HOMELESS HOUSEHOLDS

Thank you for your letter of 11th March, in which you requested further information on homelessness and rough sleeping. I attach a note from the Department which explains what we know about the impact of the Homelessness Reduction Act; the information contained in the new HCLIC data; and a detailed account of the latest information on rough sleeping.

You also asked to see the feasibility study, which the Department commissioned jointly with the Department for Work and Pensions. I can confirm that the study was published on 22 March, and is annexed to this letter.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

MELANIE DAWES
HOMELESS HOUSEHOLDS

1. On 20 December last year, the Department wrote to the Committee with a summary of the headline statistics from the first quarter of Homelessness Case Level Information Collection (H-CLIC) data. In response to this you requested additional information on the reductions that have been made across all measures of homelessness. You also requested that the Department set out, where possible, how this data compares to the period before the implementation of the new data system and that we provide a commentary on our understanding of the impact of the Homelessness Reduction Act (HRA) on trends in homelessness. This information is provided below.

Statutory Homelessness duties

2. Prior to the introduction of the HRA on 3 April 2018, local authorities had the following homelessness duties:

   - To provide **advice and information** to those threatened with or who are actually homeless.
   - To try to **prevent** applicants with ‘priority need’ that are threatened with homelessness within 28 days from becoming homeless. Those in priority need include families with dependent children, pregnant women and individuals who are vulnerable.
   - To provide temporary accommodation, usually until more settled accommodation can be offered to them. In order to be accepted as owed this ‘**main duty**’ applicants have to be eligible for assistance, have ‘priority need’ and not be considered ‘intentionally homeless’. We describe applicants that meet these criteria as having been ‘accepted’ as being owed the main duty.

3. Prior to the introduction of the HRA, MHCLG collected data from local authorities on the outcome of statutory assessments of the main duty, i.e. how many people were accepted as homeless and owed the main duty. Most single people approaching local authorities did not appear in the data because they only received advice and assistance, which in some areas was of limited value, without a homelessness application being taken and assessed. Prevention outcomes for all types of households were reported, but many of these outcomes were achieved outside the statutory homelessness framework.

4. The HRA, the most ambitious reform to homelessness legislation in decades, placed a number of new duties on local authorities:

   - An enhanced duty to provide **advice and information** tailored to the particular needs of vulnerable residents.
   - A duty to **assess the circumstances and needs** of, and to provide help to, all eligible households who are threatened with or are actually homeless, and not just those who have ‘priority need’.
   - A strengthened **prevention** duty so that local authorities assist those eligible households threatened with homelessness within 56 days. In Q2 2018 we collected our first set of data on the number, characteristics and circumstances of households receiving this duty.
   - A new **relief** duty which means that eligible households who are actually homeless get help to try and relieve their homelessness, by securing suitable accommodation. This duty also lasts for up to 56 days. As with the prevention duty, we now collect data on the number, characteristics and circumstances of households receiving this duty.
- The main duty has not been amended by the Act, and continues to be owed to households who are eligible, have priority need and are not intentionally homeless. If a local authority is unable to prevent or relieve homelessness they must assess whether the household is owed this duty. We still collect data on households receiving this main duty, however we should also be cautious about drawing conclusions when comparing the most recent figures with those from previous quarters. This is because, under the HRA, it now takes longer for a household to be accepted as being owed the main duty from the point of application (a minimum of 56 days if they only received the relief duty and not the prevention duty). In the most recent quarter of statistics, this means that only approaches made in April and the first week of May would have been open long enough to have reached this stage. In earlier quarters the main duty assessment would not have taken this long.

- Interim temporary accommodation is provided during the relief stage to households who have or who may have priority need. Longer term temporary accommodation is provided to households that are accepted under the main duty. Temporary accommodation will continue to be provided so long as the main duty is owed, which is usually until settled accommodation can be offered. We continue to collect data on the number of households in temporary accommodation and statistics published on this since the introduction of the HRA are comparable with those from previous quarters.

Trends in Homelessness

5. Our most recent statutory homelessness statistics covered April to June 2018. These were published as ‘Experimental Statistics’ to reflect the fact that some data quality issues are expected whilst local authorities adjust to H-CLIC, and that caution should be taken when drawing any conclusions from this early data. It is also worth noting that, as with previous statistics, revisions to previously published figures will be included in the publication of data for the most recent time period. Despite these issues, the most recent statistics did offer some promising signs.

6. As the prevention duty has been significantly enhanced under the HRA it is not possible to compare data collected on households receiving this duty with that from previous quarters:

- 33,330 households were owed a prevention duty between April and June 2018.
- 64% of the households whose new prevention duty ended between April and June 2018 secured their existing accommodation or were helped to find alternative accommodation, and so were successfully prevented from becoming homeless.

7. Similarly, because the relief duty is a new duty introduced under the HRA, it is not possible to compare data collected on households receiving this duty with that from previous quarters:

- 25,330 households were owed a relief duty between April and June 2018.
- 57% of the households whose new relief duty ended in this period were helped to secure suitable accommodation that would be available for at least 6 months.
- Altogether, 10,800 households secured accommodation through the new prevention and relief duties in this period.

8. There has been a significant fall in the number of households accepted as being owed the main duty. While it is possible that this indicates that households are being helped earlier under the Act we should be cautious about drawing conclusions on this issue based on only 3 months’ data and for the
reasons set out above (i.e. that under the HRA it takes much longer for a household to be accepted as being owed the main duty):

- Main duty acceptances fell from 14,360 in Q2 2017 to 6,670 in Q2 2018.

9. There has been a rise in the total number of households offered homelessness assistance under a legal duty since the introduction of the HRA:

- There were 58,660 households owed a new prevention or relief duty between 3 April and 30 June 2018 compared to 14,360 owed a main duty in the same quarter in the previous year.
- Due to the expansion of people entitled to the new duties, an increase in homeless households was expected. We do not directly compare these numbers for this reason.

10. While the number of families in temporary accommodation has risen over the last 12 months it has fallen since the introduction of the HRA in April 2018:

- The total number of households with children in temporary accommodation fell from 61,610 in Q1 2018 to 61,480 in Q2 2018.
- There has also been an increase in the number of households without children in temporary accommodation over this time period. This could potentially be a consequence of the expansion of duties owed to these households under the HRA, as more of these households are now owed support.

11. As the HRA only came into force on 3 April 2018, it is still too early to fully assess its impact. However, we have committed to reviewing the implementation of the Act, how it is working in practice and its early impact by March 2020. This will also include a review of the new burdens funding provided to ensure that the Act could be implemented successfully. The Terms of Reference for the Review are attached to this note. The resourcing and funding requirements related to the new duties introduced through the Act will be considered alongside all the other responsibilities of local authorities as part of future spending reviews. This will allow us to ensure that local authorities are being given the funding they need to effectively implement the Act.

Rough Sleeping Statistics

12. In contrast to our statutory homelessness statistics, the annual rough sleeping statistics are an established and consistent time series for measuring rough sleeping on a single night which has been in place since 2010. On 31 January the most recent annual rough sleeping statistics were published. These show that in autumn 2018, the total number of people counted, or estimated to be, sleeping rough on a single night was 4,677. This showed a 2% reduction on the previous year, and a 19% fall in the 83 areas funded through the Rough Sleeping Initiative. An evaluation of the Rough Sleeping Initiative will be published later this year to better understand the impact of the range of activities in these areas on rough sleeping levels.

13. Further information on both the statutory homelessness statistics and the rough sleeping statistics can be found below.

Statutory homelessness statistics

14. H-CLIC captures information across a large number of fields. The full statistical release can be found at the link below:
15. The tables that follow provide additional information from the first quarter of H-CLIC data and where possible comparisons are made with data collected prior to the introduction of H-CLIC.

**Initial assessments:**

16. Total households, during April to June 2018, who were assessed and issued with a decision on what homelessness duty, if any, was owed. Given that the prevention duty was expanded under the HRA and that the relief duty is a new duty, these figures are not comparable with those from previous quarters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total prevention or relief duties owed</th>
<th>Prevention duty owed</th>
<th>Relief duty owed</th>
<th>Not threatened with homelessness within 56 days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>58,660</td>
<td>33,330</td>
<td>25,330</td>
<td>6,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>12,020</td>
<td>7,150</td>
<td>4,870</td>
<td>960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of England</td>
<td>46,640</td>
<td>26,180</td>
<td>20,460</td>
<td>5,340</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The reason for loss of last settled home of those households owed a prevention or relief duty during April to June 2018:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total prevention or relief duties owed</th>
<th>Of those who were owed a prevention or relief duty, the main reason for loss of settled accommodation, April to June 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Friends/Family no longer willing / able to accommodate</td>
<td>Non-violent relationship breakdown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>58,660</td>
<td>13,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>12,020</td>
<td>3,130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of England</td>
<td>46,640</td>
<td>9,960</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Prevention duty ended:**

17. As mentioned above, this act has been strengthened under the HRA so that local authorities assist those households threatened with homelessness within 56 days. For this reason, these figures are not comparable with those from previous quarters:

Total households whose prevention duty came to an end between April to June 2018:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total prevention duties ended</th>
<th>Reason prevention duty ended, April to June 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Accommodation secured 6+ months</td>
<td>Homeless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>10,540</td>
<td>6,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>1,770</td>
<td>1,130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of England</td>
<td>8,770</td>
<td>5,580</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Main activity carried out under the prevention duty that resulted in accommodation secured for 6+ months, April to June 2018:

| Total prevention duties ended with accommodation for 6+ months | Main prevention activity undertaken that resulted in accommodation secured for 6+ months, April to June 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Accom. secured by LA or org. delivering housing options service | Without financial payment | Supported housing provided | Negotiation and mediation | With financial payment | Other / No activity |
| England | 6,700 | 1,630 | 710 | 540 | 1,010 | 850 | 1,190 |
| London | 1,130 | 160 | 60 | 50 | 180 | 120 | 110 |
| Rest of England | 5,580 | 1,480 | 660 | 490 | 840 | 730 | 1,080 |

Relief duty ended:

18. As mentioned above, this duty means that people who are actually homeless get help to try and relieve their homelessness, by securing suitable accommodation. This was a new duty introduced under the HRA so these figures are not comparable with those from previous quarters:

Total households whose relief duty came to an end between April to June 2018:

| Total relief duties ended | Reason relief duty ended, between April to June 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Secured accommodation | 56 days elapsed | Local connection referral | Refusal to cooperate | Refused final accommodation | Other |
| England | 7,230 | 4,100 | 1,240 | 150 | 50 | 80 | 1,610 |
| London | 630 | 280 | 230 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 100 |
| Rest of England | 6,600 | 3,830 | 1,010 | 140 | 50 | 80 | 1,510 |

Total relief duties ended with secured accommodation:

| Total relief duties ended with secured accommodation | Main activity that resulted in accommodation being secured at end of relief duty, April to June 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Accom. secured by LA or org. delivering housing options service | Without financial payment | Without financial payment | Supported housing | Other activity | No activity |
| England | 4,100 | 1,380 | 450 | 330 | 1,230 | 500 | 210 |
| London | 280 | 100 | 40 | 20 | 60 | 50 | 10 |
| Rest of England | 3,830 | 1,280 | 410 | 320 | 1,170 | 460 | 200 |
Main Duty:

19. As explained above, main duty acceptances from the 3 April now take a minimum of 56 days from point of application. We refrain from drawing any conclusions about the fall in main duty acceptances seen in the most recent quarter of statistics as only approaches made in April and the first week of May would have been open long enough to have reached this stage.

| Number and outcome of homelessness main duty decisions, Q2, April to June 2014-2018 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Total main duty decisions  | Homeless + priority + unintentionally homeless | Homeless + priority + intentionally homeless | Homeless + no priority need | Not homeless |
| 2014 Q2                     | 27,550          | 13,190           | 2,060           | 4,970          | 7,330         |
| 2015 Q2                     | 27,440          | 13,840           | 2,150           | 4,600          | 6,850         |
| 2016 Q2                     | 29,760          | 15,150           | 2,520           | 5,090          | 7,000         |
| 2017 Q2                     | 27,480          | 14,360           | 2,320           | 4,580          | 6,230         |
| 2018 Q2                     | 11,630          | 6,670            | 940             | 1200           | 2,820         |

Temporary Accommodation:

20. Statistics on the number of households in temporary accommodation from the most recent publication are comparable with those from previous quarters:

| Number of households living in temporary accommodation as at the 30th June 2014-2018 |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Total Number of households in Temporary Accommodation (TA) | Total number of households in TA with children | Total number of children in TA |
| 30th June 2014 | 59,570 | 45,940 | 87,890 |
| 30th June 2015 | 66,980 | 52,550 | 102,090 |
| 30th June 2016 | 73,050 | 58,140 | 114,810 |
| 30th June 2017 | 78,540 | 60,810 | 120,860 |
| 30th June 2018 | 82,310 | 61,480 | 123,630 |

| Number of households living in Bed and Breakfast or hotel style temporary accommodation (including shared annexes) as at the 30th June 2014-2018 |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Total number of households in B&B             | Total number of households in B&B with children | Total households with children in B&B and resident more than 6 weeks | Total households with children, resident more than 6 weeks, pending review/appeal | Total of which main applicant is 16/17 years old |
| 30th June 2014 | 4,590 | 2,130 | 610 | 50 | 70 |
| 30th June 2015 | 5,630 | 2,660 | 880 | 40 | 40 |
| 30th June 2016 | 6,490 | 3,370 | 1,240 | 40 | 40 |
| 30th June 2017 | 6,520 | 2,640 | 1,200 | 30 | 20 |
| 30th June 2018 | 6,890 | 2,560 | 900 | 50 | 30 |
21. In your letter of 11 March the Committee expressed an interest in the overall number of households in bed and breakfast accommodation, which as of 30 June 2018 was 6,890.

Rough Sleeping Statistics

22. The annual rough sleeping statistics are an established and consistent time series for measuring rough sleeping on a single night which has been in place since 2010, following the introduction of revised guidance to local authorities. All counts and estimates used to inform the annual rough sleeping statistics are independently verified by Homeless Link. Homeless Link oversee the whole process and issue clear guidance on how to conduct a count or estimate.

23. The robustness of the statistics is enhanced by the provision of detailed guidance to local authorities on selecting their method and conducting the snapshot; the involvement of local partner agencies to reach a snapshot figure, including the police, faith groups, and health workers; and the work of an external organisation, Homeless Link, to verify all local counts and validate estimates and demographic information.

24. Based on what is most appropriate in their area, local authorities decide whether to conduct a street count of visible rough sleeping, an evidence-based estimate, or an estimate informed by a spotlight street count carried out in particular locations on the chosen night. Each method records only those people seen or known to have been sleeping rough on the selected, ‘typical’ night. They do not include everyone with a history of rough sleeping in the area, and do not provide a cumulative estimate across a period.

25. Of course, there are a number of practical difficulties in establishing the exact number of people sleeping rough. For example, people may bed down at different times meaning some may be missed. Some places may be inaccessible or unsafe for those conducting a street or spotlight count. A number of external factors may also influence the number of people who are sleeping rough on any given night, such as the weather or the availability of alternatives such as night shelters.

Number of people sleeping rough in autumn 2010 to autumn 2018:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>England</th>
<th>% change on previous year</th>
<th>London</th>
<th>% change on previous year</th>
<th>Rest of England</th>
<th>% change on previous year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>1,768</td>
<td></td>
<td>415</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,353</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2,181</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>1,735</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2,309</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>557</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>1,752</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2,414</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>-3%</td>
<td>1,871</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2,744</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>742</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>2,002</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>3,569</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>2,629</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>4,134</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>964</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3,170</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>4,751</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>1,137</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>3,614</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>4,677</td>
<td>-2%</td>
<td>1,283</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>3,394</td>
<td>-6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

26. The following tables show the number of people sleeping rough at a local authority level. This includes the ten local authorities with the largest number of people sleeping rough, the ten local authorities with the largest increases, and the ten with the largest decreases in the number of people sleeping rough since last year. Westminster saw the largest increase, up by 89 people, while Brighton & Hove saw the largest overall decrease, down by 114 people, since the autumn 2017 snapshot.
Top ten local authorities in with the highest number of people sleeping rough, England, autumn 2018:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local authority</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Difference since last year</th>
<th>% change since last year</th>
<th>Rate per 10,000 households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Westminster</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>26.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manchester</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birmingham</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristol</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>-4</td>
<td>-5%</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newham</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enfield</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>767%</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hillingdon</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of London</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>189.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brighton &amp; Hove</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>-114</td>
<td>-64%</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>4,677</td>
<td>-74</td>
<td>-2%</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Local authorities with the ten largest increases and ten largest decreases in the number of people sleeping rough between autumn 2017 and autumn 2018, England:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local authority</th>
<th>2018 total</th>
<th>2017 total</th>
<th>Difference</th>
<th>% change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Westminster</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enfield</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>767%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birmingham</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hillingdon</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of London</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manchester</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rugby</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>433%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corby</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>600%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swale</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>256%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doncaster</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>238%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brighton &amp; Hove</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>-114</td>
<td>-64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southend-on-Sea</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>-61</td>
<td>-85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luton</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>-40</td>
<td>-46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redbridge</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>-39</td>
<td>-60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>-35</td>
<td>-85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maidstone</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>-32</td>
<td>-78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ealing</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>-29</td>
<td>-47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medway</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>-25</td>
<td>-57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedford</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>-25</td>
<td>-33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worthing</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>-24</td>
<td>-69%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

27. Some basic demographic information has been collected since 2016 to help build a better picture of the rough sleeping population. In autumn 2018 the majority of people recorded as sleeping rough were male, aged 26 years or over, and UK nationals. However the number of EU nationals (non-UK) sleeping rough on a single night in autumn 2018 increased by 288 people or 38%, since 2017. The increase in the numbers sleeping rough in London was largely driven by increasing numbers of people who were EU (non-UK) nationals. This itself was concentrated largely in three local authorities: Westminster, Enfield; and Camden.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographics</th>
<th>England</th>
<th>London</th>
<th>Rest of England</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>% of total</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>3,937</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>1,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>642</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>26 years or over</td>
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28. Four regions other than London saw an increase in rough sleeping compared to 2017: the North East, Yorkshire and the Humber, the East Midlands and the West Midlands. Unlike London, the increases in these areas were largely driven by higher numbers of UK nationals.

Number of people sleeping rough by region, autumn 2010 to autumn 2018, England:

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<td>8</td>
<td>-21</td>
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29. The full rough sleeping statistical release is available at the link below:


Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
April 2019