



CHAIN Data Analysis

July–September 2015

Headline figures

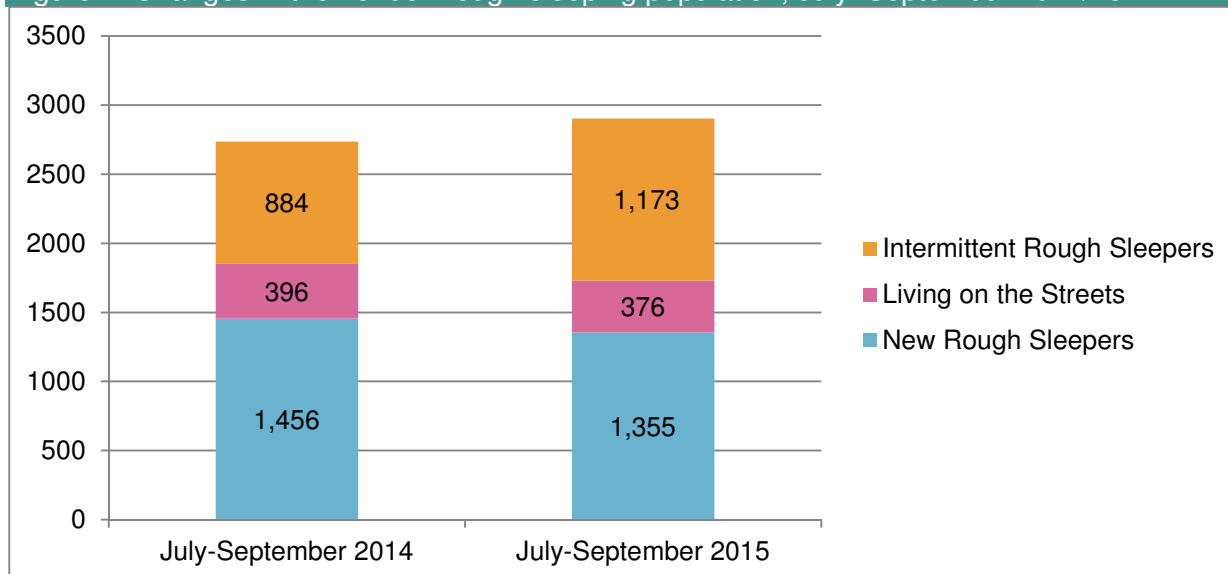
The CHAIN database, managed by St Mungo's Broadway, contains information about rough sleepers in London. From January 2014 onwards, CHAIN rough sleeping figures have returned to being reported on a quarterly basis, following a two year period of reporting on a bi-monthly cycle.

Rough sleeping across London

During the period July–September 2015 **2,869** people were recorded as sleeping rough. This was an increase of **6%** on the same period last year. By category, rough sleeping increased for intermittent rough sleepers only, with decreases in new rough sleepers and people living on the streets (Figure 1):

- All rough sleepers **+6%**
- New rough sleepers¹ **-7%**
- Living on the streets² **-5%**
- Intermittent rough sleepers³ **+33%**

Figure 1: Changes in the London rough sleeping population, July–September 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 (1,079), (Table 1).

- For *all* rough sleepers, Brent had the largest proportional decrease (-57%) and Hammersmith and Fulham had the largest proportional increase (45%).
- For *new* rough sleepers, Brent had the largest proportional decrease (-63%) and City of London had the highest proportional increase (45%).⁴
- Cells highlighted in grey show an increase on the same period the previous year.

Table 1: Total rough sleepers by London borough, July–September 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	40	-63%	3	-75%	17	-19%	60	-57%
Camden	104	17%	41	-11%	79	23%	221	16%
City of London	48	45%	47	-6%	62	19%	152	16%
Ealing	43	30%	16	78%	39	-3%	97	20%
Hammersmith & Fulham	39	44%	7	75%	25	39%	71	45%
Islington	20	-9%	11	57%	23	28%	52	13%
Kensington & Chelsea	35	-13%	15	25%	37	-5%	85	-6%
Lambeth	73	9%	16	-67%	65	2%	152	-13%
Southwark	55	4%	18	-10%	55	-21%	127	-10%
Tower Hamlets	59	-28%	25	-11%	62	59%	140	-5%
Westminster	415	7%	192	1%	492	50%	1,079	21%
Outer Boroughs	456	-17%	29	0%	271	54%	754	1%

Source: CHAIN

The NSNO target

Across London, the proportion of new rough sleepers spending one night only on the streets was lower than during the same period last year at 73% (Table 2).

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

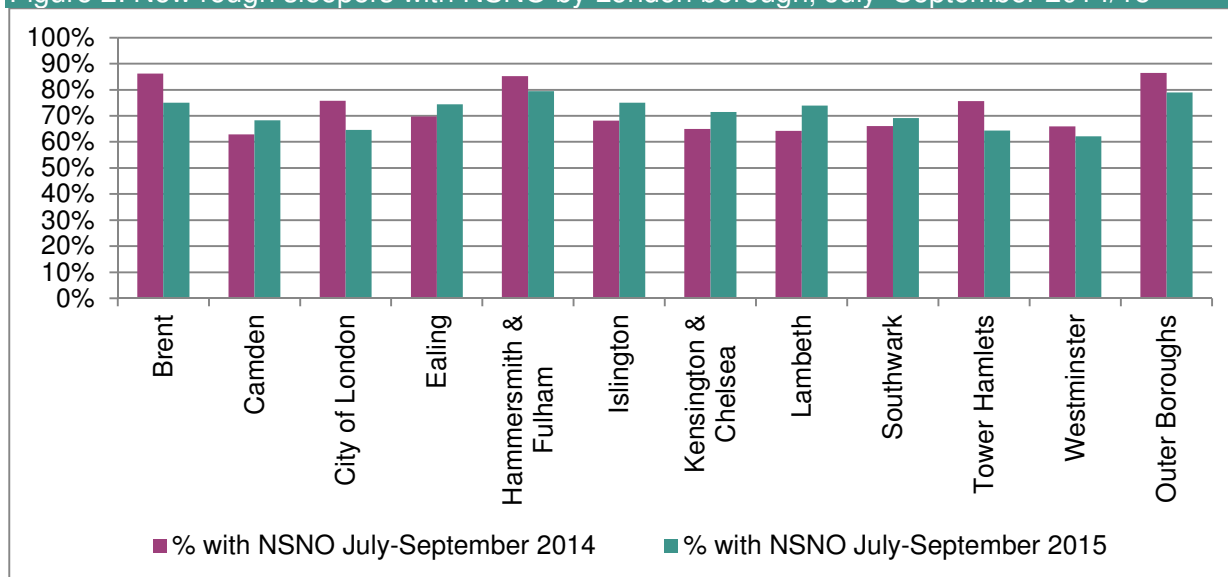
	% new rough sleepers with NSNO	% new rough sleepers with second night out	% new rough sleepers living on the streets
July–September 2014	78%	20%	2%
July–September 2015	73%	25%	3%

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 the boroughs.

By borough, the proportion achieving NSNO increased the most in Lambeth (up 10%) and fell the most in Brent, City of London and Tower Hamlets (all down 11%), (Figure 2).

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

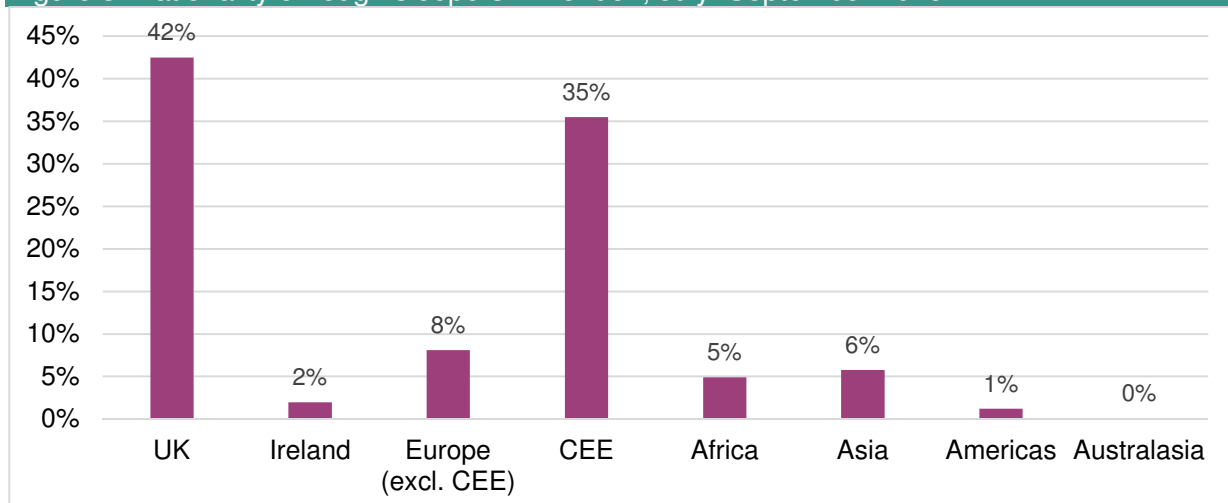


Source: CHAIN

Rough sleeping by nationality

More than four in ten (42%) rough sleepers in London were of UK origin and 35% were of Central and Eastern European origin (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Nationality of rough sleepers in London, July–September 2015

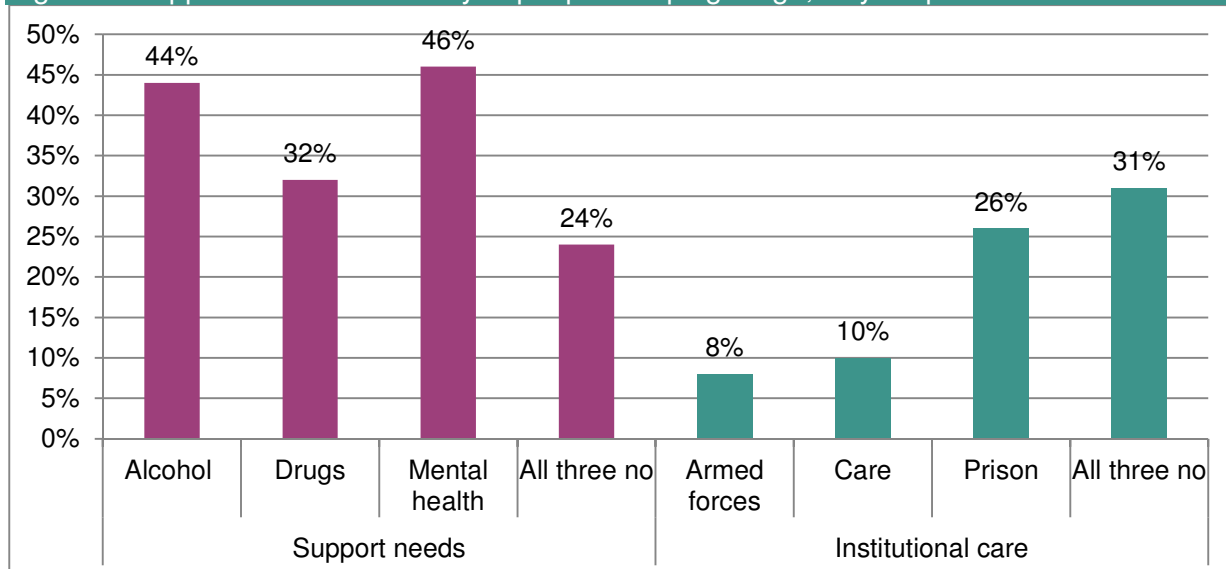


Source: CHAIN

Support needs of rough sleepers

More than three quarters (76%) of rough sleepers reported at least one support need (categorised as alcohol use, drug use or mental health problems). One in ten had been in care and a quarter had been in prison (26%), (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Support needs and history of people sleeping rough, July–September 2015



Source: CHAIN

Outer London boroughs with the highest number of rough sleepers

Among the outer London boroughs, Redbridge had the highest total number of rough sleepers and Newham had the highest number of new rough sleepers. Havering and Kingston upon Thames had the lowest number of rough sleepers (2 and 6 respectively). Table 3 shows the ten outer boroughs with the highest numbers of rough sleepers.

Table 3: Rough sleeping in outer London boroughs, July–September 2015

Borough	New rough sleepers		Borough	Total number of rough sleepers
	No.	% with NSNO		
Newham	49	94%	Redbridge	96
Croydon	47	79%	Hounslow	79
Redbridge	41	71%	Newham	76
Hounslow	40	53%	Heathrow	73
Heathrow	35	71%	Croydon	65
Waltham Forest	35	77%	Waltham Forest	49
Lewisham	26	73%	Richmond	44
Enfield	24	92%	Hackney	42
Hackney	20	85%	Lewisham	36
Richmond	17	59%	Enfield	27

Source: CHAIN

Further information

[CHAIN Quarterly Borough Reports: July–September 2015](#)

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