

Committee	Dated:
Homelessness and Rough Sleepers Sub-Committee	06/09/2018
Subject: Homelessness and Rough Sleepers Performance Report	Public
Report of: Andrew Carter, Director of Community and Children's Services	For Information
Report author: Glory Nyero, Performance Analyst	

Summary

This report informs Members of the level and nature of homelessness and rough sleeping activity within the City of London Corporation during quarter 1 (Q1) of 2018/19.

During this period, the number of rough sleepers in the City of London continues to decrease. This extends to a reduction in the number of new rough sleepers within this period. Q1 2018/19 also saw 76% (22 of the 29 new rough sleepers) spending a single night out and not seen rough sleeping again, which is an improvement compared to previous quarters. None of the new rough sleepers joined the 'living on the streets' cohort.

Recommendation

Members are asked to:

- Note the report.

Main Report

Background

1. This report sets out information relating to homelessness and rough sleeping for the Q1 period, April 2018 to June 2018.
2. Rough sleeping is a form of homelessness and, according to the CHAIN data, rough sleepers are: *"people sleeping, or bedded down, in the open air (such as on the streets, or in doorways, parks or bus shelters); people in buildings or other places not designed for habitation (such as barns, sheds, car parks, cars, derelict boats, stations, or 'bashes')"*. For the purpose of this report, the definitions of the three categories of rough sleepers considered are described in Table 1.

Table 1: Categories of rough sleepers

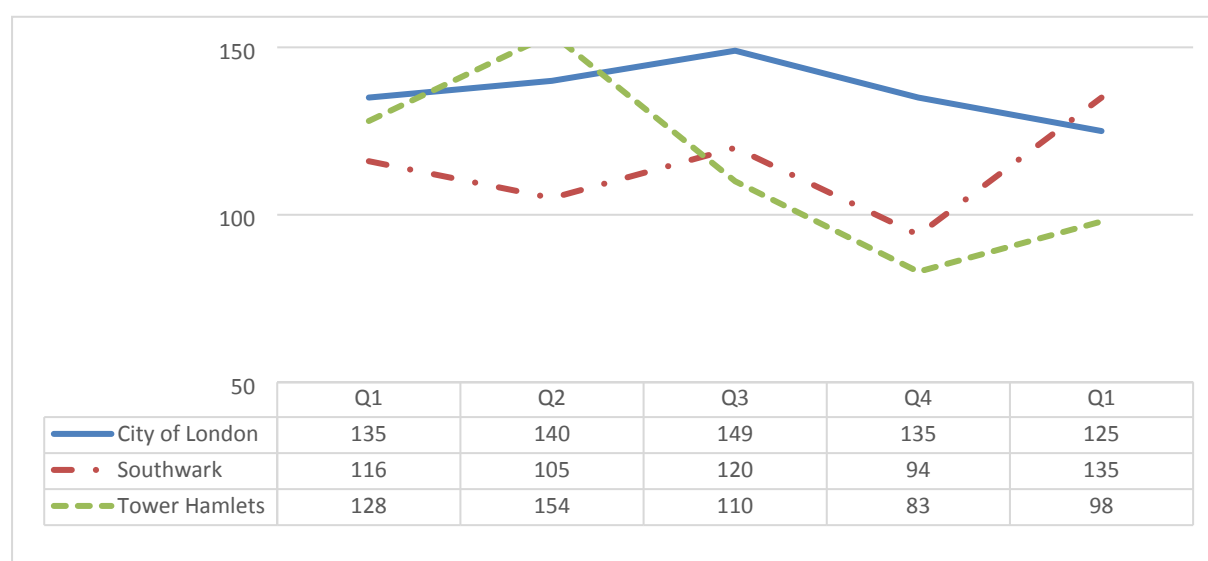
New rough sleepers	Those who had not been contacted by outreach teams and identified as rough sleeping before the period.
Living on the streets	Those who have had a high number of contacts over three weeks or more, which suggests that they are living on the streets.
Intermittent rough sleepers	People who were seen rough sleeping at some point before the period began, and who were contacted in the period – but not seen regularly enough to be ‘living on the streets’.

Source: Combined Homelessness and Information Network (CHAIN) Quarterly Report

Total rough sleeping

- During the period April to June 2018, the number of rough sleepers in the City fell by 10 people to 125 (7.4%). There was a 5.8% increase across London from the previous quarter.
- Graph 1 compares the City of London to Tower Hamlets and Southwark; these local authorities have a similar scale of rough sleeping. Southwark reported 135 rough sleepers in this quarter and Tower Hamlets reported 98.
- Both Southwark and Tower Hamlets witnessed an increase in the total number of rough sleepers by 30% and 18% respectively.

Graph 1: Number of rough sleepers



- As shown in Graph 1, the number of rough sleepers tends to fluctuate between the quarters. The 125 people recorded sleeping rough in the City during the quarter can be broken down as:
 - 29 people (23%) were new rough sleepers
 - 34 (27%) were longer-term rough sleepers described as ‘living on the streets’
 - 62 (49.6%) were those who sleep rough intermittently and have returned to the streets – either from accommodation in London or having spent a period outside London (either in accommodation or rough sleeping).

Table 2: Composition of rough sleepers in Q1 2018/19

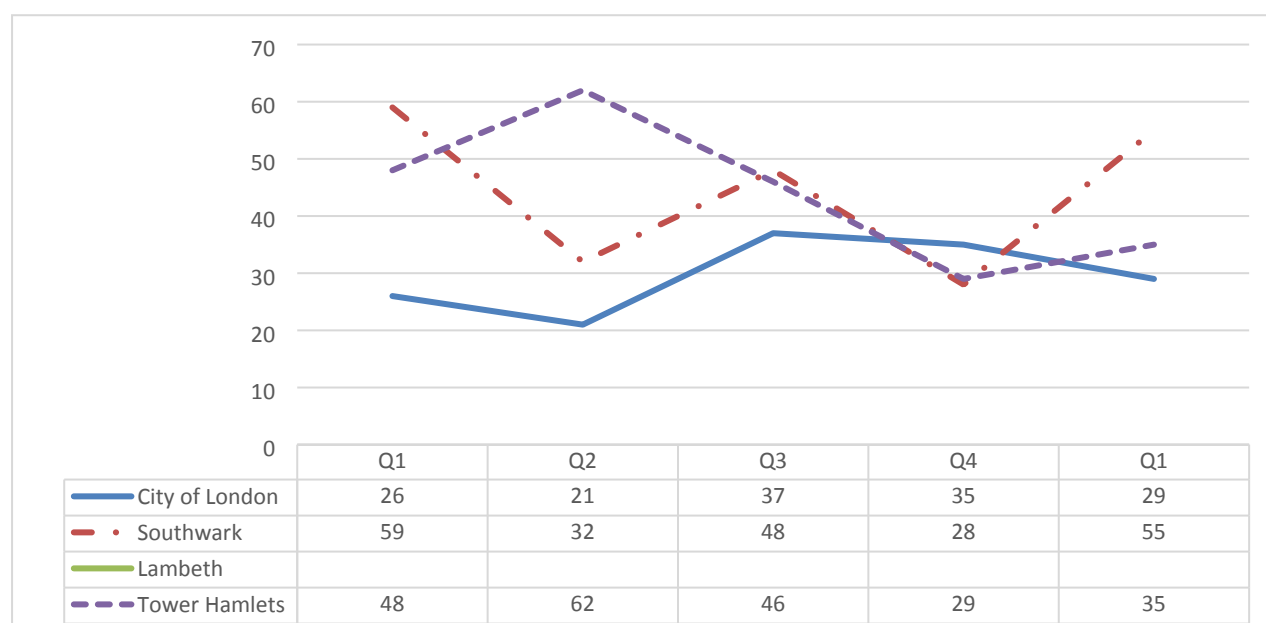
	New rough sleepers	Intermittent Rough Sleepers (returner)	Living on the Streets (All) Longer Term	Total
City of London	29 (23%)	62 (49.6%)	34 (27%)	125
Southwark	55 (40%)	63 (46%)	19 (14%)	137
Tower Hamlets	35 (34%)	49 (48%)	18 (17%)	102
London	1077 (41%)	1159 (44%)	382 (15%)	2618

7. The City also had a significantly higher proportion of longer-term rough sleepers in this quarter (27% compared to 15% across London as a whole, and higher than its statistical neighbours) which has been consistently higher in recent years.
8. Table 2 shows that, in this quarter, the City of London had a smaller proportion of new rough sleepers (23%), compared to its neighbours and London as a whole.

New rough sleepers

9. During the previous quarter, there was a decrease of new rough sleepers – from 35 people to 29 people, representing a 17.1% decrease (six people). Across London the direction differed, as there was an increase of 6.8% (69 people) in comparison to the prior quarter.
10. Southwark also saw the number of new rough sleepers increase by 41 people (43.6%) and Tower Hamlets saw an increase by 15 people (18%) over the previous quarter.

Graph 2: Number of new rough sleepers



11. Of all new rough sleepers, 76% spent a single night out but were not seen rough sleeping again during this period. This is an improvement compared to previous quarters.
12. The City's performance is slightly below the London average (80%) but higher than its statistical neighbours Tower Hamlets (71%) and Southwark (62%).

Rough sleepers not spending a second night out

Table 3: Percentage of new rough sleepers not spending a second night out

Region	2017/18				2018/19
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
City of London	69%	71%	81%	77%	76%
Tower Hamlets	78%	83%	70%	67%	78%
Southwark	73%	75%	69%	64%	62%
London	80%	82%	77%	79%	80%

13. Seven (24%) out of the 29 new rough sleepers spent more than one night out and none of the new rough sleepers joined the 'living on the streets' cohort.
14. By contrast, in Southwark 38% and in Tower Hamlets 22% spent more than one night out. Across London this was even lower, with only 20% in this cohort.
15. In addition, there was also a variance in terms of joining the 'living on the streets' cohort, where Southwark had two people join (3.6%), Tower Hamlets had two people join (5.7%) and London had 23 people join (2.1%) respectively.

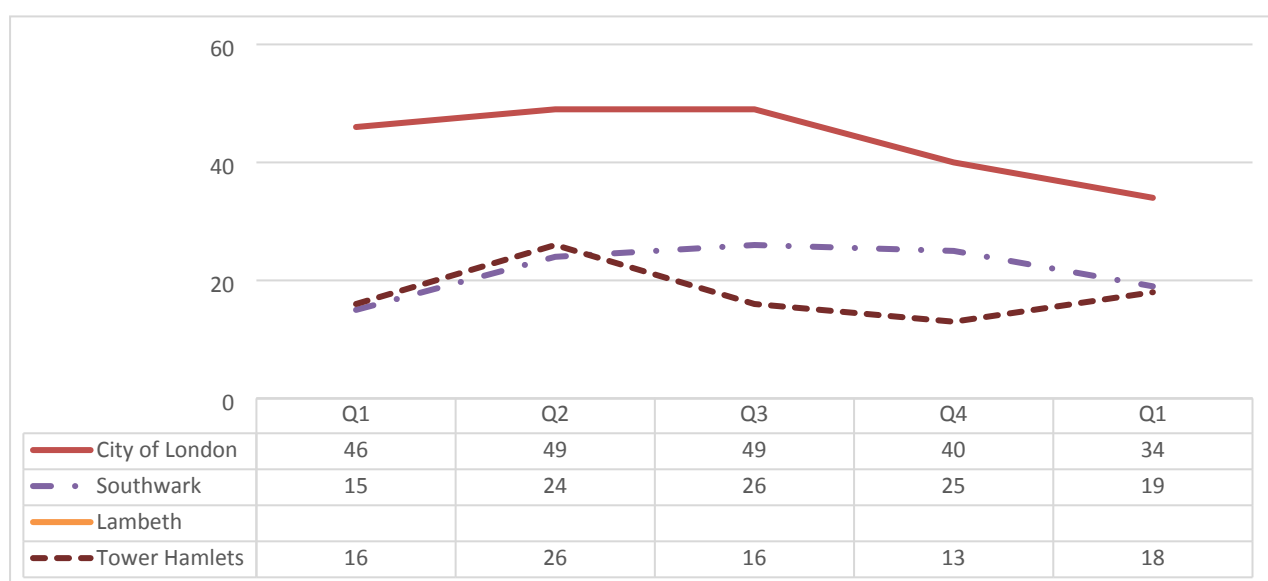
Table 4: Number of longer-term rough sleepers

Region	Q1 2017/18	Change from previous quarter	Change on same period last year
City of London	34	-6	-12
Southwark	19	-6	4
Tower Hamlets	18	5	2
London	382	-3%	-6%

Living on the streets (longer-term rough sleepers)

16. There was a decrease in the total number of people (34) recorded living on the streets on a long-term basis, by six people (15%). This compares to an increase of 2.7% across London.

Graph 3: Number of longer-term rough sleepers



17. The number of longer-term rough sleepers is also considerably higher than the City's statistical neighbours, Tower Hamlets (18 people) and Southwark (19 people).
18. The City had a significantly higher proportion of longer-term rough sleepers in this quarter (27% compared to 15% across London as a whole). This is also higher than for its statistical neighbours, Tower Hamlets (18%) and Southwark (14%). The proportion in the City has been consistently higher in recent years.
19. However, 11 RS205 clients¹ were recorded by CHAIN as sleeping rough in the City during Q1, which is very similar to the previous quarter, Q4 17/18 (12).

Intermittent rough sleepers (returner)

20. During the period, 62 people recorded sleeping rough in the City had done so having returned to the streets after a period away. This is similar to Southwark, which reported 63 in this quarter. By contrast, it is higher than one of the City's statistical neighbours: Tower Hamlets reported 49 intermittent rough sleepers in the quarter.
21. In the City the number of intermittent rough sleepers remained virtually the same, increasing by only one person (1.6%) in comparison to the previous quarter. Across London, the number of intermittent rough sleepers also increased by 7.5% in this quarter.
22. Of this group, 40% had one contact and a further 26% had two contacts with services. No one had six or more contacts. London wide, 50% of intermittent rough sleepers were seen just once. In Tower Hamlets 47%, and in Southwark 37%, were seen once.

¹ RS205 clients = rough sleepers 205 – regarding the most entrenched 205 identified rough sleepers

Accommodation stays during the quarter

23. The number of people booked into accommodation has been broadly consistent, with a slight variation – from 37 people in the previous quarter to 35 people in this quarter. Table 5 provides a breakdown by forms of accommodation booked – source of referral was City Rough Sleepers Team or City Pop-Up Hub (PUH).

Table 5: Number and percentage of Q1 accommodation stays

Accommodation	No. of stays	%
Assessment centre (including City PUH)	12	34%
Bed & breakfast	4	11.5%
Clinic/detox/rehab	1	3%
Hostel	6	17%
Long-term accommodation	1	3%
No second night out staging post	2	6%
No second night out	5	14%
Temporary accommodation (local authority)	4	11.5%
Total Stay	35	100%

Implications

24. There are no direct financial or legal implications associated with this report.

Health Implications

25. There are no direct health implications associated with this report.

Conclusion

26. Q1 2018/19 has seen a decrease in the homelessness and rough sleeping activity within the City. The percentage increase has instead been an occurrence for the City's statistical neighbours – Southwark and Tower Hamlets – as well as a feature across London as a whole.

27. Q1 2018/19 also saw 76% (22 of the 29) of new rough sleepers spending a single night out and not being seen rough sleeping again. Which is an improvement compared to previous quarters. Seven (24%) out of the 29 new rough sleepers spent more than one night out and none of the new rough sleepers joined the 'living on the streets' cohort.

Appendices

- Appendix 1 – Detailed trend graphs covering an extended period

Glory Nyero

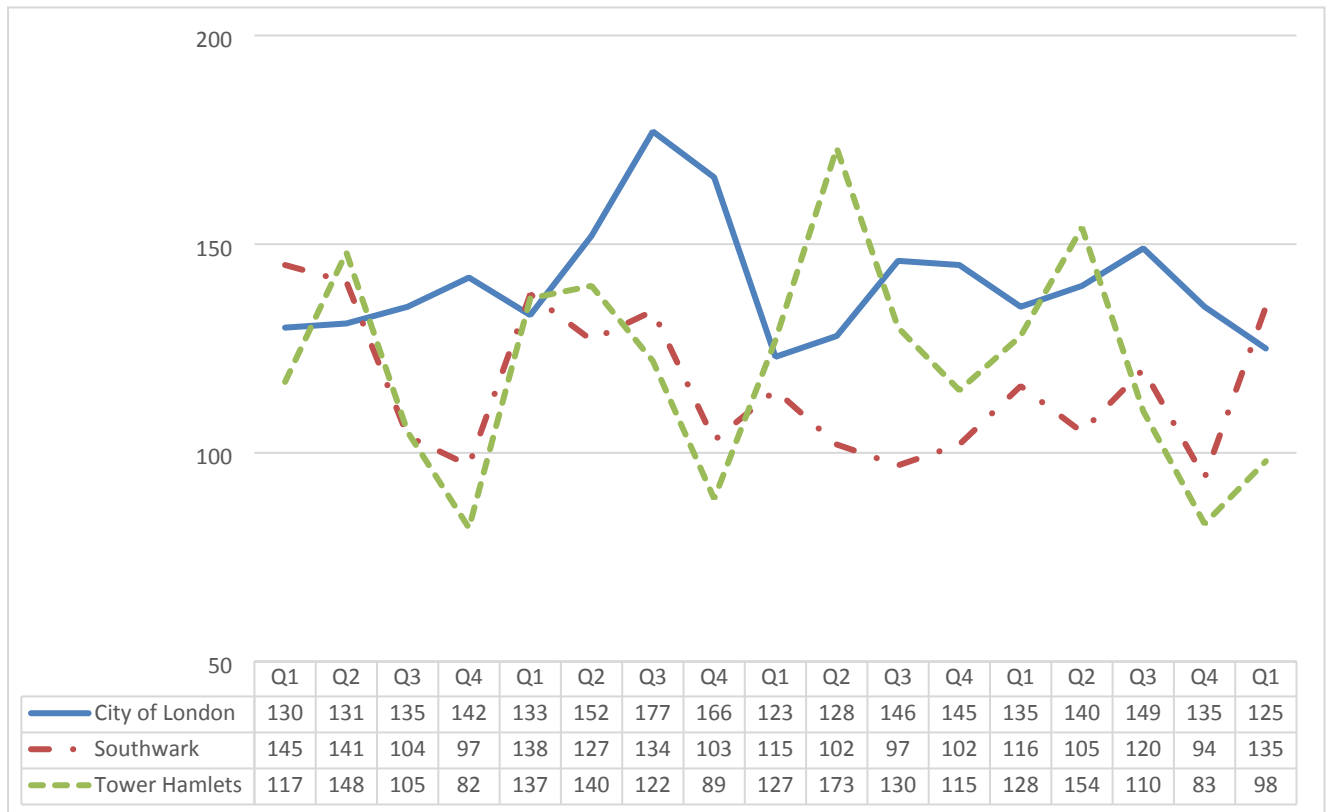
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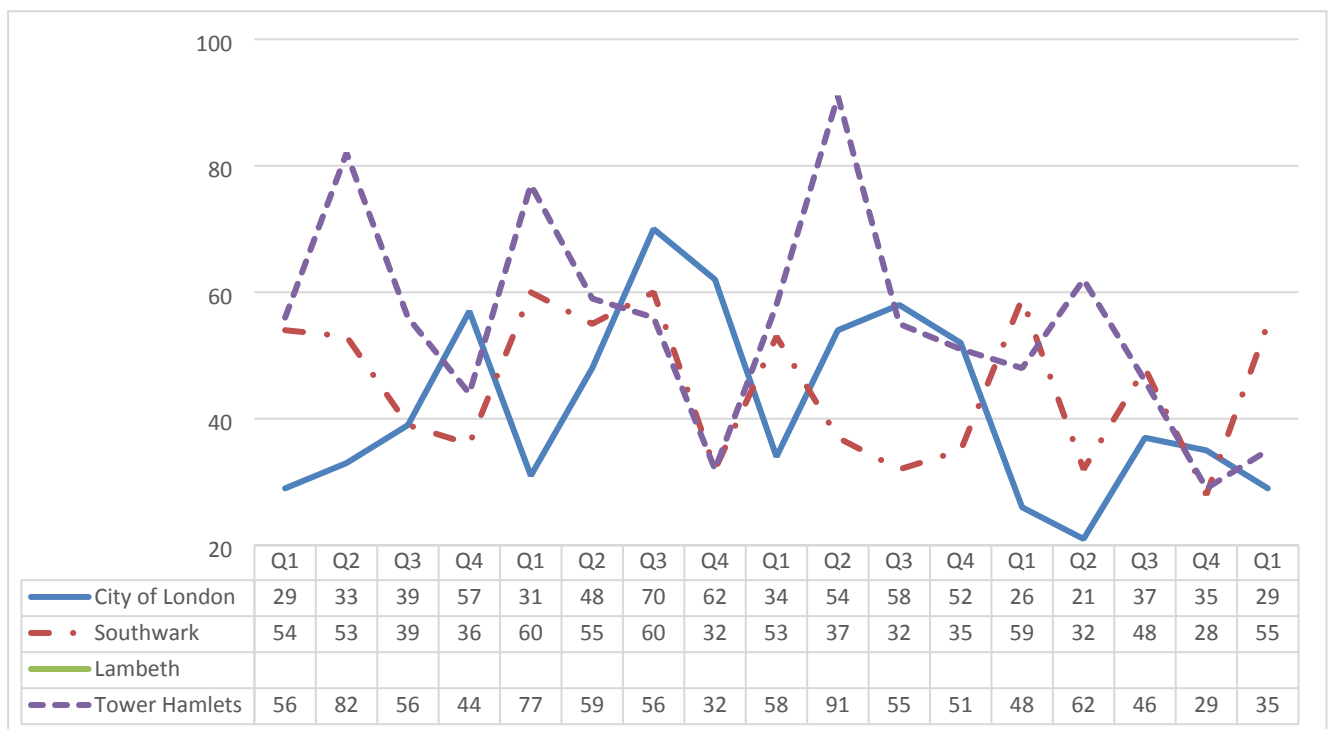
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Appendix 1 – Detailed trend graphs covering an extended period

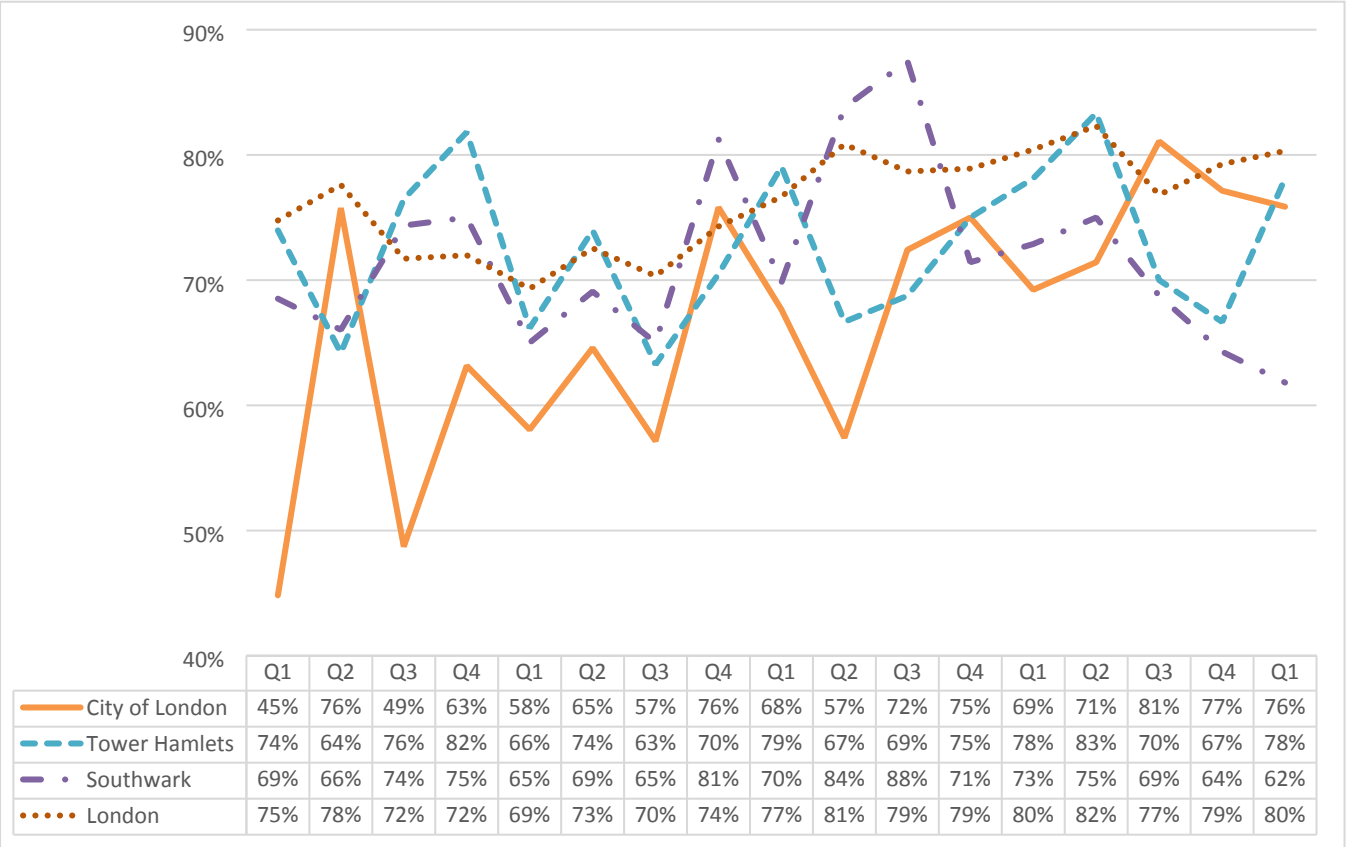
Graph 1: Number of rough sleepers



Graph 2: Number of new rough sleepers



Graph 3: Percentage of new rough sleepers not spending a second night out



Graph 4: Number of longer-term rough sleepers

