



CHAIN

Data Analysis

April–June 2016

Headline figures

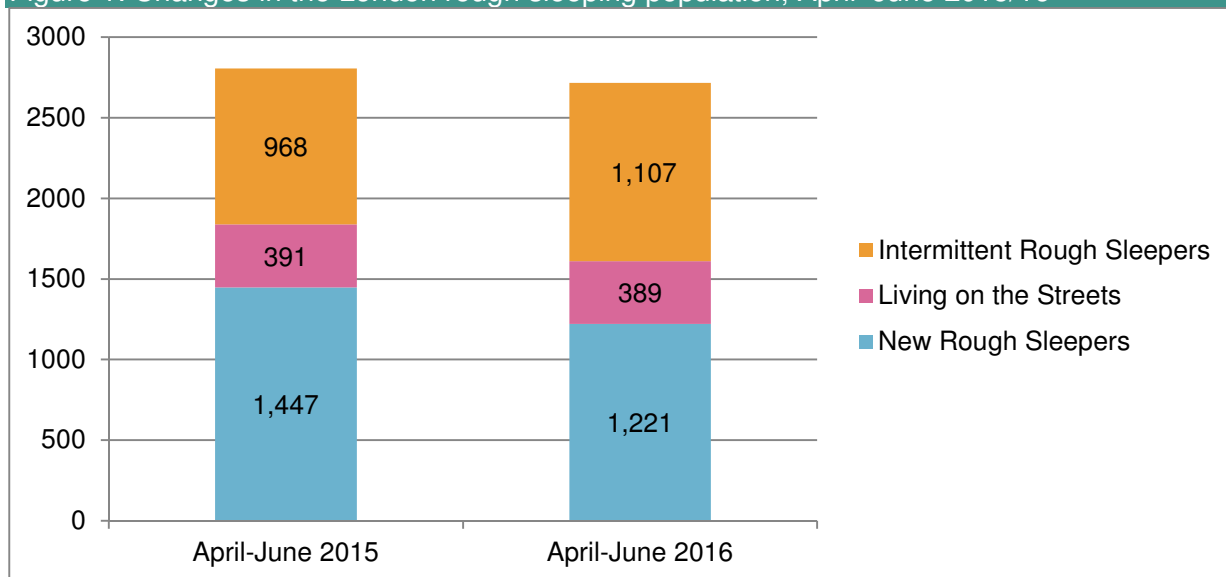
The CHAIN database, managed by St Mungo's Broadway, contains information about rough sleepers in London. Data is published on a quarterly basis.

Rough sleeping across London

During the period April–June 2016 **2,689** people were recorded as sleeping rough. This was a decrease of **3%** on the same period last year. By category, rough sleeping increased for intermittent rough sleepers only, and decreased for people living on the streets and new rough sleepers (Figure 1):

- All rough sleepers **-3%**
- New rough sleepers¹ **-16%**
- Living on the streets² **-1%**
- Intermittent rough sleepers³ **+14%**

Figure 1: Changes in the London rough sleeping population, April–June 2015/16



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 (1,048), (Table 1⁴).

- For *all* rough sleepers, Ealing had the largest proportional decrease (-26%) and Brent had the largest proportional increase (108%).
- For *new* rough sleepers, Lambeth had the largest proportional decrease (-37%) and Brent had the highest proportional increase (92%).
- Cells highlighted in grey show an increase on the same period the previous year.

Table 1: Total rough sleepers by London borough, April–June 2016

	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	73	92%	8	700%	30	114%	108	108%
Camden	84	-12%	26	-30%	93	22%	203	0%
City of London	34	10%	54	13%	36	-38%	123	-8%
Ealing	27	-31%	4	-60%	33	-18%	64	-26%
Hammersmith & Fulham	38	-17%	6	0%	41	95%	84	15%
Islington	11	-8%	7	0%	26	-19%	43	-16%
Kensington & Chelsea	24	14%	18	29%	31	24%	73	22%
Lambeth	43	-37%	20	-5%	52	-2%	114	-19%
Southwark	53	-12%	14	-22%	48	-24%	115	-17%
Tower Hamlets	58	-25%	15	-29%	54	32%	127	-7%
Westminster	362	-21%	240	13%	468	30%	1,048	3%
Outer Boroughs	437	-20%	20	-53%	233	4%	690	-14%

Source: CHAIN

The NSNO target

Across London, the proportion of new rough sleepers spending one night only on the streets was higher than during the same period the previous year at 77% (Table 2).

Table 2: Proportion of new rough sleepers achieving the NSNO target, April–June 2015/16

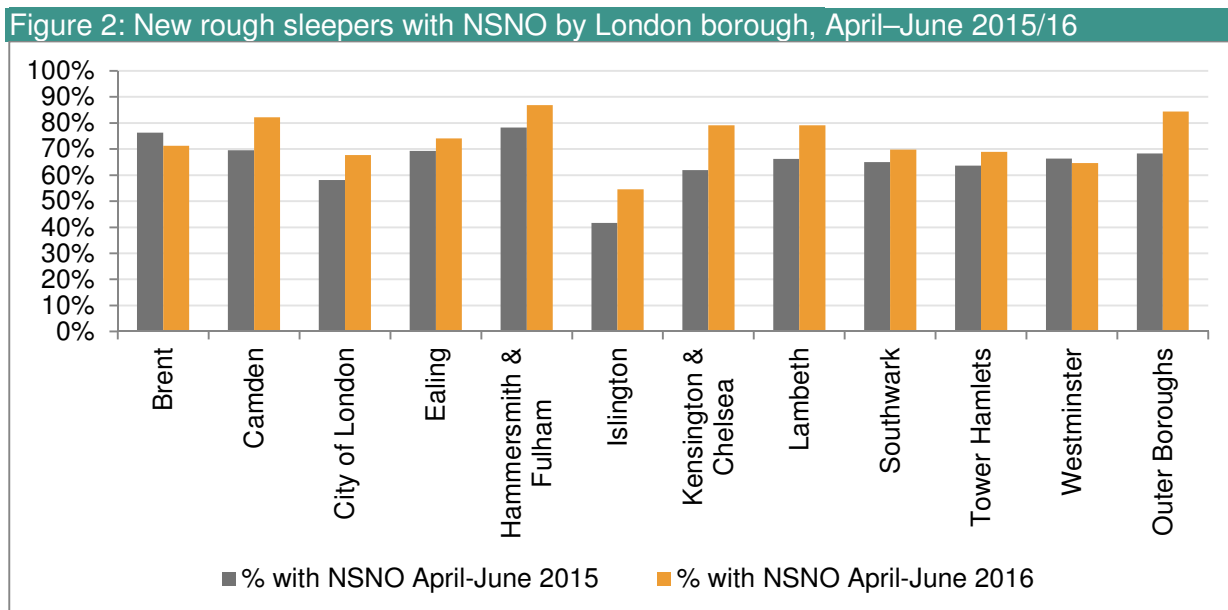
	% new rough sleepers with NSNO	% new rough sleepers with second night out	% new rough sleepers living on the streets
April–June 2015	69%	29%	2%
April–June 2016	77%	21%	2%

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, Hammersmith and Fulham had the highest proportion of rough sleepers with NSNO (87%).

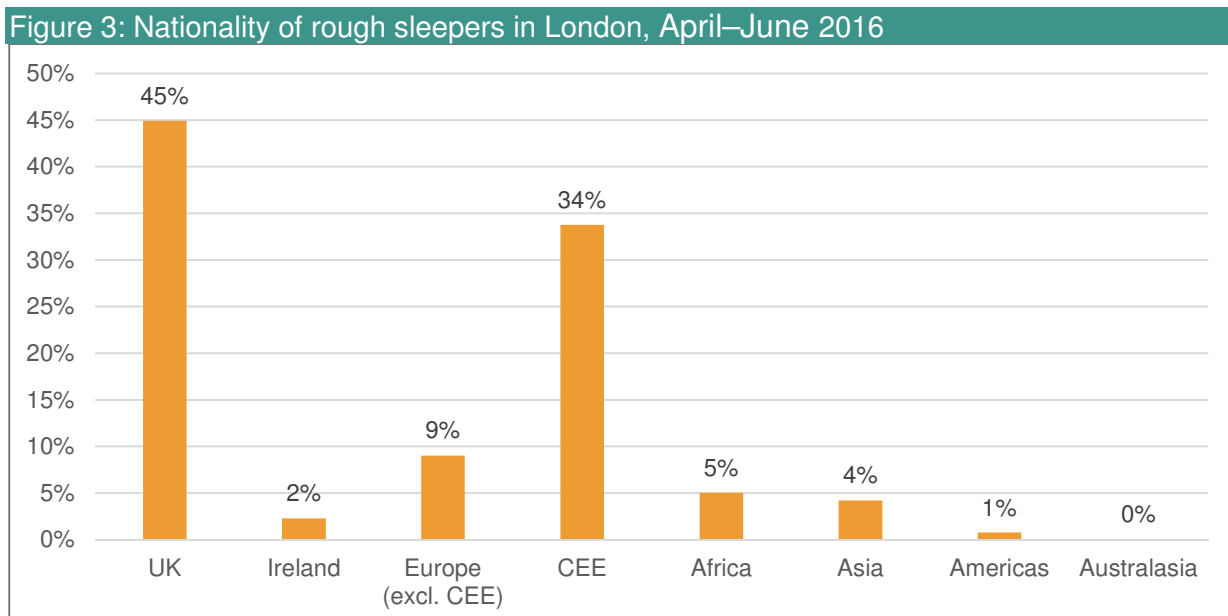
Looking at trends, the proportion achieving NSNO increased the most in Kensington and Chelsea (up 17%) and fell the most in Brent (down 5%), (Figure 2).



Source: CHAIN

Rough sleeping by nationality

Just over a third (34%) of rough sleepers in London were of Central and Eastern European origin and 45% were of UK origin (Figure 3).

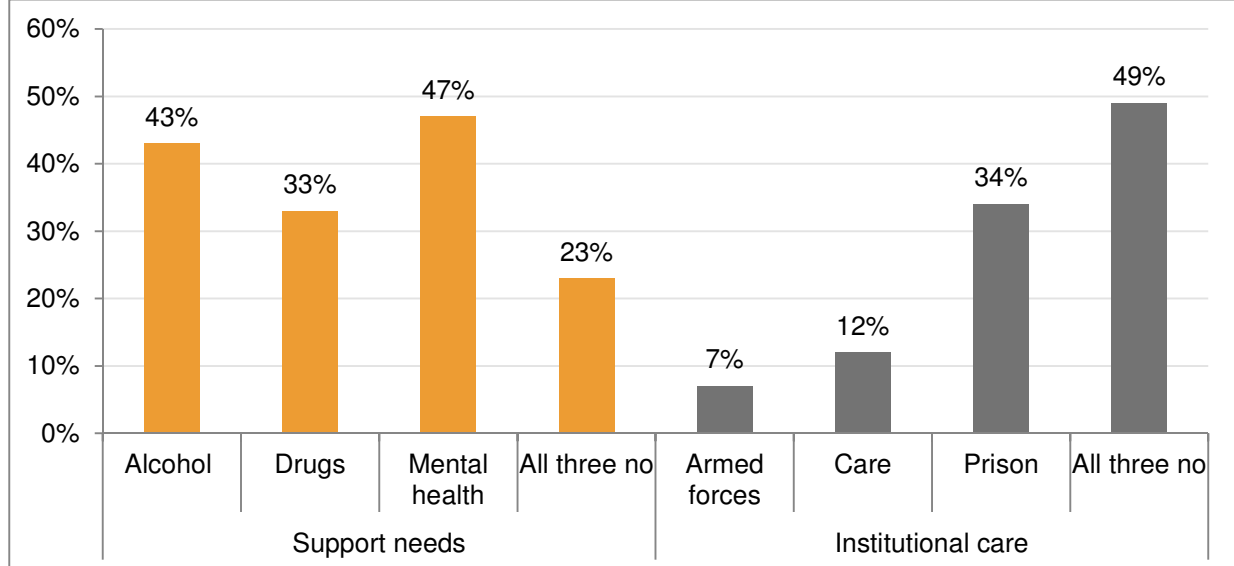


Source: CHAIN

Support needs of rough sleepers

More than three quarters (77%) of rough sleepers reported at least one support need (categorised as alcohol use, drug use or mental health problems). One in eleven (12%) had been in care and a third (34%) had been in prison, (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Support needs and history of people sleeping rough, April–June 2016



Source: CHAIN

Please note: the figure for armed forces includes people of all ethnicities, not UK only, and is self-reported.

Outer London boroughs with the highest number of rough sleepers

Among the outer London boroughs, figures showed the following:

- Redbridge had the highest total number of rough sleepers (68).
- Newham had the highest number of new rough sleepers (45).
- Havering had the lowest total number of rough sleepers (3), (Table 3).
- Cells highlighted in grey show an increase on the same period the previous year.

Table 3: Rough sleeping in outer London boroughs, April–June 2016

Borough	New rough sleepers		Total number of rough sleepers	
	No.	% change on last year	No.	% change on last year
Barking & Dagenham	18	64%	23	109%
Barnet	35	13%	44	26%
Bexley	2	-60%	3	-40%
Bromley	14	180%	19	90%
Croydon	43	95%	61	74%
Enfield	35	13%	42	11%
Greenwich	18	38%	33	10%
Hackney	20	-31%	35	-34%
Haringey	15	-35%	28	12%
Harrow	3	-73%	5	-58%
Havering	3	-50%	3	-67%
Heathrow	15	-78%	30	-74%
Hillingdon	13	0%	23	44%
Hounslow	29	-33%	53	-25%
Kingston upon Thames	4	-33%	6	-33%
Lewisham	41	41%	55	41%
Merton	4	-69%	9	-53%
Newham	45	-29%	66	-13%
Redbridge	31	-24%	68	-6%
Richmond	23	15%	39	-3%
Sutton	8	14%	9	-10%
Waltham Forest	13	-65%	26	-51%
Wandsworth	6	-57%	13	-41%

Source: CHAIN

Further information

[CHAIN Quarterly Borough Reports: April–June 2016](#)