



CHAIN DATA ANALYSIS

JANUARY–MARCH 2015

HEADLINE FIGURES

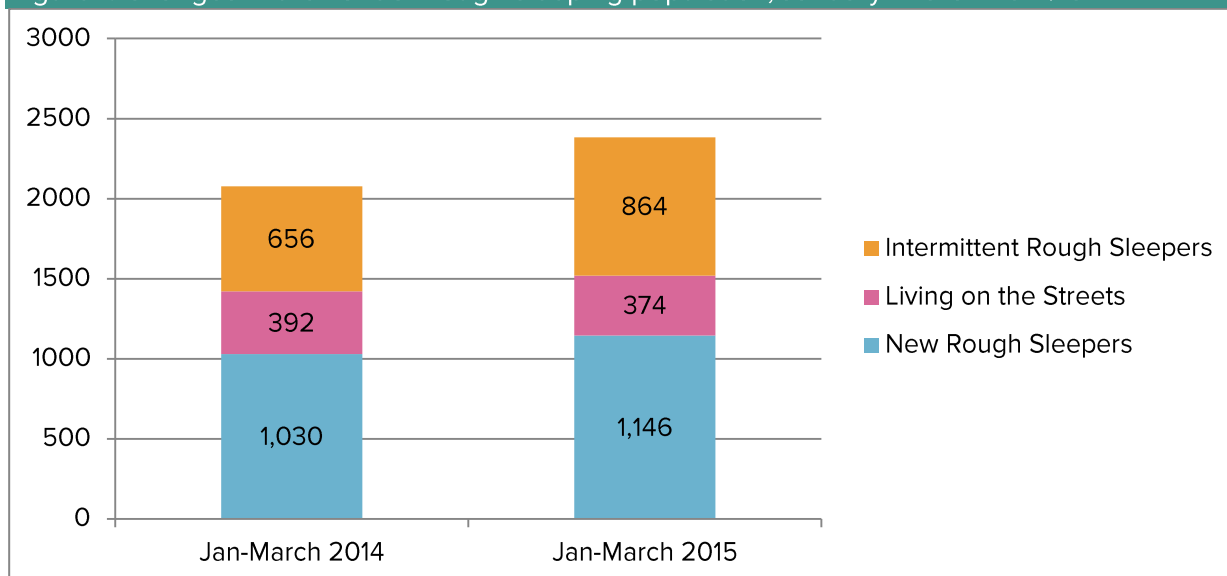
The CHAIN database, managed by St Mungo's Broadway, contains information about rough sleepers in London. From January 2014 onwards, CHAIN rough sleeping figures have returned to being reported on a quarterly basis, following a two year period of reporting on a bi-monthly cycle.

ROUGH SLEEPING ACROSS LONDON

During the period January–March 2015 **2,343** people were recorded as sleeping rough. This was an increase of **15%** on the same period last year. By category, rough sleeping increased for new rough sleepers and intermittent rough sleepers (Figure 1):

- All rough sleepers **+15%**
- New rough sleepers¹ **+11%**
- Living on the streets² **-5%**
- Intermittent rough sleepers³ **+32%**

Figure 1: Changes in the London rough sleeping population, January–March 2014/15



Source: CHAIN

Note: some rough sleepers are listed under both 'new rough sleepers' and 'living on the streets', but are only counted once towards the total

¹ Those who had not been contacted by outreach teams rough sleeping before the period

² Those who have had a high number of contacts over three weeks or more which suggests they are living on the streets

³ People who were seen rough sleeping before the period began at some point, and contacted in the period - but not regularly enough to be 'living on the streets'

ROUGH SLEEPING BY BOROUGH

Consistent with previous reports, Westminster had the highest overall number of people sleeping rough (Table 1).

- For *all* rough sleepers, Ealing had the largest proportional decrease (-18%) and Hammersmith and Fulham had the largest proportional increase (61%).
- For *new* rough sleepers, Ealing had the largest proportional decrease (-42%) and the City of London had the highest proportional increase (111%).⁴

Table 1: Total rough sleepers by London borough, January–March 2015

	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	60	-14%	8	167%	20	82%	86	2%
Camden	73	62%	36	16%	63	7%	169	26%
City of London	57	111%	48	-17%	41	32%	142	28%
Ealing	18	-42%	12	-33%	28	17%	58	-18%
Hammersmith & Fulham	19	-14%	10	400%	16	300%	45	61%
Islington	18	-18%	11	267%	16	23%	43	16%
Kensington & Chelsea	17	0%	13	-28%	30	88%	60	22%
Lambeth	44	-12%	23	-4%	52	63%	119	19%
Southwark	36	-25%	13	-24%	49	36%	97	-3%
Tower Hamlets	44	26%	17	13%	23	-15%	82	8%
Westminster	391	23%	206	-10%	352	26%	921	15%
Outer Boroughs	394	5%	32	-9%	212	46%	636	17%

Source: CHAIN

THE NSNO TARGET

Across London, the proportion of new rough sleepers spending one night only on the streets remained consistent with the same period last year at 72% (Table 2).

Table 2: Proportion of new rough sleepers achieving the NSNO target, Jan–March 2014/15

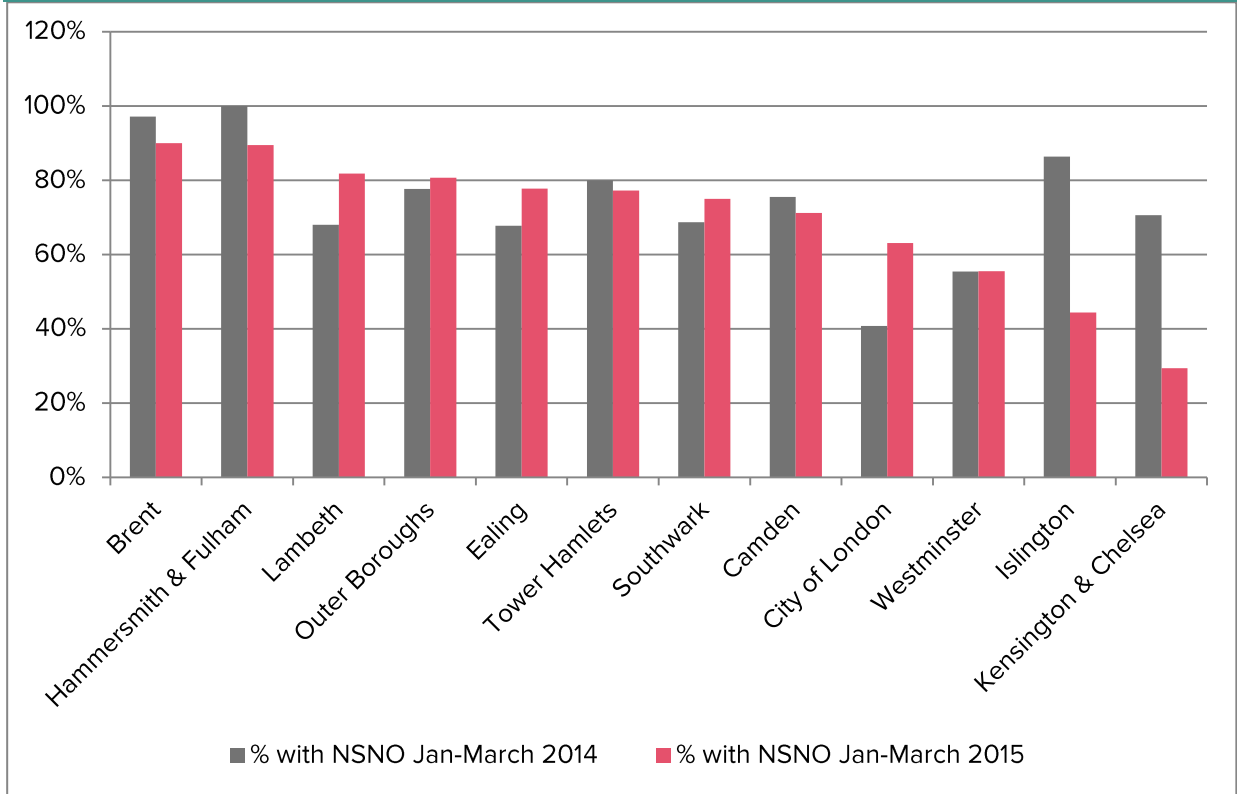
	% new rough sleepers with NSNO	% new rough sleepers with second night out	% new rough sleepers living on the streets
Jan–March 2014	72%	23%	5%
Jan–March 2015	72%	24%	4%

Source: CHAIN

⁴ Please note that people who have been seen rough sleeping in more than one borough during the period are counted towards the figures for each relevant borough, meaning that the overall total for London will not be the same as the sum of all separate boroughs.

By borough, the proportion achieving NSNO increased the most in the City of London (up 22%) and fell the most in Islington (down 42%), (Figure 2).

Figure 2: New rough sleepers with NSNO by London borough, January–March 2014/15

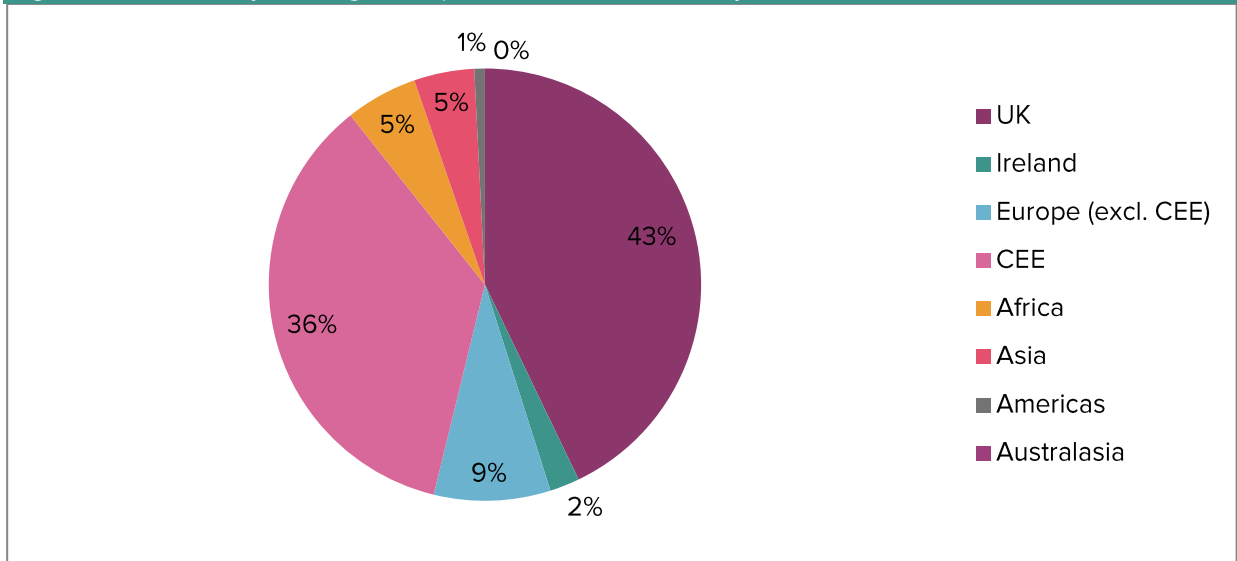


Source: CHAIN

ROUGH SLEEPING BY NATIONALITY

Eight out of ten rough sleepers in London were either of UK (43%) or Central and Eastern European (36%) origin (Figure 3). The number of CEE migrants increased 30% on the same period the previous year.

Figure 3: Nationality of rough sleepers in London, January–March 2015



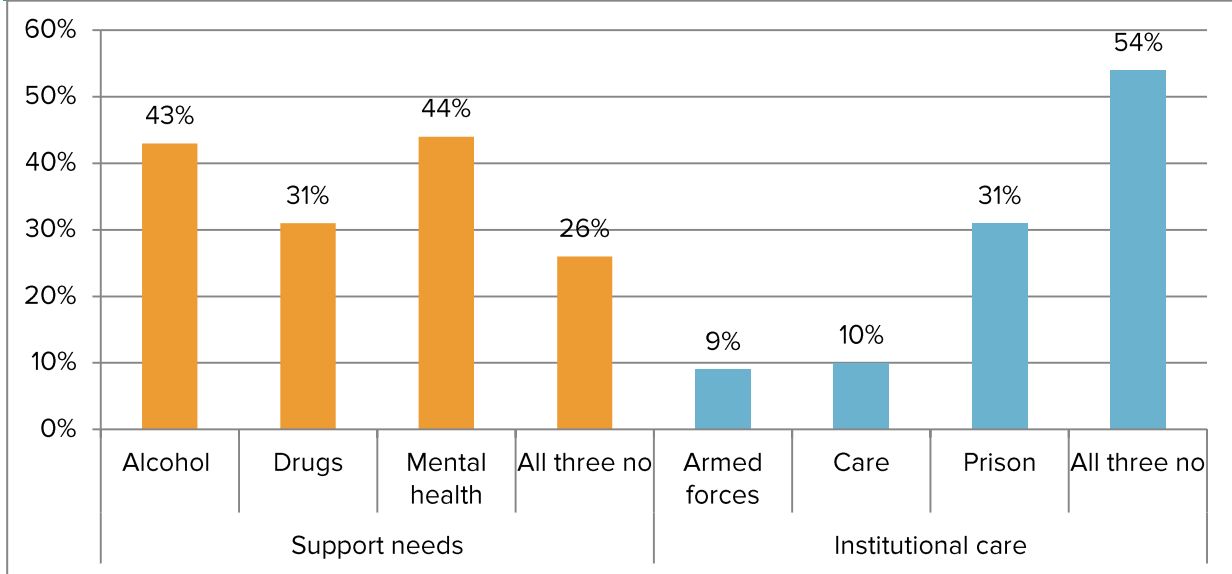
Source: CHAIN

Nationality varies by borough: Hammersmith and Fulham, and Camden have the highest proportion of UK rough sleepers (62% and 59% respectively) and Kensington and Chelsea, and Westminster have the highest proportion of CEE rough sleepers (both 46%).

SUPPORT NEEDS OF ROUGH SLEEPERS

Only 26% of rough sleepers have no reported support needs, with 74% having at least one need (categorised as alcohol use, drug use or mental health problems). Nearly half of rough sleepers (46%) have some experience of institutional care (Figure 4).

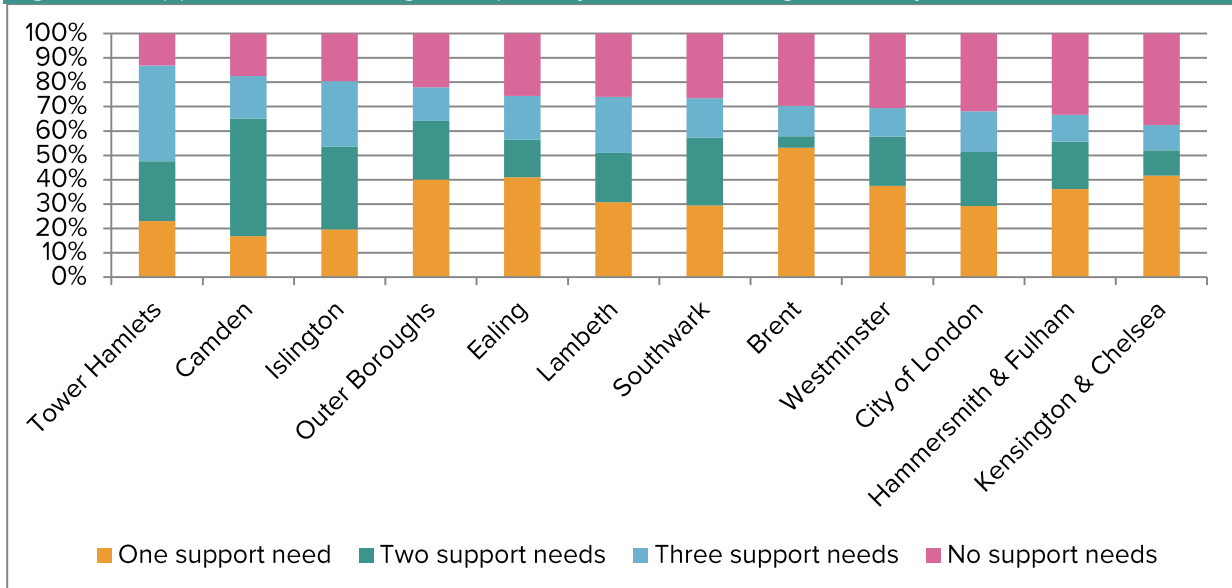
Figure 4: Support needs of people sleeping rough, January–March 2015



Source: CHAIN

Support needs vary considerably by borough. In Tower Hamlets, only 13% of rough sleepers have no support needs, and 39% have all three support needs (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Support needs of rough sleepers by London borough, January–March 2015



Source: CHAIN

OUTER LONDON BOROUGHS WITH THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF ROUGH SLEEPERS

Among the outer London boroughs, Heathrow had the highest total number of rough sleepers and the highest number of new rough sleepers. Barking and Dagenham, and Bexley had the lowest number of rough sleepers (both 4). Table 3 shows the ten boroughs with the highest numbers of rough sleepers.

Table 3: Rough sleeping in outer London boroughs, January–March 2015

Borough	New rough sleepers		Total number of rough sleepers
	No	% with NSNO	
Heathrow	58	76%	97
Enfield	32	94%	41
Hounslow	29	76%	51
Lewisham	29	83%	40
Hackney	23	83%	47
Redbridge	23	83%	37
Wandsworth	22	77%	33
Newham	21	90%	39
Croydon	18	83%	31
Greenwich	18	78%	32

Source: CHAIN

FURTHER INFORMATION

CHAIN Quarterly Borough Reports: January–March 2015

If you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact Gary Messenger:
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