Committee:	Dated:
Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Sub-Committee	**26/04/2023**
Subject: Rough Sleeping Q3 2022/2023 Performance Report	**Public**
Which outcomes in the City Corporation's Corporate Plan does this proposal aim to impact directly?	1, 2, 3, 4, 11
Does this proposal require extra revenue and/or capital spending?	**No**
If so, how much?	**N/A**
What is the source of Funding?	**N/A**
Has this Funding Source been agreed with the Chamberlain's Department?	**N/A**
Report of: Clare Chamberlain, Interim Director of Community and Children's Services	**For Information**
Report author: Rowan Wyllie, Rough Sleeping Co-ordinator, Department of Community and Children's Services	

Summary

This report presents data and a brief narrative related to rough sleeping, and the accommodation of rough sleepers, in the City of London (CoL) during the Quarter 3 (Q3) period, October to December 2022. It includes reference to yearly and previous quarterly CoL and neighbouring borough comparisons.

This report shows that Q3 had stable levels of overall rough sleeping numbers in comparison to the previous financial year, and a consistent rate of accommodation outcomes across the two previous financial years.

The delivery of the Severe Weather Emergency Protocol (SWEP) and the support of clients into accommodation during freezing weather was very successful, with 30 clients accepting accommodation in Q3 alone. Overall success of SWEP, which occurs throughout both Q3 and Q4, increased from 21 clients in 2021/2022 to 53 in 2022/2023.

Success was also seen in the reduction of the 'Living on the Streets' cohort, which was reduced by 12% to the previous quarter, and outcomes were largely supported by the opening of Grange Road.

In general, the activity of rough sleeping and the outcomes of homelessness services in the CoL were consistent. Any increase in activity is in line with neighbouring boroughs, with percentage growth significantly less than comparable local authorities.

Recommendation

Members are asked to:

- Note the report.

Main Report

Background

1. The present report draws data collected from the Combined Homelessness and Information Network (CHAIN) for Q3 2022/2023. The data analysed in this report is freely available to members of the public online at the London Datastore - Greater London Authority (GLA).

2. This report also references papers submitted to the Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Sub-Committee. Namely, the Annual Street count report, Annual SWEP report 2022/2023 and the Q3 2021/2022 report.

3. For the City of London, the landscape of Q3 2022/2023 differed to that of previous financial years as it featured the increased variety of accommodation options for clients. Grange Road, the flagship high-needs hostel for CoL clients, opened in November, providing additional bedspaces in the CoL pathway and support to clients with more complex support needs.

Current Position

Q3 2022/2023 compared to previous years

4. The following table compares the total number of individuals seen rough sleeping in the CoL in Q3 in each of the last four years:

2019/2020	**2020/2021**	**2021/2022**	**2022/2023**
Q3	Q3	Q3	Q3
145	132	183	193

5. Direct comparison to Q3 in previous years shows a slight increase in rough sleeping in the CoL. Increases in rough sleeping were also seen in neighbouring boroughs in Q3 2022/2023, however, the upwards trends in CoL were significantly less than comparable local authorities. This can be seen in the table below.

	Q3 2021/2022	**Q3 2022/2023**	**Increase**	**% Increase**
City of London	183	193	10	5.50%
Tower Hamlets	103	149	46	44.60%
Westminster	588	704	116	19.70%
Camden	238	275	37	15.50%
Islington	87	122	35	40.20%

Comparison with street audits

6. The City of London Outreach team, provided by Thames Reach, conduct ‘Street audits’ every month to count all clients seen rough sleeping on a single night. The aim is to find out how many individuals there are on an ‘average night’ throughout the year.

7. A separate non-public report was submitted to sub-committee in February 2023[1] which details the annual snapshot which took place in Q3, November 2022.

Rise in rough sleeping analysis

8. Further analysis of the 193 individuals seen rough sleeping in CoL is shown in the following table, and the three main cohort groups are highlighted (New rough sleepers, Living on the streets, and Intermittent rough sleepers):

Volumes	**Q3 2020/2021**	**Q3 2021/2022**	**Q3 2022/2023**
New Rough Sleepers (All)	39	60	60
Living on the Streets (All)	44	67	65
Intermittent Rough Sleepers	52	61	72
Total	**132**	**183**	**193**

9. The three main cohort groups in the table are stated above and can be defined as:

   New Rough Sleepers – clients who are new to rough sleeping, and are verified as such for the first time on CHAIN.

10. **Living on the streets** – clients who have been street homeless for an extended period of time during the period (three or more weeks between the earliest and latest bedded down contact, or five or more bedded down contacts in the same reporting period).

11. **Intermittent Rough Sleepers** – clients who are seen rough sleeping sporadically, or for short periods of time, and have been previously verified on CHAIN.

12. The table above shows that there has been a comparable number of rough sleepers in each cohort group in comparison to 2021/2022, and a significant increase compared to 2020/2021.

13. Significant differences between 2020/2021 and 2022/2023 can largely be accounted for by the ‘Everyone In’ directive that was in operation for most of 2020/2021 in response to COVID-19. This included the confirmation that all individuals were to be offered accommodation, and the ban on eviction of tenants.

[1] NON-PUBLIC Annual Snapshot Count 2022

New rough sleepers

14. Further analysis of New Rough Sleepers found that 50% did not have a second night out rough sleeping. This shows that, of the 60 New Rough Sleepers in Q3, 30 were not seen in the CoL again.

Intermittent and recurring rough sleeping

15. The table below shows that most Intermittent Rough Sleepers spend less than three nights rough sleeping across Q3 (50 out of 72 individuals). Intermittent rough sleepers often already have accommodation, and the Outreach team supports them to return there and contact their relevant support networks.

16. The table below shows that 19 out of 72 Intermittent Rough Sleepers (25%) were seen rough sleeping for only one night in Q3.

No. bedded down street contacts during this period	**No. intermittent rough sleepers**
1 street contact	19
2 street contacts	19
3 street contacts	12
4 street contacts	14
5 street contacts	6
6 or more street contacts	2
Total	**72**

Living on the streets

17. The Living on the Streets cohort has reduced in comparison to the previous quarter, decreasing by 12% to 65 individuals. Classification for the Living on the Streets cohort is determined by the GLA.

18. An individual deemed as 'Living on the Streets' is based on their occurrences of rough sleeping, and not based on the duration of time at the specific location. Individuals who are Living on the Streets typically have higher support needs than individuals who are Intermittent or New Rough Sleepers.

19. Success in reducing this cohort size in Q3 can be linked to the opening of the Grange Road accommodation, which is specially tailored to support individuals with higher and more complex needs, as it is designed to be a psychologically informed setting.

20. Wrap-around support is also offered from the street by specialist outreach services, such as Rough Sleeping Mental Health Project (East London Foundation Trust, which provides support with acute mental health needs) Adult Social Care, and Turning Point (substance misuse). Therefore, support is not dependent on clients being in accommodation, rather it is based on their needs.

Client demographic analysis

21. Analysis of the Q3 2022/2023 demographic data shows that there were no significant changes across gender, age, nationality, or ethnicity.

22. The following table shows the gender of clients seen in Q3 2022/2023 compared to the previous financial year:

	Frequency Q3 2022/2023	**Frequency Q3 2021/2022**
Female	19 (10.1%)	19 (11%)
Male	170 (89.9%)	151 (89%)
Non-binary	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

23. The following table displays the age range of the cohort in Q3 2022/2023 compared to the previous financial year:

	Frequency Q3 2022/2023	**Frequency Q3 2021/2022**
18-25	7 (3.6%)	10 (6%)
26-35	39 (20.2%)	46 (25%)
36-45	67 (34.7%)	63 (34%)
46-55	52 (26.9%)	45 (25%)
55+	27 (14%)	19 (10%)

The largest cohort of clients were aged 36–45 (34.7%) and the second largest was 46–55 years old (26.9%). Only seven individuals were aged 18–25 (3.6%).

24. The following table shows the different ethnicity groups of clients in Q3 2022/2023 compared to the previous financial year:

	Frequency Q3 2022/2023	**Frequency Q3 2021/2022**
White – British	48.20%	39.30%
White – Other	24.40%	26.20%
Black or Black British	8.90%	6.60%
Asian or Asian British	2.60%	2.10%
Mixed	3.60%	2.10%
White – Gypsy/Irish Traveller	0.00%	0.50%
White – Roma	0.00%	0.00%
Gypsy/Romany/Irish Traveller	0.00%	0.00%

The largest ethnicity group was 'White – British' (48.2%). Followed by 'White – Other'

(24.4%).

25. The following table displays the different nationality groups of clients in Q3 2022/2023 compared to the previous financial year:

	Frequency Q3 2022/2023	Frequency Q3 2021/2022
UK	112 (66%)	91 (63%)
CEE	39 (23%)	31 (22%)
Other EU	5 (3%)	6 (4%)
Rest of the World	12 (7.2%)	8 (4%)

The largest nationality group out of the 193 clients was UK National (62.7%), followed by Europe (EEA) (29.4%) where 8.7% of this group were Romanian, and 7.1% were Polish.

Accommodation outcomes

26. In comparison to Q2, significantly more individuals were supported into accommodation in Q3.

	Jul-Sep 2022	**Oct-Dec 2022**
Outcome	**No. people**	**No. people**
Booked into emergency accommodation (Hotels, SWEP bedspaces)	1	49
Booked into other temporary accommodation (Where accommodation is time-limited, including Temporary Accommodation, City Inn Express, Grange Road and other supported settings)	51	38
Booked into long-term accommodation (Accommodations with assured tenancies, Privately rented Sector, Sheltered Housing)	2	2
Reconnected (Domestic and Abroad)	0	1
Total	**54**	**90**

27. The most significant increase from Q2 to Q3 shown in the table above is the total amount of bookings into emergency accommodation. This is due to the cold weather triggering the SWEP, and emergency accommodation becoming available locally and Pan-London.

28. Q3 was very successful in outcomes for the number of individuals who accepted SWEP accommodation. The 'Annual SWEP Report 2022'[2] regarding this notes that 53 clients accepted SWEP across the winter period in total, up from 21 the previous year. In Q3, 30 clients accepted offers of SWEP accommodation.

29. Table to show Q3 accommodation outcomes year on year comparison:

Q3 2019/2020	Q3 2020/2021	Q3 2021/2022	Q3 2022/2023
39	72	82	89

30. The table shows the success in consistency of high accommodation outcomes post-pandemic and 'Everyone In'. Across the last three financial year, attainment of accommodation outcomes continue to be higher than those achieved pre-pandemic.

Options

31. There are no additional options arising from this paper.

Proposals

32. There are no proposals arising from this paper.

Corporate & Strategic Implications

33. There are no strategic implications directly related to this report.

Financial implications – N/A

Legal implications – N/A

Risk implications – N/A

Equalities implications – N/A

Climate implications – N/A

Security implications – N/A

Conclusion

Analysis of rough sleeping activity in Quarter 3 of the 2023-2023 financial year for the City of London found that levels of rough sleeping is generally consistent with the same reporting period of the previous year.

In comparison to the neighbouring boroughs of CoL, the increase in rough sleeping is considerably less in CoL than the increase seen in other local authorities.

[2] Annual SWEP Report 2022

Reduction in specific rough sleeping cohorts is evidenced in the ‘Living on the Streets’ cohort, which decreased by 12% in comparison to Q2. This success is linked with the opening of the Grange Road hostel which specially caters to individuals with high support needs.

SWEP delivery in Q3 was found to be very successful, with the highest rate of acceptance of accommodation offers in the last 3 years.

Overall, accommodation outcomes achieved continue to be higher than those achieved pre-pandemic and remain to be at a consistent level in comparison to the last three financial years.

Background Papers

1. Annual Snapshot Count 2022
2. Annual SWEP Report 2022-2023

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