

CHAIN Data Analysis

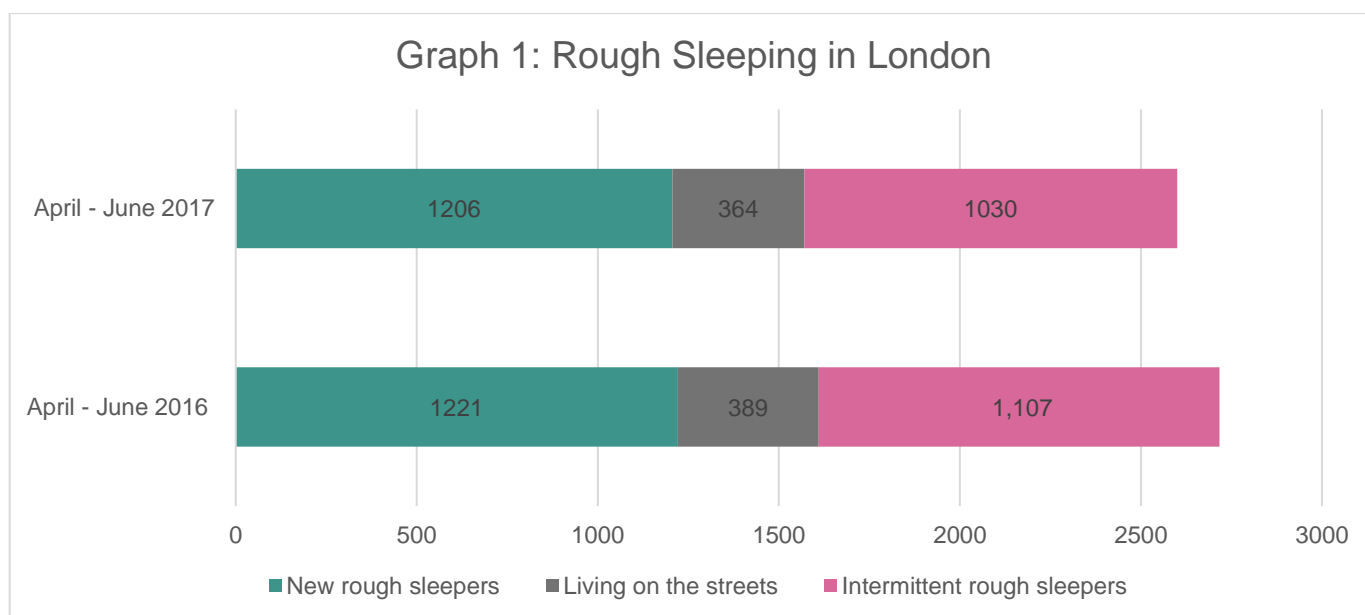
April – June 2017

Headline Figures

The St Mungo's CHAIN dataset contains statistical information on people sleeping rough in London and is published on a quarterly basis. This document features analysis of the data for April – June 2017 and draws comparisons with the same period last year (April – June 2016).

Rough sleeping across London

- In April – June 2017, outreach teams recorded a total of 2,584 people sleeping rough across London, representing a 4% decrease on the 2016 figure of 2,689.
- Of the total figure, 1,206 people were recorded sleeping rough in London for the first time. This is slightly lower than the 2016 figure of 1,221.
- 980 (80%) of the new rough sleepers¹ were recorded as spending only one night sleeping rough. This represents a 4% increase from the same period last year
- The total number of people living on the streets² and the number of intermittent rough sleepers³ was slightly lower than the same period last year (Graph 1)



Source: CHAIN

¹New rough sleepers are defined as those who had not been contacted by outreach teams before the period.

² People living on the streets is defined as those who have had a high number of contacts over three weeks or more which suggests they are living on the streets.

³ Intermittent rough sleepers are defined as people who were seen rough sleeping before the period began and contacted in the period, but not regularly enough to be living on the streets

Rough sleeping by borough

- Whilst Westminster continues to report the highest total number of people sleeping rough, they reported decreases in the number of rough sleepers across each category (Table 1).
- London's Outer Boroughs, Westminster and Camden are the top three boroughs that reported the highest number of new rough sleepers.
- In April – June 2016, Ealing reported no new rough sleepers. This year they reported the largest increase in rough sleeping across each category: new rough sleepers (100%), people living on the streets (75%), intermittent rough sleepers (30%), and total rough sleepers (63%).
- Brent reported the largest decline in rough sleeping across each measure (Table 1)

Table 1: Rough Sleeping in London borough's, April – June 2016/17

	New rough sleepers		Living on the streets		Intermittent rough sleepers		Total rough sleepers	
	No.	% change on last year	No.	% change on last year	No.	% change on last year	No.	% change on last year
Brent	32	-56%	0	-100%	18	-40%	50	-54%
Camden	89	6%	36	38%	114	23%	237	17%
City of London	26	-24%	46	-15%	64	78%	135	10%
Ealing	54	100%	7	75%	43	30%	104	63%
Hammersmith & Fulham	28	-26%	5	-17%	26	-37%	58	-31%
Islington	17	55%	9	29%	24	-8%	50	16%
Kensington & Chelsea	31	29%	18	0%	28	-10%	72	-1%
Lambeth	32	-26%	11	-45%	47	-10%	90	-21%
Southwark	59	11%	15	7%	43	-10%	116	1%
Tower Hamlets	48	-17%	16	7%	66	22%	128	1%
Westminster	346	-4%	190	-21%	376	-20%	909	-13%
Outer Boroughs	405	-7%	23	15%	203	-13%	631	-9%

Source: CHAIN

Achieving the No Second Night Out (NSNO) target

- In April – June 2017, 18% of the 1,206 new rough sleepers slept rough for more than one night but were not living on the streets. This represents a proportional decrease of -14% on the same period last year (table 2).
- In April – June 2017, 80% (970) of new recorded rough sleepers did not end up spending a second night sleeping rough. This is 4% higher compared to the same period last year.
- The number of new rough sleepers that went on to live on the streets decreased by 50% compared to the same period last year.

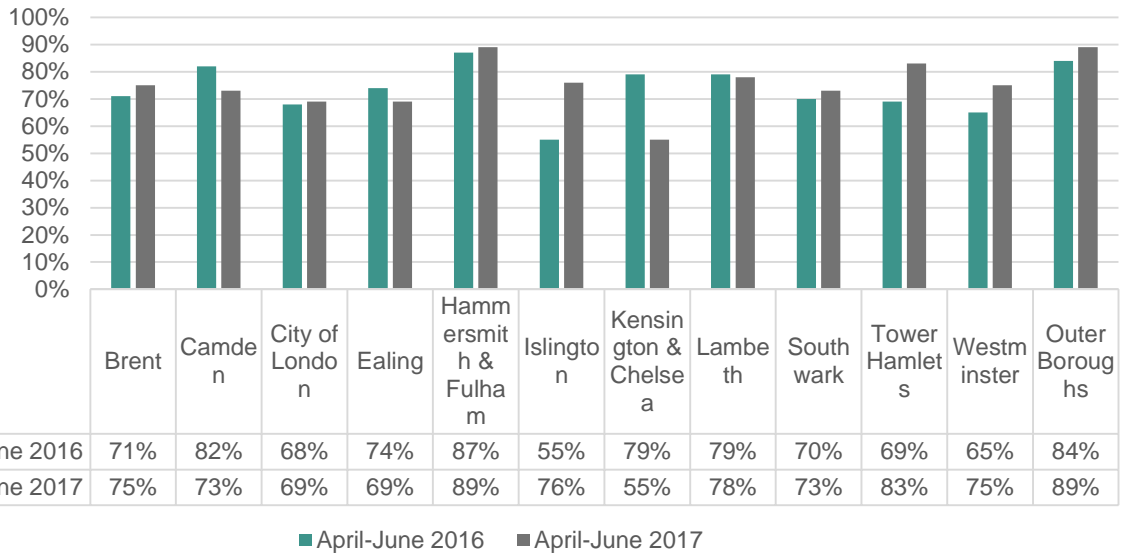
Table 2: Achievements in reaching the NSNO target, April – June 2016/17

	New rough sleepers with NSNO		New rough sleepers with second night out		New rough sleepers living on the streets	
	No	% change on last year	No	% change on last year	No	% change on last year
April - June 2016	936	-7%	257	-38%	28	-10%
April - June 2017	970	4%	222	-14%	14	-50%

Source: CHAIN

- In April – June 2017, Hammersmith and Fulham and the Outer London Boroughs were the most successful in achieving the NSNO Target (Graph 2).
- Kensington and Chelsea had the lowest proportion of new rough sleepers with NSNO (55%) and the largest decrease in the proportion of new rough sleepers with NSNO (-24%).
- Compared to the same period last year, Islington reported the largest increase in the proportion of new rough sleepers that had NSNO (+21%).

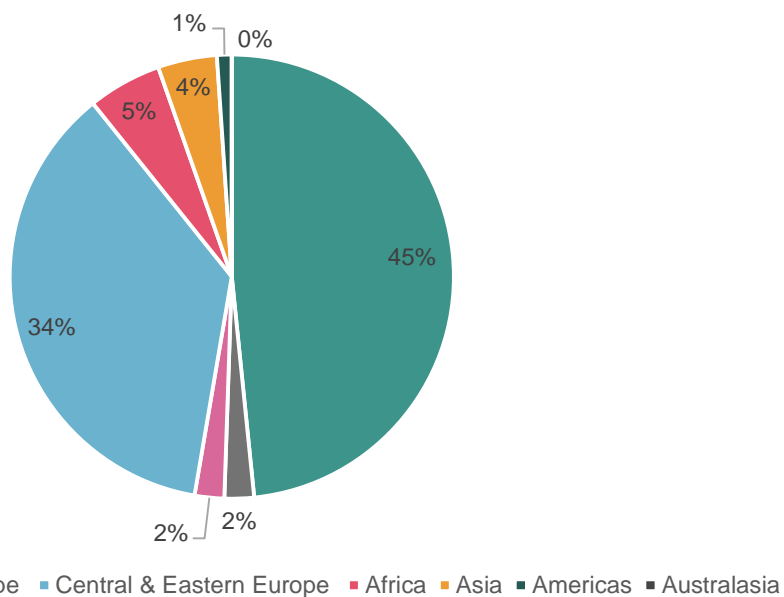
Graph 2: Achievements in NSNO target, by borough. May-June 2017



Rough sleeping by ethnicity

- In April – June 2017, 45% of people recorded by outreach teams as sleeping rough across London were of UK origin.

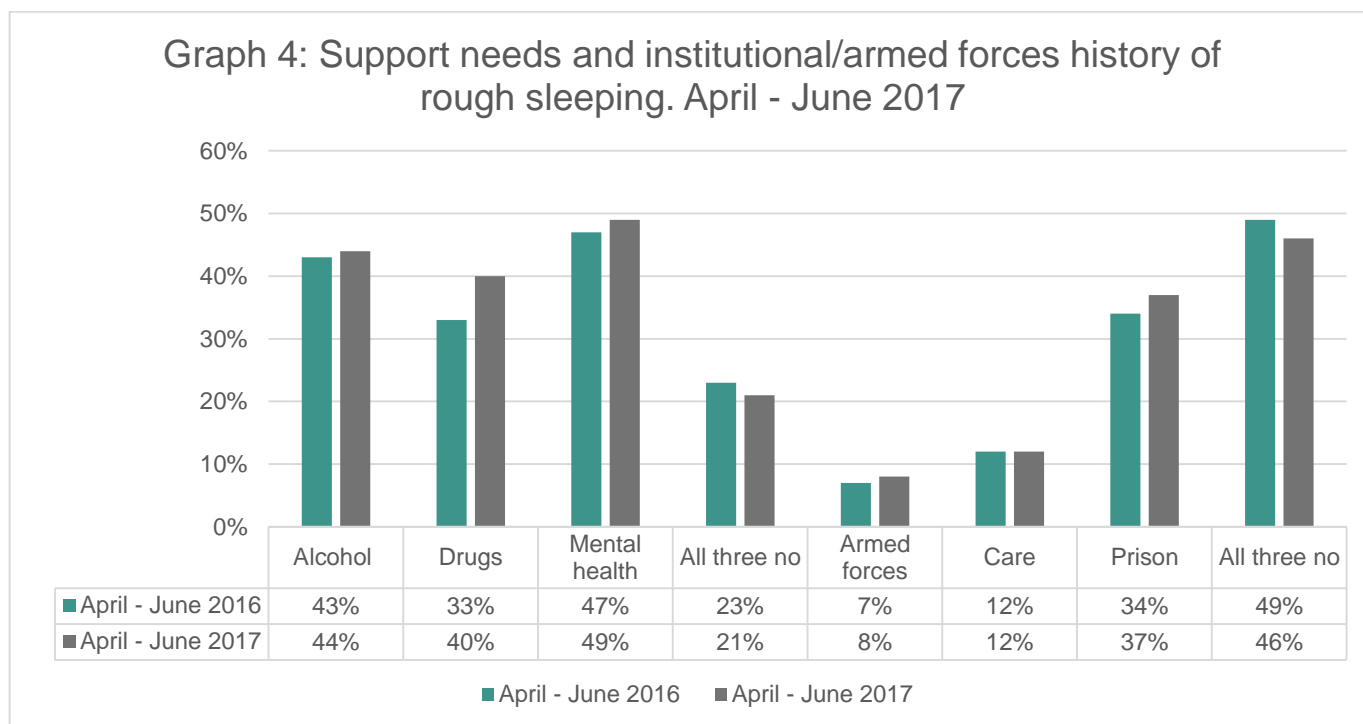
Graph 3: Nationality of rough sleepers, April-June 2017



Source: CHAIN

Support needs and institutional and armed forces history

- In April – June 2017, 77% of rough sleepers in London reported one or more support needs (i.e. alcohol, drugs and/or mental health).
- A total of 49% of recorded rough sleepers were assessed as having mental health support needs.
- 51% of recorded rough sleepers reported experiences of the armed forces, care or prison.



Source: CHAIN



What we do

Homeless Link is the national membership charity for organisations working directly with people who become homeless or who live with multiple and complex support needs. We work to improve services and campaign for policy change that will help end homelessness.

Let's end homelessness together

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