
Total (excl. not recorded/applicable)	1737	100%
Total	2371	

*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	404	15.7%
Evicted - arrears	190	7.4%
Evicted - ASB	31	1.2%
Evicted - other	136	5.3%
<i>Asked to leave or evicted subtotal</i>	<i>761</i>	<i>29.5%</i>
Employment and education		
Seeking work - from within UK	247	9.6%
Seeking work - from outside UK	196	7.6%
Financial problems - loss of job	176	6.8%
Seeking work - origin not recorded	4	0.2%
Study	3	0.1%
<i>Employment and education subtotal</i>	<i>626</i>	<i>24.3%</i>
Relationships		
Relationship breakdown	267	10.4%
Bereavement	17	0.7%
Move nearer family/community	15	0.6%
<i>Relationships subtotal</i>	<i>299</i>	<i>11.6%</i>
Financial		
Financial problems - housing benefit	24	0.9%
Financial problems - debt	17	0.7%
Financial problems - other	98	3.8%
<i>Financial subtotal</i>	<i>139</i>	<i>5.4%</i>
End of stay in short or medium term accommodation		
Evicted - given non priority decision	14	0.5%
End of stay - hostel	10	0.4%
End of stay - asylum accommodation	8	0.3%
End of stay - other	65	2.5%
<i>End of stay in short or medium term accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>3.8%</i>
Victim of violence, harassment or abuse		
Domestic violence - victim	41	1.6%
Harassment/abuse/violence - gang	12	0.5%
Harassment/abuse/violence - racial	6	0.2%
Tenancy hijack	3	0.1%
Harassment/abuse/violence - homophobic	2	0.1%
Harassment/abuse/violence - other	45	1.7%
<i>Victim of violence, harassment or abuse subtotal</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>4.2%</i>
End of stay in institution		
End of stay - prison	87	3.4%
End of stay - hospital	13	0.5%
<i>End of stay in institution subtotal</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>3.9%</i>
Housing conditions		
Housing conditions	27	1.0%
Perpetrator of violence, harassment or abuse		
Domestic violence - perpetrator	9	0.3%
Transient		
Transient/travelling around	23	0.9%
Other		
Other	386	15.0%
Not recorded	2531	
Total (excl. not recorded)	2576	100%
Total	5107	

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

62% of new rough sleepers reported their last settled base as some kind of long term accommodation, compared to 56% in 2013/14. Within this, private rented accommodation is by far the most frequently recorded specific accommodation type, at 42%. This is virtually unchanged from the 41% reported in 2013/14.

Being asked to leave or evicted continues to constitute the most commonly reported overall category of reason for leaving last settled base, cited by 30% of new rough sleepers (unchanged from the proportion reporting reasons in this category in 2013/14). Relationship breakdown has marginally declined as a proportion of reason for leaving, at 10% compared to 13% in 2013/14, while seeking work has risen as a proportion, at 17% in 2014/15 compared to 14% in 2013/14.

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.	224	195	200	261	269	452	1601
	%	14%	12%	12%	16%	17%	28%	100%
Other Europe	No.	34	20	22	51	51	211	389
	%	9%	5%	6%	13%	13%	54%	100%
Rest of world	No.	10	2	8	10	34	376	440
	%	2%	0%	2%	2%	8%	85%	100%
Total	No.	268	217	230	322	354	1039	2430
	%	11%	9%	9%	13%	15%	43%	100%

Base: 2430 people seen rough sleeping for the first time in 2014/15 who were non-UK nationals and had a date of entry to the UK recorded.

There were 2,430 new rough sleepers in 2014/15 who were non-UK nationals and had data recorded concerning their first date of entry to 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.

About two fifths (43%) 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 markedly more likely to be seen rough sleeping within two weeks of entering the UK (26%, compared to 14% for people from other European countries, and 2% for people from outside Europe).

New rough sleepers seen in the first quarter of 2013/14, by total number of quarters in which seen rough sleeping, and nationality

		Number of quarters seen rough sleeping in the year				
Nationality category		One	Two	Three	Four	Total
UK	No.	388	54	24	11	477
	%	81%	11%	5%	2%	100%
CEE	No.	400	86	19	6	511
	%	78%	17%	4%	1%	100%
Other Europe	No.	92	19	5	3	119
	%	77%	16%	4%	3%	100%
Rest of world	No.	111	11	5	1	128
	%	87%	9%	4%	1%	100%
Not known	No.	16	3	0	0	19
	%	84%	16%	0%	0%	100%
Total	No.	1007	173	53	21	1254
	%	80%	14%	4%	2%	100%

Base: 1254 people seen rough sleeping for the first time in April-June 2014.

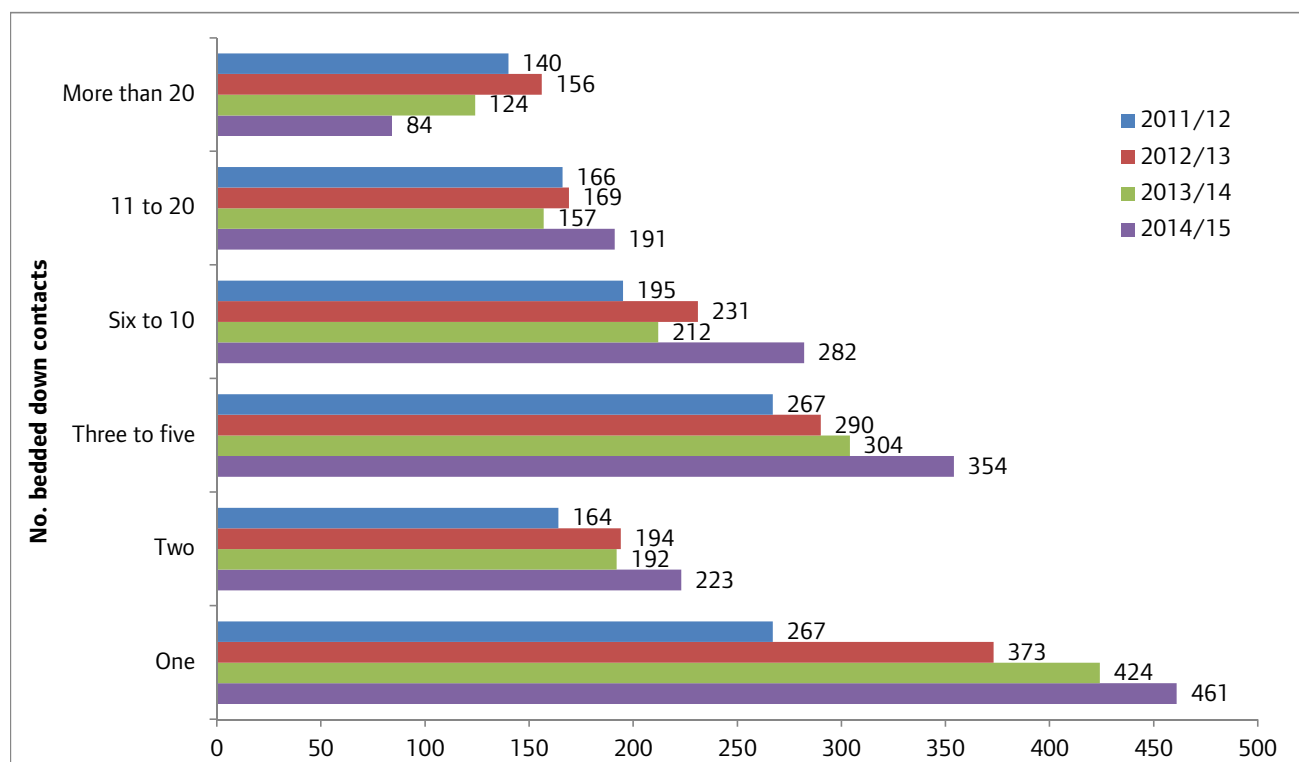
1,254 people were seen rough sleeping for the first time ever in the first quarter of 2014/15 (April to June 2014). The above table shows the total number of quarters in 2014/15 during which these people were seen rough sleeping, broken down by nationality category. This gives a snapshot indication of the comparative likelihood of new rough sleepers from different nationalities remaining on the streets after they have first appeared.

Those from the UK were slightly more likely than those from CEE or other European countries to sleep rough in just one quarter (81% compared to 78% and 77% respectively). However, people from non-European countries were the most likely to be seen in just the one quarter, at 87%.

This reflects a similar trend to the first quarter in 2013/14, where 83% of UK nationals were seen in just one quarter, compared to 80% for CEE nationals, 75% for people from other European countries and 85% for non-Europeans.

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.



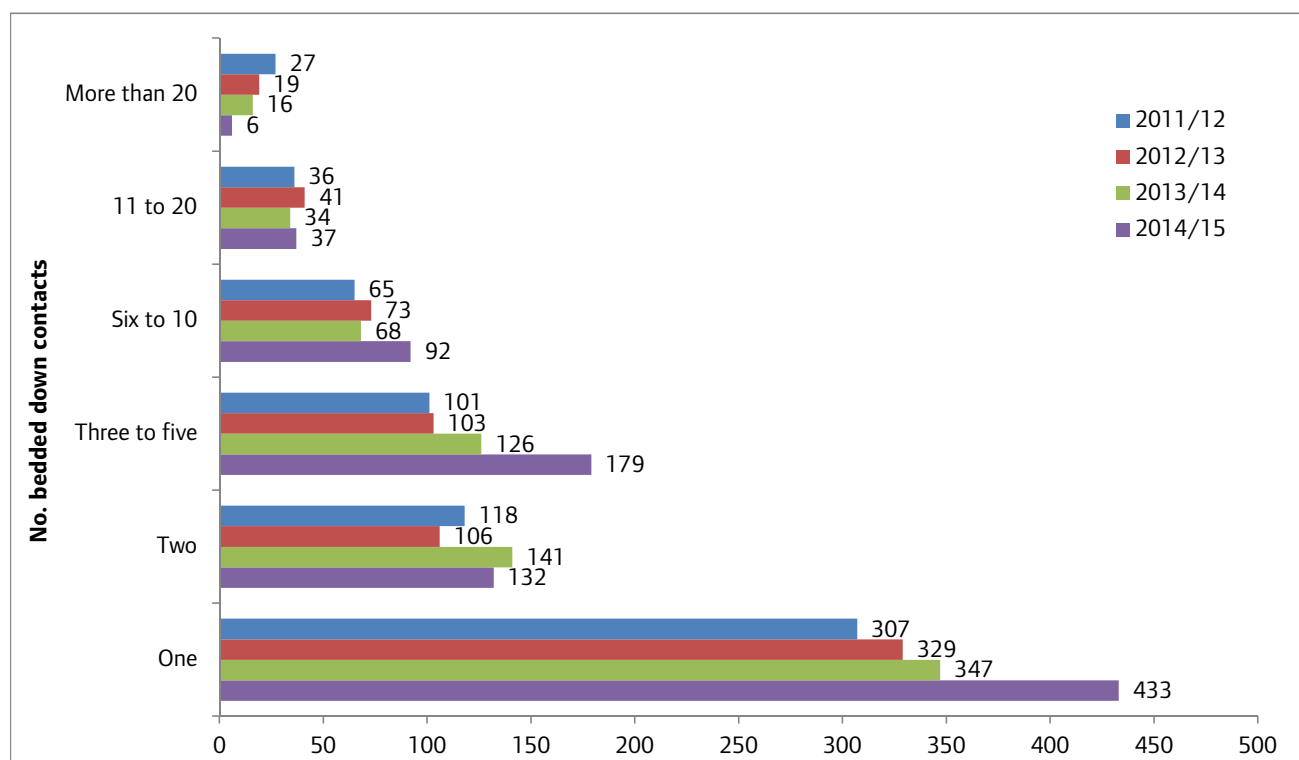
2011/12 base: 1199
 2012/13 base: 1413
 2013/14 base: 1413
 2014/15 base: 1595

The number of people in the stock group has increased by 13% from 2013/14, and represents 21% of the total rough sleeper population in 2014/15 (compared to 22% in 2013/14).

29% of people in the stock group were seen rough sleeping only once in 2014/15. This compares to 30% of the stock group seen only once in 2013/14. The number of people in the stock group seen rough sleeping only once in the year has increased by 9%, when compared to 2013/14.

2.9 Returner rough sleepers: Number of times seen

People seen rough sleeping in 2014/15 who were first seen rough sleeping prior to 2013/14, but not seen rough sleeping during 2013/14 (returners), by number of times seen rough sleeping in the year.



2011/12 base: 654
 2012/13 base: 671
 2013/14 base: 732
 2014/15 base: 879

The number of people returning to rough sleeping in 2014/15 has risen by 20%, when compared to 2013/14. Returners constituted 12% of all people seen rough sleeping in 2014/15, compared to 11% in 2013/14.

The proportion of returners who were seen rough sleeping just once during 2014/15 was 49%. This compares to 47% in 2013/14.

64% 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 broadly consistent with the figure of 67% of returners seen only once or twice in 2013/14.

2.10 Borough distribution

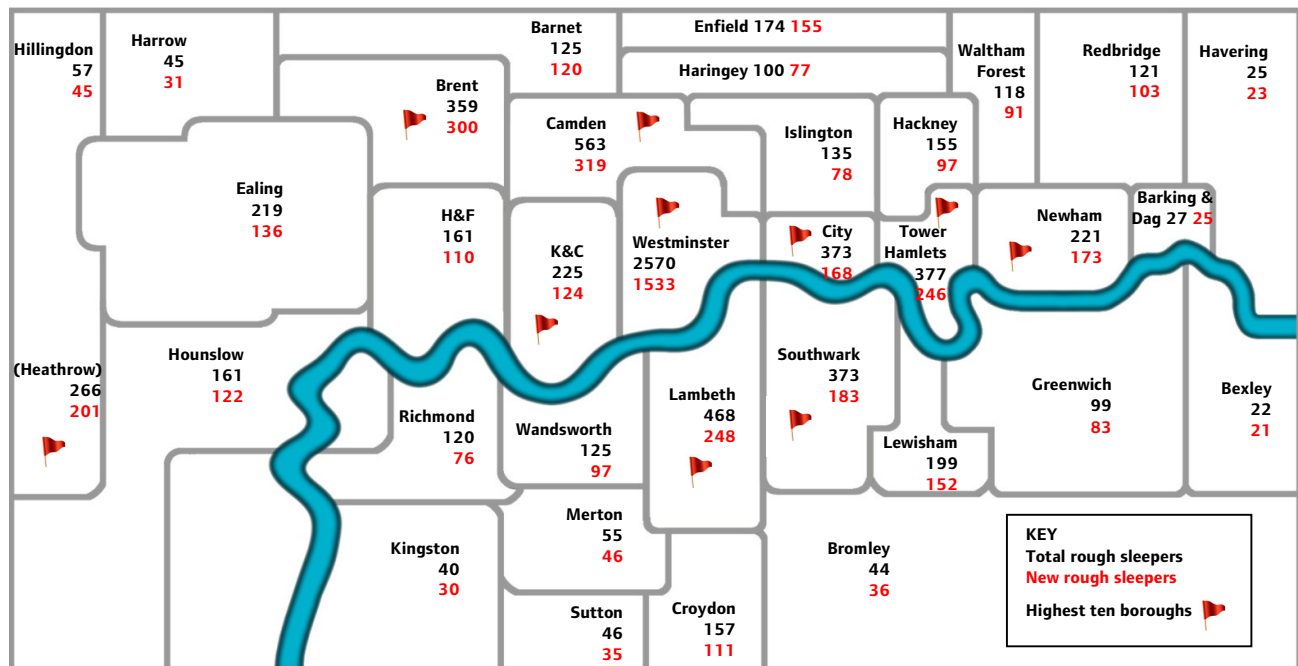
People seen rough sleeping in the year, by borough.

Borough	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Change since 2013/14
Westminster	2554	2442	2197	2570	373
Camden	399	468	501	563	62
Lambeth	311	585	427	468	41
Tower Hamlets	256	326	324	377	53
City of London	279	284	317	373	56
Southwark	417	393	391	373	-18
Brent	166	233	307	359	52
Heathrow	150	127	165	266	101
Kensington & Chelsea	164	215	183	225	42
Newham	79	124	202	221	19
Ealing	216	240	249	219	-30
Lewisham	54	99	141	199	58
Enfield	24	63	97	174	77
Hammersmith & Fulham	176	176	157	161	4
Hounslow	68	106	146	161	15
Croydon	42	134	155	157	2
Hackney	81	103	141	155	14
Islington	165	178	163	135	-28
Barnet	22	92	153	125	-28
Wandsworth	62	62	47	125	78
Redbridge	57	83	83	121	38
Richmond	63	115	101	120	19
Waltham Forest	46	72	75	118	43
Haringey	43	85	84	100	16
Greenwich	65	56	64	99	35
Hillingdon	16	50	63	57	-6
Merton	22	21	36	55	19
Sutton	13	15	23	46	23
Harrow	21	32	48	45	-3
Bromley	21	30	46	44	-2
Kingston upon Thames	11	19	24	40	16
Barking & Dagenham	17	12	14	27	13
Havering	7	18	11	25	14
Bexley	7	17	8	22	14

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.

The boroughs in which the greatest numbers of rough sleepers were seen in 2014/15 were Westminster, Camden, Lambeth, Tower Hamlets, City of London and Southwark, which remains broadly consistent with 2013/14. The only borough in the top ten that has shown a decrease on the previous year is Southwark.

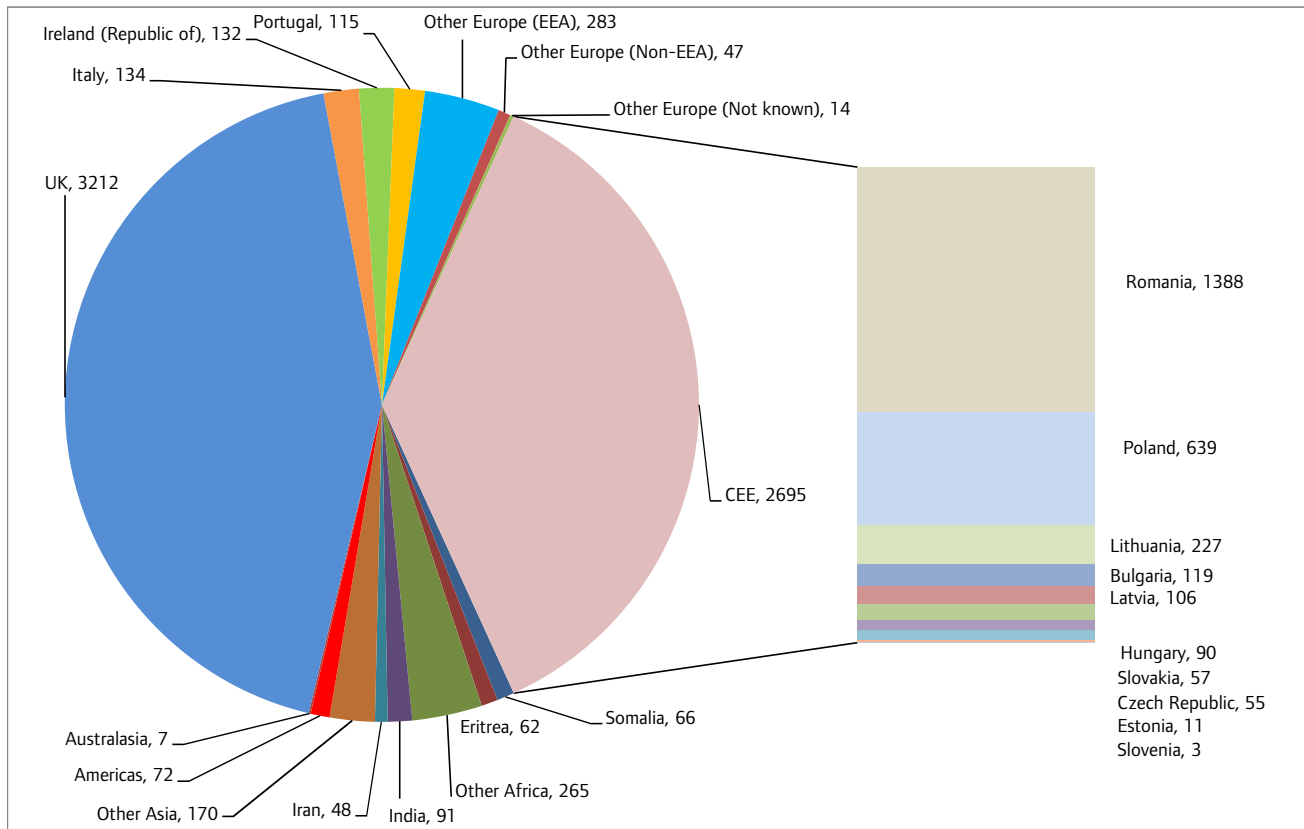
The map below shows distribution of rough sleepers by borough, giving separate figures for total rough sleepers and new rough sleepers. The ten boroughs with the highest numbers of rough sleepers seen during the year are marked with a red flag.



3. DEMOGRAPHICS & SUPPORT NEEDS

3.1 Nationality: Overall composition

People seen rough sleeping in the year, by nationality.



Base: 7413 people seen rough sleeping in the year whose nationality was known.

The nationality profile of rough sleepers in London remains very diverse. 43% of people seen rough sleeping in 2014/15 were from the UK – a decrease from the figure of 46% in 2013/14 and continuing an ongoing downward trend. The proportion of rough sleepers from CEE countries was 36%, an increase when compared to 31% in 2013/14 and 28% in 2012/13. Romanians (1,388, 19%) constitute the predominant non-UK nationality by some distance, with Poles (639, 9%) 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 Italy (134), the Republic of Ireland (132) and Portugal (115) continuing to be the most heavily represented. 393 (5%) people seen rough sleeping in the year were from African countries, and 309 (4%) were of Asian nationality.

Nationality figures do not allow us to surmise how long people have been in the UK, or whether they have access to public funds.

3.2 Nationality: Yearly comparison

Nationality	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
UK	2923	46.7%	2945	46.1%	3212	43.3%
Romania	497	7.9%	730	11.4%	1388	18.7%
Poland	615	9.8%	627	9.8%	639	8.6%
Lithuania	208	3.3%	223	3.5%	227	3.1%
Bulgaria	60	1.0%	62	1.0%	119	1.6%
Latvia	121	1.9%	82	1.3%	106	1.4%
Hungary	117	1.9%	99	1.6%	90	1.2%
Slovakia	68	1.1%	44	0.7%	57	0.8%
Czech Republic	67	1.1%	79	1.2%	55	0.7%
Estonia	13	0.2%	20	0.3%	11	0.1%
Slovenia	6	0.1%	1	0.0%	3	0.0%
<i>CEE subtotal</i>	<i>1772</i>	<i>28.3%</i>	<i>1967</i>	<i>30.8%</i>	<i>2695</i>	<i>36.4%</i>
Italy	112	1.8%	89	1.4%	134	1.8%
Ireland (Republic of)	150	2.4%	134	2.1%	132	1.8%
Portugal	131	2.1%	107	1.7%	115	1.6%
Spain	62	1.0%	69	1.1%	82	1.1%
France	79	1.3%	69	1.1%	77	1.0%
Germany	41	0.7%	40	0.6%	35	0.5%
Netherlands	26	0.4%	32	0.5%	23	0.3%
Belgium	16	0.3%	8	0.1%	17	0.2%
Other European (EEA) countries	48	0.8%	48	0.8%	49	0.7%
<i>Other Europe (EEA) subtotal</i>	<i>665</i>	<i>10.6%</i>	<i>596</i>	<i>9.3%</i>	<i>664</i>	<i>9.0%</i>
Turkey	10	0.2%	6	0.1%	12	0.2%
Other European (Non-EEA) countries	39	0.6%	39	0.6%	35	0.5%
<i>Other Europe (Non-EEA) subtotal</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>0.8%</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>0.7%</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>0.6%</i>
Other Europe (Not known)	23	0.4%	12	0.2%	14	0.2%
Somalia	54	0.9%	66	1.0%	66	0.9%
Eritrea	59	0.9%	72	1.1%	62	0.8%
Nigeria	40	0.6%	53	0.8%	41	0.6%
Sudan	24	0.4%	11	0.2%	31	0.4%
Algeria	21	0.3%	31	0.5%	26	0.4%
Ghana	13	0.2%	11	0.2%	18	0.2%
Ethiopia	14	0.2%	20	0.3%	15	0.2%
South Africa	13	0.2%	8	0.1%	15	0.2%
Other African countries	132	2.1%	141	2.2%	119	1.6%
<i>Africa subtotal</i>	<i>370</i>	<i>5.9%</i>	<i>413</i>	<i>6.5%</i>	<i>393</i>	<i>5.3%</i>
Jamaica	27	0.4%	33	0.5%	27	0.4%
Other Americas countries	67	1.1%	40	0.6%	45	0.6%
<i>Americas subtotal</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>1.5%</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>1.1%</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>1.0%</i>
India	117	1.9%	98	1.5%	91	1.2%
Iran	46	0.7%	66	1.0%	48	0.6%
Sri Lanka	41	0.7%	31	0.5%	33	0.4%
Pakistan	28	0.4%	14	0.2%	26	0.4%
Bangladesh	26	0.4%	22	0.3%	22	0.3%
Afghanistan	18	0.3%	16	0.3%	14	0.2%
Other Asian countries	84	1.3%	83	1.3%	75	1.0%
<i>Asia subtotal</i>	<i>360</i>	<i>5.8%</i>	<i>330</i>	<i>5.2%</i>	<i>309</i>	<i>4.2%</i>
Australasia	3	0.0%	6	0.1%	7	0.1%
Not Known	178		121		168	
Total (excl. Not known)	6259	100.0%	6387	100.0%	7413	100.0%
Total (incl. Not known)	6437		6508		7581	

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

3.3 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	1887	59%	822	26%	503	16%	3212	100%
CEE	2075	77%	443	16%	177	7%	2695	100%
Other Europe	470	65%	156	22%	99	14%	725	100%
Rest of world	554	71%	153	20%	74	9%	781	100%
Not known	121	72%	21	13%	26	15%	168	100%
Total	5107	67%	1595	21%	879	12%	7581	100%

Base: 7581 people seen rough sleeping in the year.

People from the UK were more likely to be in the returner group and less likely to be in the flow group than other rough sleepers. People from Central and Eastern European countries were markedly more likely to be new rough sleepers (flow).

3.4 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	1898	435	13	2346
Indefinite leave to remain (ILR)	3	20	279	302
Overstayer		2	59	61
Limited leave to remain (LLR)	1	1	56	58
Illegal entrant		4	32	36
Refugee			36	36
Asylum seeker			25	25
Failed asylum seeker			19	19
Student visa			11	11
Asylum appellant			7	7
Discretionary leave (DL)			3	3
Exceptional leave to remain (ELR)			3	3
Failed HRT			1	1
Other	8	11	37	56
Not known	41	37	158	236
Missing	744	215	42	1001
Total	2695	725	781	4201

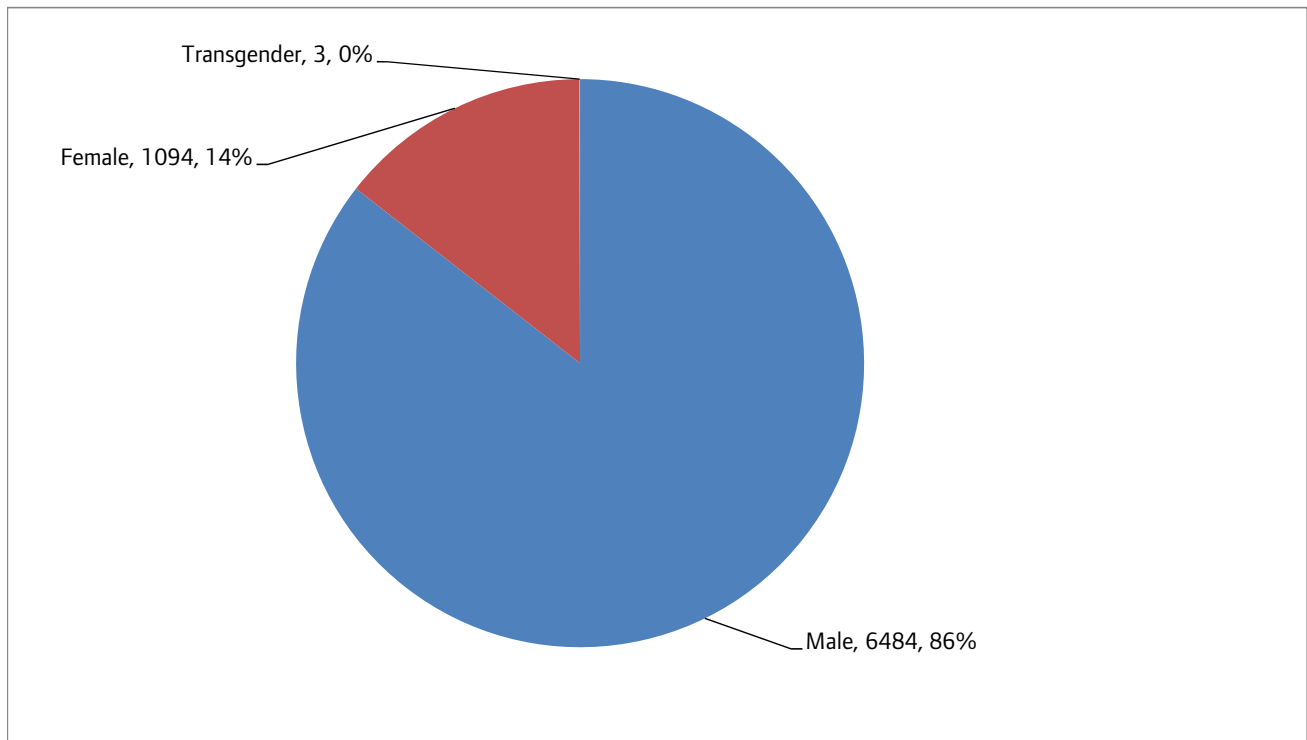
Base: 4201 people seen rough sleeping in the year whose nationality was known and who were not from the UK.

The table above shows that the most commonly recorded immigration status was EU national (2,346 people). For those people from non-European countries, 'indefinite leave to remain' was the most frequently recorded immigration status (279 people).

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

3.5 Gender

People seen rough sleeping in the year, by gender.

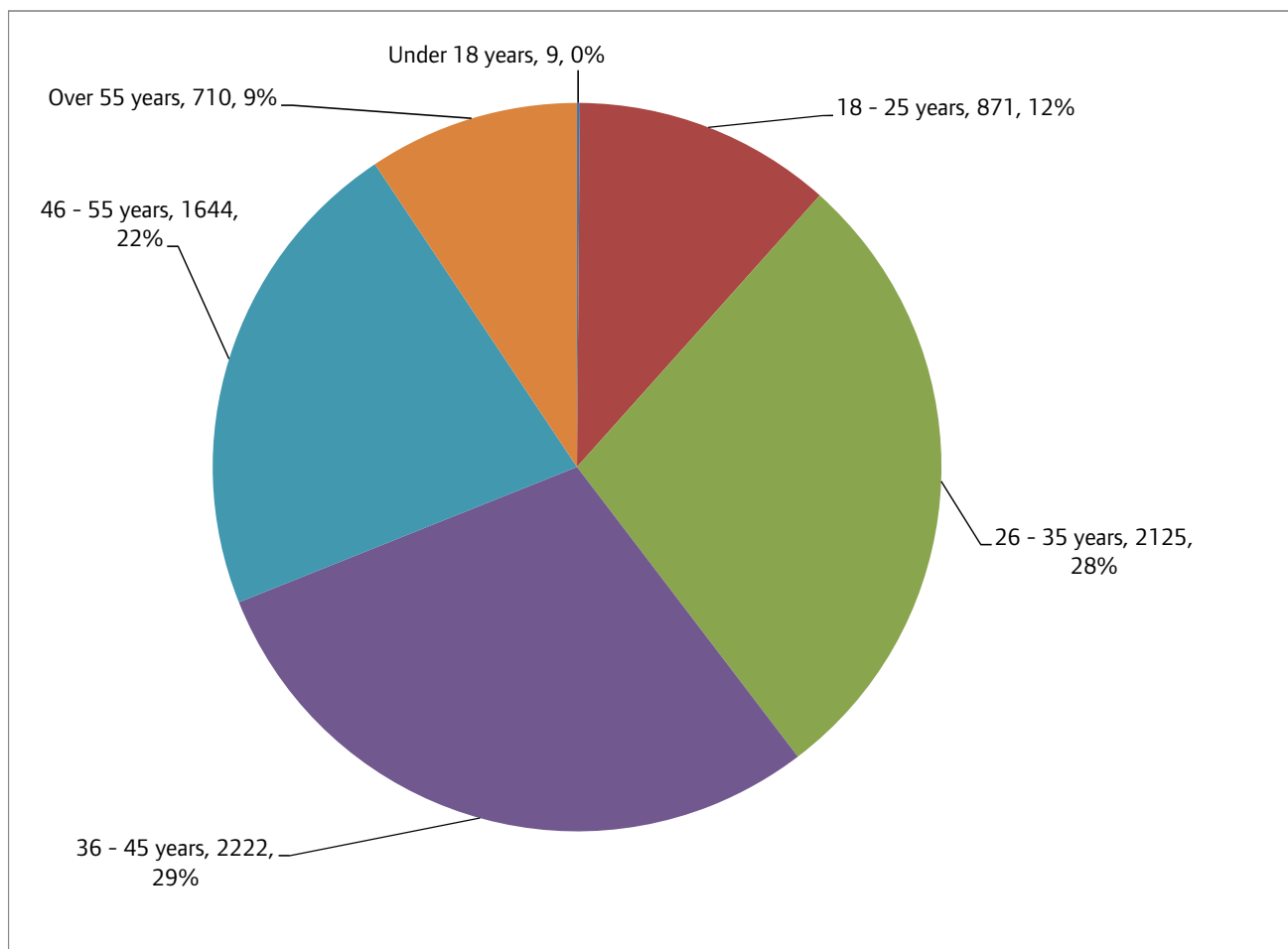


Base: 7581

The proportion of women seen rough sleeping in London has increased very slightly over the past two years, with 14% of rough sleepers being women in 2014/15, compared to 13% in 2013/14 and 12% in 2012/13.

3.6 Age

People seen rough sleeping in the year, by age.



Base: 7581

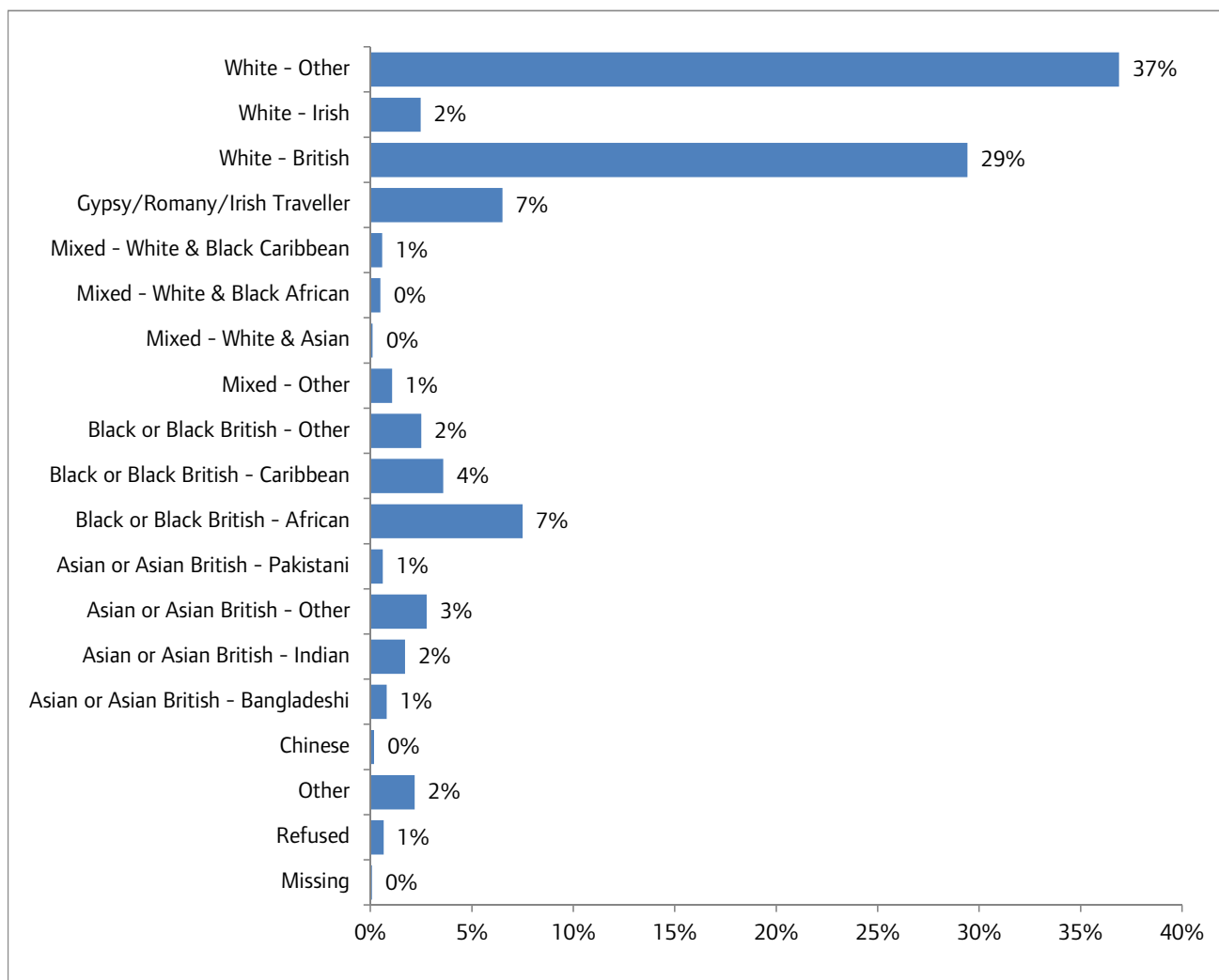
Age distribution amongst rough sleepers remains consistent with previous years. 12% (880 people) of rough sleepers seen in 2014/15 were 25 or under, compared to 12% (762 people) in 2013/14. 40% (3005 people) of rough sleepers in the year were aged 35 or under, compared to 39% (2518 people) in 2013/14.

People in the over 55 age group represented 9% of rough sleepers in 2014/15 (710 people), compared to 10% (635 people) in 2013/14.

There were a total of nine people aged under 18 who were seen rough sleeping this year, compared to 11 people in the previous year. The majority of these (seven) were only seen rough sleeping once during the year.

3.7 Ethnicity

People seen rough sleeping in the year, by ethnicity.



Base: 7581

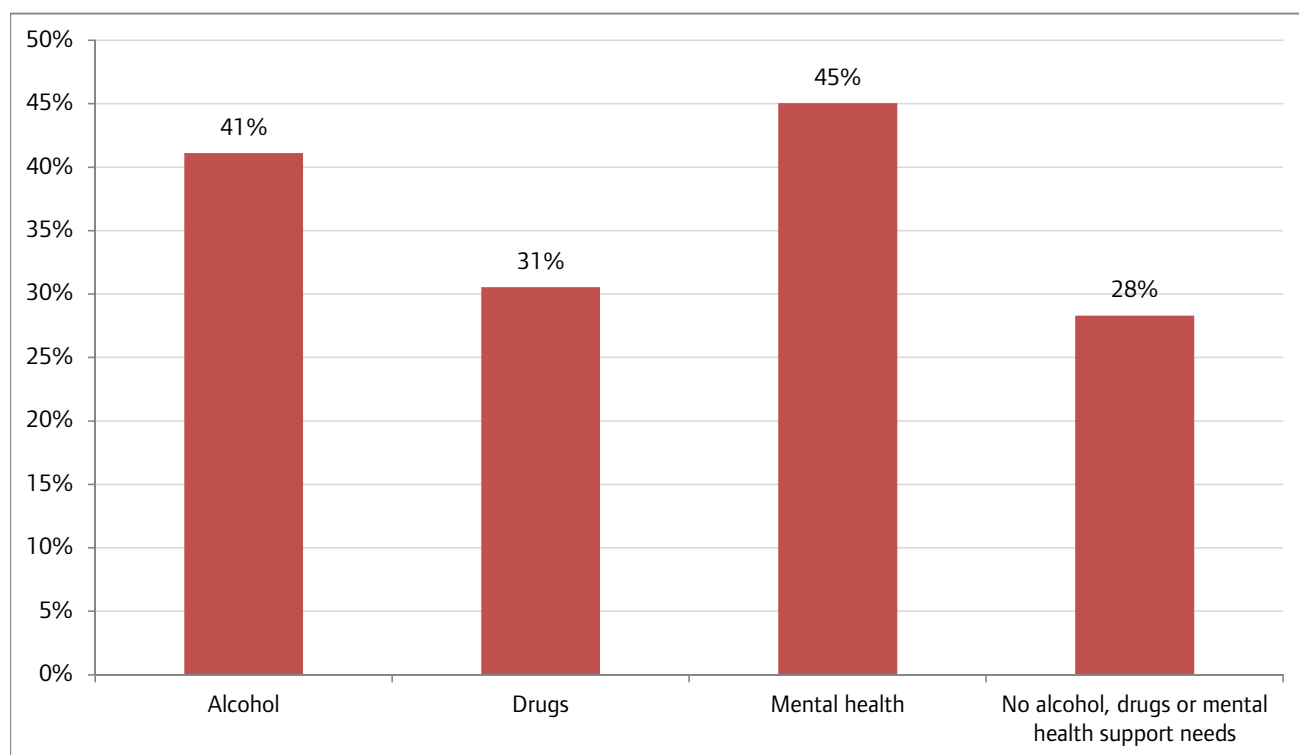
The majority of people seen rough sleeping in London in 2014/15 were White (69%), which is unchanged from the previous year (69% in 2013/14). Within this group, White Other is now the clearly predominant subgroup, comprising 37% of all rough sleepers, compared to 29% for White British (in 2013/14 the equivalent figures were 34% White Other and 32% White British). The White Other group mainly consists of people from Central and Eastern European countries.

14% of people seen rough sleeping in the year were Black and 6% were Asian. This is consistent with the previous three years.

3.8 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 (31%) of rough sleepers in 2014/15 did not have a support needs assessment recorded, the majority of these (80%) being people who had only been seen rough sleeping once or twice.



Base: 5197. Note that the base figure for this chart excludes clients for whom none of the three support needs were known or assessed (2384).

Support Needs	No. people	% of people seen rough sleeping
Alcohol only	650	9%
Drugs only	267	4%
Mental health only	863	11%
Alcohol and drugs	322	4%
Alcohol and mental health	480	6%
Drugs and mental health	314	4%
Alcohol, drugs and mental health	685	9%
All three no	1472	19%
All three not known or not assessed	2384	31%
All three no, not known or not assessed	144	2%
Total (incl. not assessed)	7581	100%

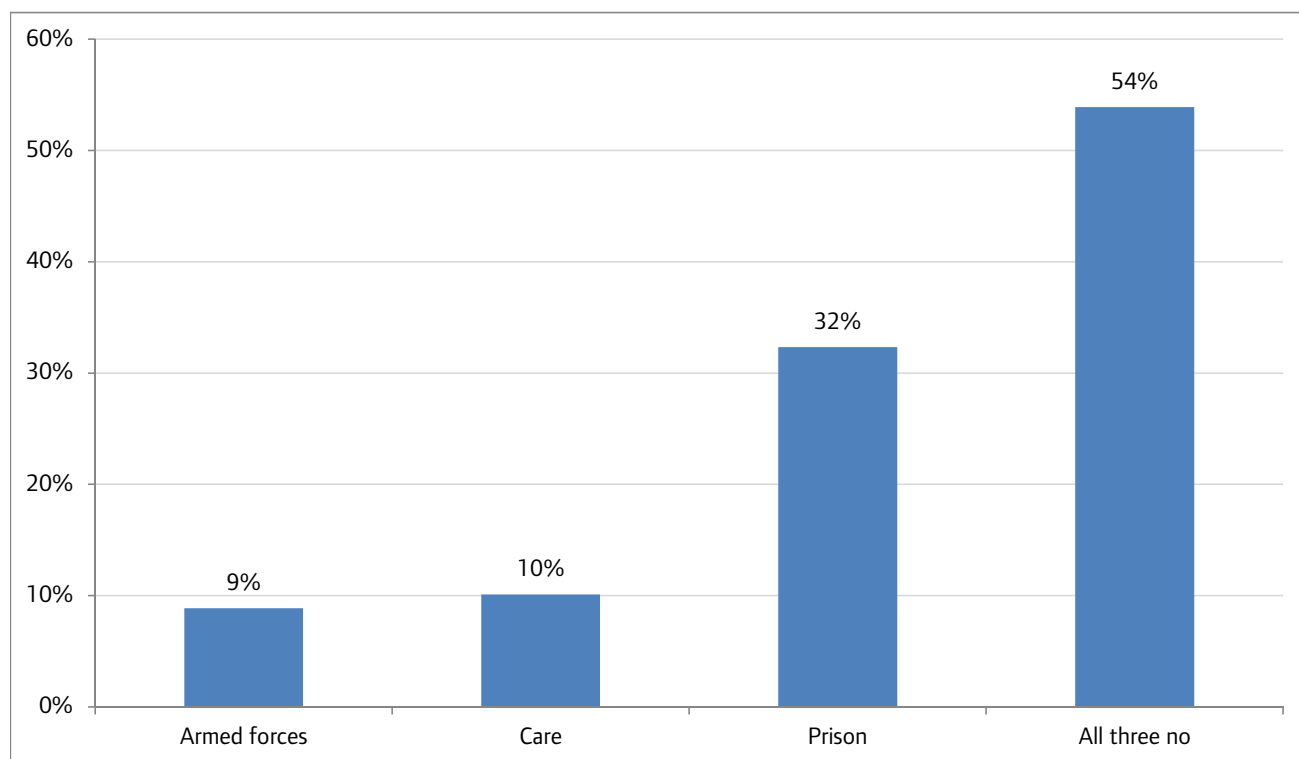
41% of people seen rough sleeping in 2014/15 were assessed as having an alcohol support need, which remains largely consistent with 43% seen in 2013/14, and 41% in 2012/13.

The proportion of people seen rough sleeping with a drug support need has remained static at 31% this year, compared to 31% in 2013/14 and 28% in 2012/13.

Mental health needs amongst people seen rough sleeping in 2014/15 also remain at a similar proportion when compared to last year (45% in 2014/15, compared to 46% in 2013/14).

3.9 Institutional & armed forces history

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



Base: 5073. Note that the base figure for this chart excludes clients for whom none of the three institutional histories were recorded (2508).

Nationality of rough sleepers with experience of armed forces:

Nationality	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
UK	145	3%	127	3%	151	3%
Non-UK	356	7%	337	7%	299	6%
Total with armed forces experience	501	10%	464	10%	450	9%
Base (total assessed)	4774		4833		5073	

450 people seen rough sleeping in 2014/15 had experience of serving in the armed forces, of whom 151 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.

514 people seen rough sleeping in 2014/15 had previous experience of living in care (compared to 456 in 2013/14), and 1,641 had experience of serving time in prison (compared to 1,599 in 2013/14).

Proportions of rough sleepers with experience of care (10%) and prison (32%) remain consistent with the previous year (9% with experience of care in 2013/14, and 33% with experience of prison).

4. HELPING PEOPLE OFF THE STREETS

4.1 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 2014/15, 2,197 people who had been seen rough sleeping during the year were booked into accommodation. This is 29% of all people seen rough sleeping during the year (compared to 38% in 2013/14).

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	2013/14		2014/15	
	No. events	%	No. events	%
Temporary accommodation				
Assessment centre	254	7.6%	288	9.2%
Bed & breakfast	281	8.4%	184	5.9%
Clinic/Detox/Rehab	50	1.5%	68	2.2%
Friends & family	124	3.7%	165	5.3%
Hostel	1342	39.9%	1256	40.3%
Local authority temporary accommodation	377	11.2%	377	12.1%
Nightstop	40	1.2%	64	2.1%
Second-stage accommodation	7	0.2%	11	0.4%
Other temporary accommodation	186	5.5%	199	6.4%
<i>Temporary accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>2661</i>	<i>79.1%</i>	<i>2612</i>	<i>83.7%</i>
Long term accommodation				
Care home	3	0.1%	6	0.2%
Clearing House/RSI	43	1.3%	53	1.7%
Local authority tenancy (general needs)	16	0.5%	15	0.5%
Private rented sector - independent	335	10.0%	205	6.6%
Private rented sector - with some floating support	68	2.0%	55	1.8%
RSL tenancy (general needs)	7	0.2%	5	0.2%
Sheltered housing	13	0.4%	2	0.1%
St Mungo's Broadway complex needs	17	0.5%	13	0.4%
St Mungo's Broadway semi-independent	25	0.7%	9	0.3%
Supported housing	121	3.6%	110	3.5%
Tied accommodation	7	0.2%	10	0.3%
Other long-term accommodation	47	1.4%	24	0.8%
<i>Long term accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>702</i>	<i>20.9%</i>	<i>507</i>	<i>16.3%</i>
Total	3363	100.0%	3119	100.0%

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

4.2 NSNO & NLOS attendance

People seen rough sleeping during the year who attended the GLA commissioned NSNO and NLOS services.

	2013/14	2014/15*
NSNO	1810	1989
NLOS	228	45

*From October 2014 onwards NLOS ceased operating as a separate service and was integrated into NSNO.

Note: Some people may have attended both NSNO and NLOS during the period.

4.3 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 are more likely to find a solution to their homelessness, for example through appropriate support networks, entitlement to accommodation or access to an alcohol treatment centre. Reconnection destinations could be another borough within London, an area elsewhere in the UK, or another country. Some people may have had more than one reconnection recorded during the year.

Reconnection reason	2013/14		2014/15	
	No.	%	No.	%
Return to home area	1005	83%	1018	82%
Seeking work	272	23%	274	22%
Move to area for friends/family	574	48%	612	49%
Move to area with appropriate services	532	44%	607	49%
Reconnections total*	1208		1241	

Reconnection destination	No.	%	No.	%
UK - London	395	33%	402	33%
UK - outside London	194	16%	197	16%
Central and Eastern Europe	471	39%	486	39%
Other Europe	126	10%	130	11%
Rest of the world	20	2%	20	2%
<i>Not known</i>	2		6	
Reconnections total (excl. destination not known)	1206	100%	1235	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.

1,141 people seen rough sleeping in 2014/15 also had a confirmed reconnection recorded during the period. This means that 15% of all people seen rough sleeping in the year were reconnected, compared to 18% in 2013/14.

51% of reconnections this year were to destinations outside the UK, which is the same proportion as in 2013/14. The majority of these were to Central and Eastern European countries.

5. 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 2014/15.

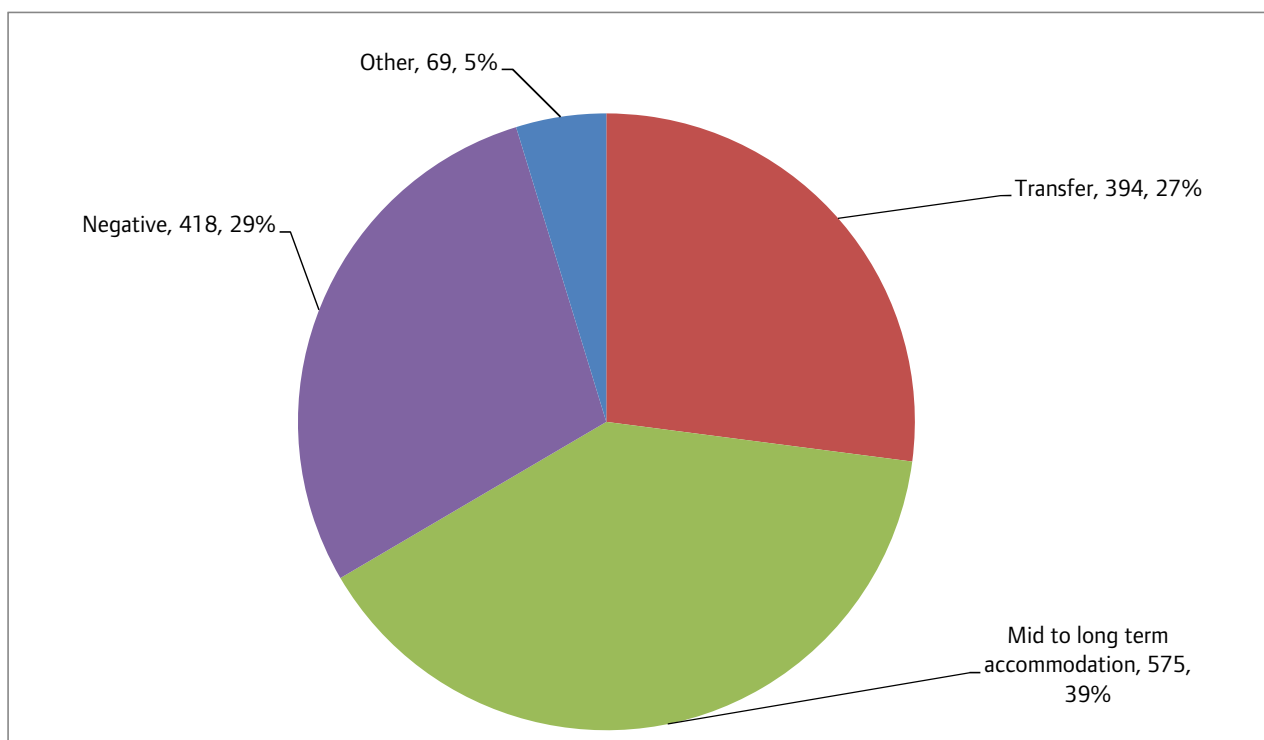
5.1 Arrivals

A total of 1,177 individuals arrived at temporary accommodation during the period.

5.2 Departures: Destination on departure

A total of 1,255 individuals departed from temporary accommodation during the period, with a total of 1,456 departures recorded between them.

Departures from temporary accommodation, by destination on departure.



Base: 1456

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, NLOS assessment hub, 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	6	0.4%
Bed & breakfast	8	0.5%
Detox clinic	54	3.7%
Hospital - not long term/acute care	9	0.6%
Hostel - another organisation	124	8.5%
Hostel - within the organisation	111	7.6%
NASS accommodation	0	0.0%
Night shelter	6	0.4%
NLOS assessment hub	4	0.3%
NSNO assessment hub	15	1.0%
NSNO staging post	4	0.3%
Psychiatric hospital	5	0.3%
Rehab clinic	18	1.2%
Temporary accommodation (LA)	30	2.1%
<i>Transfer subtotal</i>	<i>394</i>	<i>27.1%</i>
Mid to long term accommodation		
Accommodation where client is owner	4	0.3%
Care home	0	0.0%
Clearing House/RSI	64	4.4%
Hospital - long term	5	0.3%
LA tenancy (general needs)	17	1.2%
Long stay hospice	0	0.0%
Private rented sector - independent	52	3.6%
Private rented sector - with some floating support	22	1.5%
Returned to home country (EEA)	261	17.9%
Returned to home country (non EEA)	29	2.0%
RSL tenancy (general needs)	20	1.4%
Sheltered housing	7	0.5%
Supported housing	94	6.5%
Tied accommodation with work	0	0.0%
<i>Mid to long term accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>575</i>	<i>39.5%</i>
Negative		
Committed suicide	0	0.0%
Not known	193	13.3%
Sleeping rough/Returned to streets	147	10.1%
Taken into custody	78	5.4%
<i>Negative subtotal</i>	<i>418</i>	<i>28.7%</i>
Other		
Died	22	1.5%
Previous home	4	0.3%
Staying with family	14	1.0%
Staying with friends	29	2.0%
<i>Other subtotal</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>4.7%</i>
Total	1456	100.0%

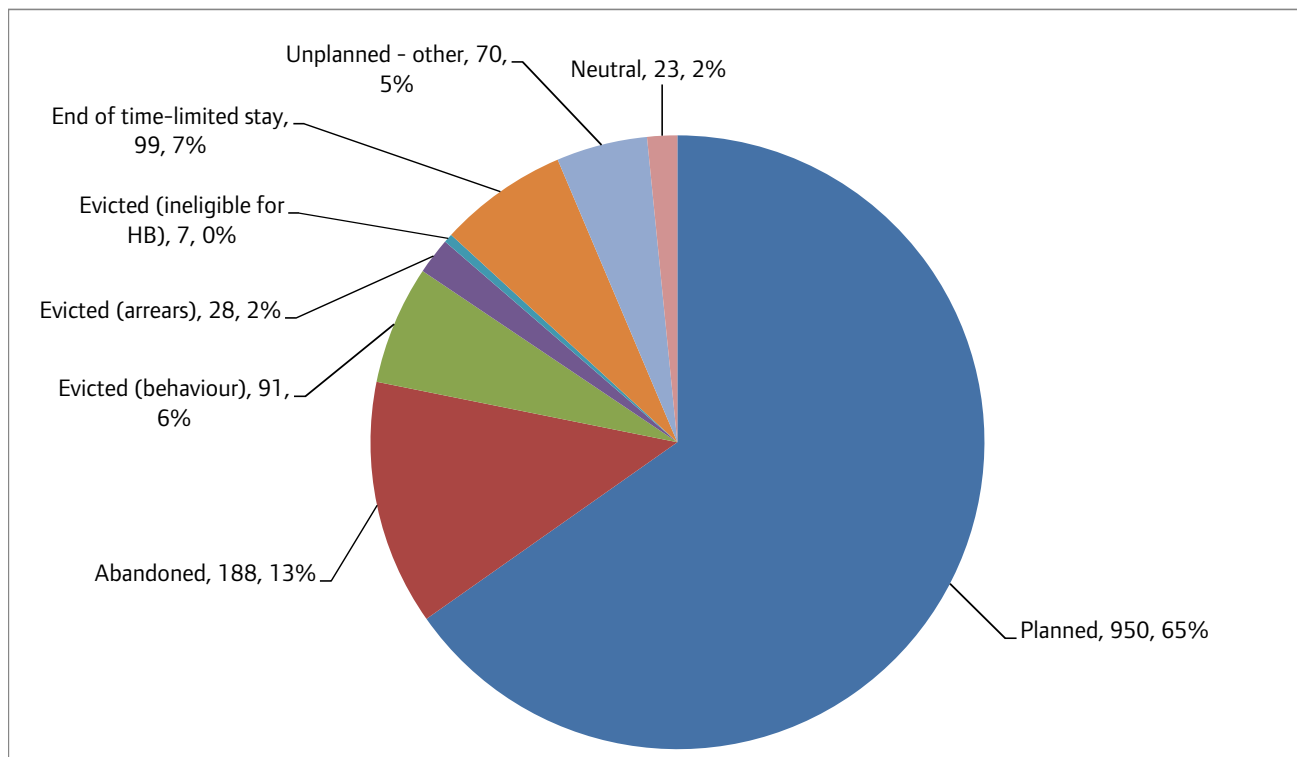
In 2014/15, 39% of departures from temporary accommodation were moves to mid to long term accommodation, a slight decrease from 42% in 2013/14. There was also a slight decrease in the proportion of negative departures, with 29% this year, compared to 32% in 2013/14.

16% of departures in 2014/15 were for a move to another hostel. This is higher than the 12% seen in 2013/14, but consistent with the 16% reported in 2012/13.

20% of departures made were for people to return to their home country, which is similar to the 19% reported in 2013/14.

5.3 Departures: Reason for leaving

Temporary accommodation departures by reason for leaving.



Base: 1456

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 2014/15, 26% of departures from temporary accommodation were for evictions, abandonments and unplanned departures, which is similar to the figure of 29% in 2013/14. Planned moves also remain consistent with the previous year, at 65% compared to 64% in 2013/14.

