



CHAIN Data Analysis

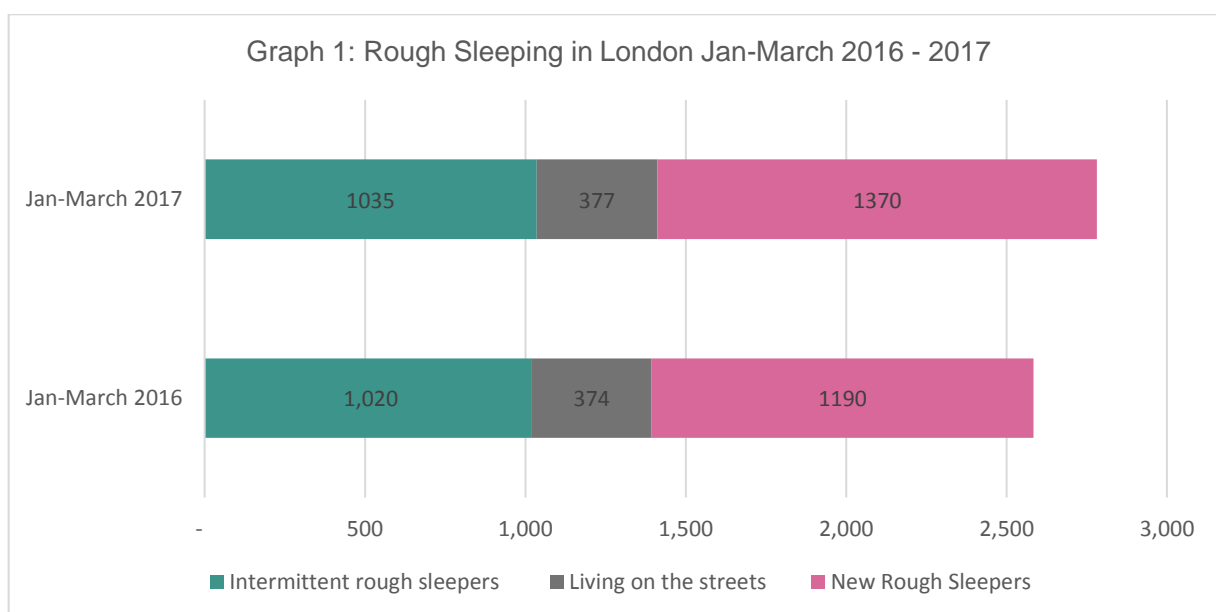
January – March 2017 (Quarter 4)

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 January–March 2017 and draws comparisons with the same period last year (January–March 2016).

Rough sleeping across London

- In January–March 2017, outreach teams recorded a total of 2,751 people sleeping rough across London, representing a 7% increase on the 2016 figure of 2,561.
- 1,370 people were identified as sleeping rough for the first time, representing 50% of the total count of rough sleepers. This figure is 15% higher than the 2016 count of 1,190.
- 1,081 (79%) of the new rough sleepers¹ identified during January-March 2017 were recorded as spending only one night sleeping rough. This is 5% higher than the same period last year.
- The number of people living on the streets² and the number of intermittent rough sleepers³ is slightly higher than the same period last year (Graph 1).



Source: CHAIN

¹ New 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

- Westminster continues to report the highest overall number of people sleeping rough and the highest number of new rough sleepers (Table 1).
- Compared to the same period last year, Tower Hamlets reported the largest proportional increase in the number of new rough sleepers (59%).
- Islington reported largest proportional increase in the number of intermittent rough sleepers (77%), those living on the streets (150%) and number of total rough sleepers (66%).
- Lambeth reported the largest decline in the number of recorded new rough sleepers (-48%).
- Kensington & Chelsea reported the largest proportional decrease in the number of intermittent rough sleepers (-28%) and number of total rough sleepers (-19%).

Table 1: Rough Sleeping in London borough's, January–March 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	30	-23%	5	25%	27	29%	61	-5%
Camden	77	5%	33	-13%	89	24%	195	7%
City of London	52	-16%	42	-16%	52	-7%	145	-13%
Ealing	33	-21%	6	-60%	47	15%	86	-11%
Hammersmith & Fulham	35	-5%	4	0%	23	21%	62	3%
Islington	26	37%	10	150%	23	77%	58	66%
Kensington & Chelsea	25	-19%	19	-14%	23	-28%	67	-19%
Lambeth	32	-48%	13	-7%	47	31%	92	-16%
Southwark	37	16%	17	-23%	48	-2%	102	-1%
Tower Hamlets	51	59%	9	-36%	56	30%	115	29%
Westminster	581	38%	213	-4%	363	-13%	1140	9%
Outer Boroughs	418	16%	54	135%	269	7%	732	16%

Source: CHAIN

Achieving the No Second Night Out (NSNO) target

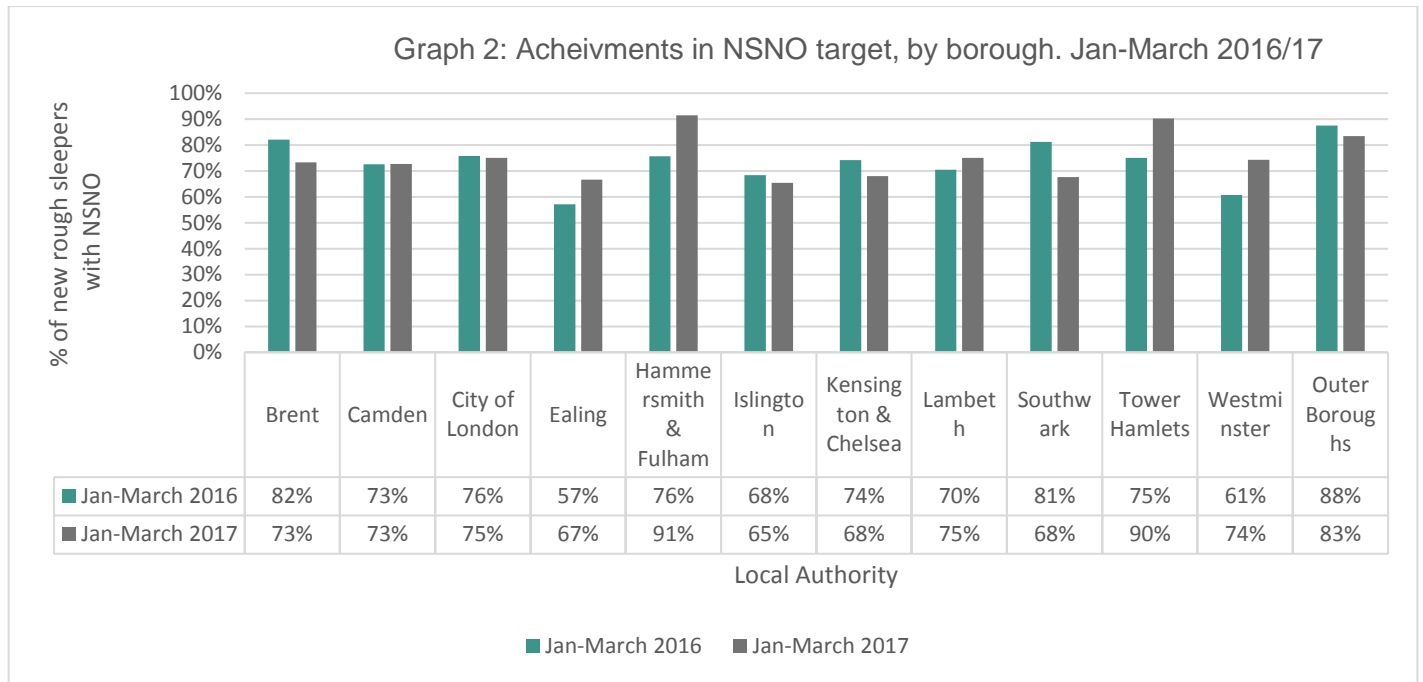
- In January-March 2017, 19% of the 1,370 new rough sleepers slept more than one night rough but were not living on the streets. This represents a proportional decrease of 9% on the same period last year (table 2).
- In January-March 2017, 79% of recorded new rough sleepers did not spend a second sleeping rough.

Table 2: Achievements in reaching the NSNO target, January-March 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
January-March 2016	884	+7%	283	+1%	23	-44%
January-March 2017	1081	+15%	258	-9%	31	+35%

Source: CHAIN

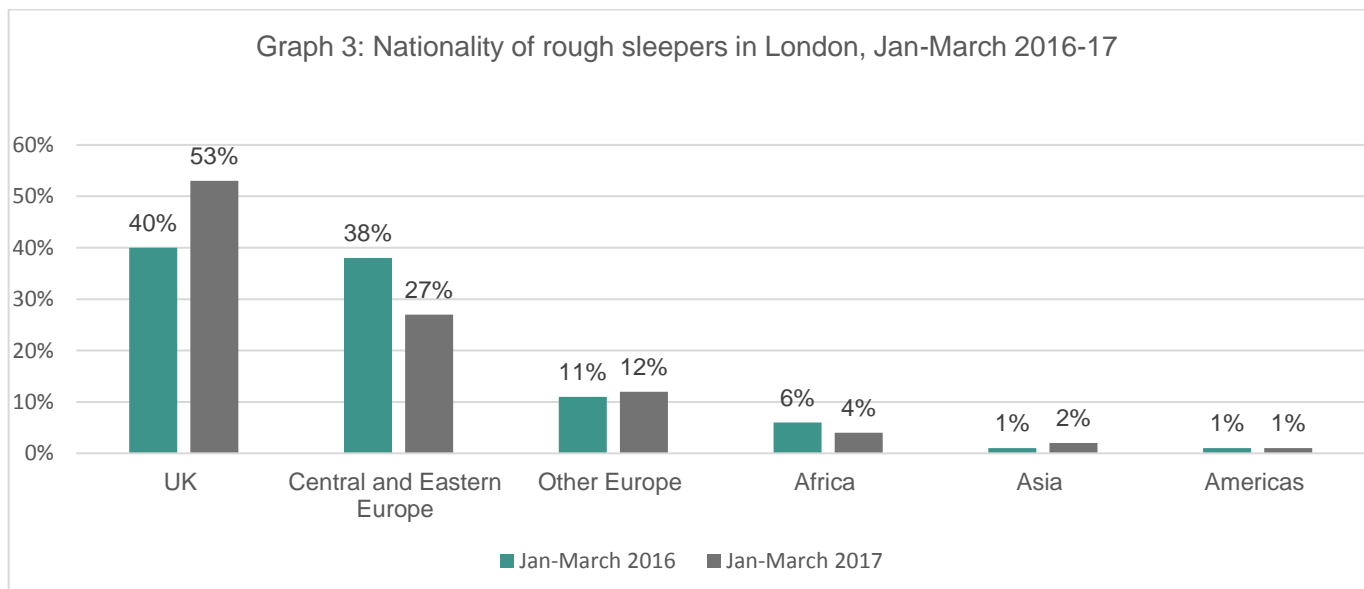
- Hamersmith and Fulham and Tower Hamlets were the most successful boroughs in achieving the NSNO Target (91% and 90% respectively). Both boroughs also reported the largest proportional increase in the number of new rough sleepers with NSNO (+15%) (Graph 2)
- In January-March 2017, Islington had the lowest proportion of new rough sleepers with NSNO (65%).
- Compared to the same period last year, Southwark reported the largest decrease in the proportion of new rough sleepers with NSNO (-13%)



Source: CHAIN

Rough sleeping by nationality

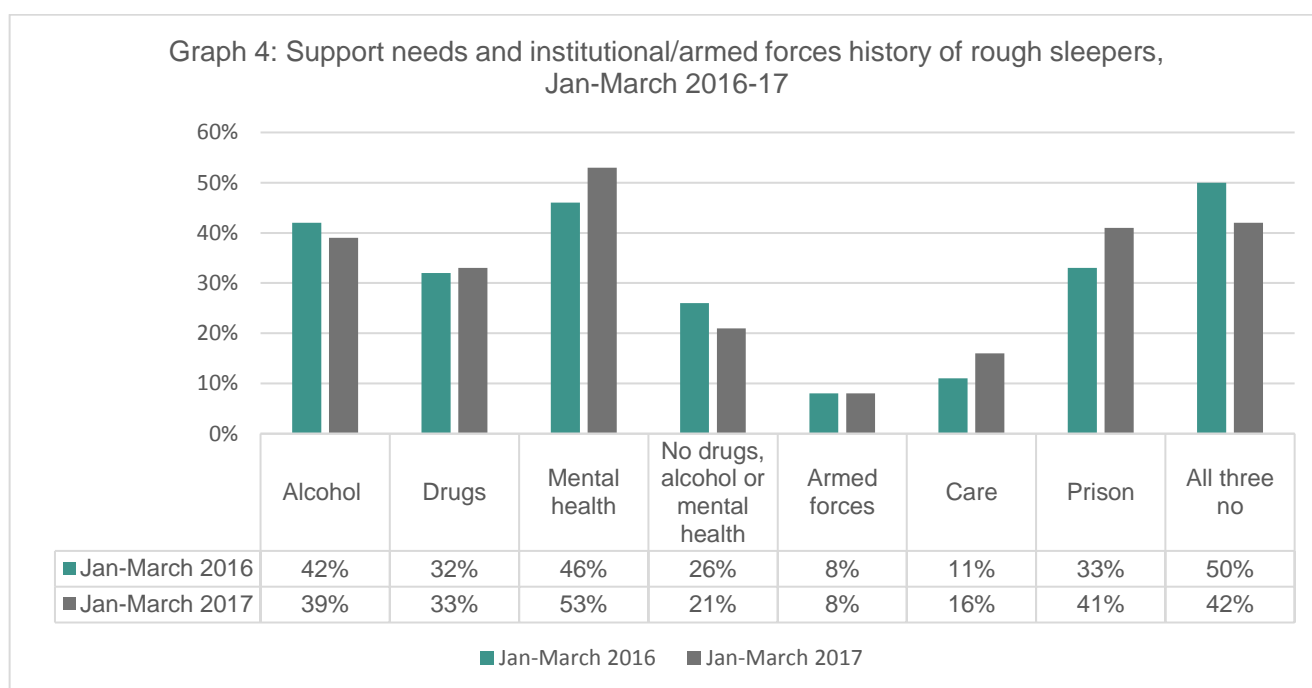
- In January-March 2017, 53% of people recorded by outreach teams as sleeping rough across London were of UK origin.
- 27% of recorded rough sleepers were of Central and Eastern European origin, representing a 11% decrease on the same period last year.



Source: CHAIN

Support needs and institutional & armed forces history

- In January 2016-17, 74% of rough sleepers in London reported one or more support needs (i.e. alcohol, drugs and/or mental health).
- 53% of recorded rough sleepers were assessed as having mental health support needs, representing a 7% increase on the same period last year.
- 58% of recorded rough sleepers reported experiences of the armed forces, care or prison.



Source: CHAIN

Outer London boroughs

- In January-March 2017, outreach teams recorded a total of 732 people sleeping rough in the Outer London Boroughs, representing a 16% increase on the 2016 figure of 633.
- 418 people were recorded as sleeping rough for the first time in the Outer London boroughs. This is a 16% increase from the 2016 figure of 360.
- 349 of the new rough sleepers identified in the Outer London boroughs were recorded as spending only one night sleeping rough. This represents 83% of the total number of new rough sleepers and is 5% lower than the same period last year.
- The total number of people living on the streets and intermittent rough sleepers is slightly higher than the same period last year (graph 5).

Homeless Link



Source: CHAIN

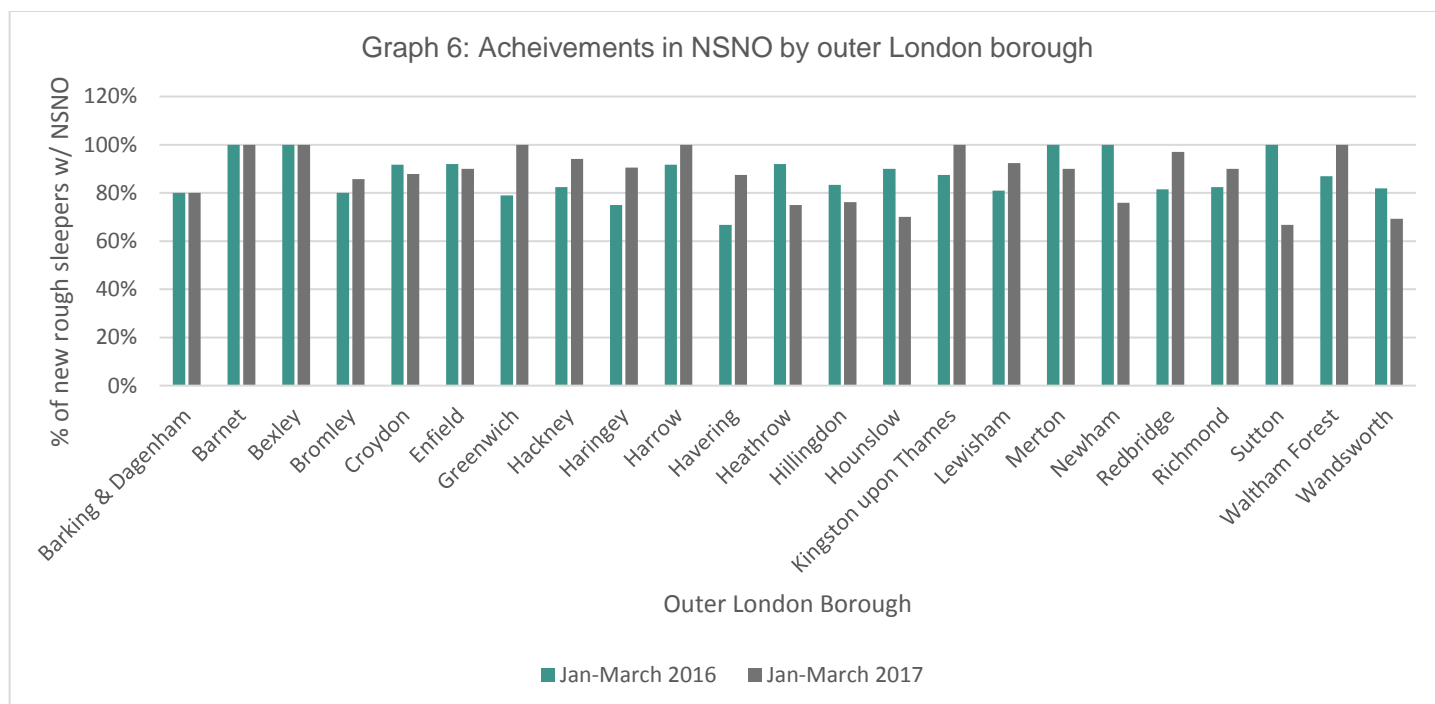
- Newham continues to report the highest number of new rough sleepers and highest total number of rough sleepers. The current figure of 104 new rough sleepers is a sharp increase from the 2016 count of 35 (Table 3)
- The table below shows the top 10 outer London boroughs with highest number of new and highest total number of rough sleepers.

Table 3: Rough sleeping in outer London boroughs, January–March 2016				
Borough	New rough sleepers		Borough	Total number of rough sleepers
	No.	% change from 2016		
Newham	104	197%	Newham	178
Croydon	33	38%	Redbridge	63
Redbridge	33	22%	Croydon	51
Lewisham	26	24%	Heathrow	46
Heathrow	24	-4%	Hounslow	46
Haringey	21	5%	Lewisham	43
Hillingdon	21	250%	Hackney	41
Hounslow	20	0%	Haringey	40
Hackney	17	0%	Richmond	35
Wandsworth	13	18%	Hillingdon	32

Source: CHAIN

Homeless Link

- In January-March 2017, Barnet, Bexley, Greenwich, Harrow, Kingston upon Thames and Waltham Forest reported high rates of success in preventing new rough sleepers from spending a second night sleeping rough (graph 6).
- Compared to the same period last year, Sutton reports the largest proportional decrease in the percentage of new rough sleepers with NSNO (-33%).
- Greenwich reports the largest proportional increase in the number of new rough sleepers with NSNO.



Source: CHAIN

For further information, see [CHAIN reports](#)