



Ministry of Housing,  
Communities &  
Local Government

# Rough Sleeping Statistics Autumn 2017, England (Revised)

This publication provides information on the single night snapshot of rough sleeping that is taken annually in England using street counts and intelligence driven estimates.

- The autumn 2017 total number of rough sleepers counted and estimated was 4,751.
- That was up 617, or 15% from the autumn 2016 total of 4,134.
- The number of rough sleepers increased by 173, or 18% in London and 444 or 14% in the rest of England since autumn 2016.
- London represented 24% of the England total rough sleepers in autumn 2017. This is up from 23% of the England total in autumn 2016.
- 14% of rough sleepers were women, 20% were non-UK nationals and 8% were under 25 years old.

## Housing

### *Statistical Release*

16 February 2018 (Revised)

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**Date of next publication:**

Winter 2018/19

# Introduction

This is the eighth annual statistical release presenting rough sleeping counts and estimates following the introduction of revised guidance in September 2010.

Rough sleeping counts and estimates are single night snapshots of the number of people sleeping rough in local authority areas. Local authorities decide whether to carry out a count or an estimate. In 2017, similarly to previous years, the majority of data is based on the estimates. These are intelligence-based assessments of people sleeping rough. In order to obtain the estimates, local authorities consult local agencies such as outreach workers, the police, the voluntary sector and faith groups who have regular contact with rough sleepers on the street and help with gathering intelligence.

This release provides national summary information on rough sleeping counts and estimates carried out by local authorities between 1 October and 30 November<sup>1</sup>. The figures represent the numbers of people seen or thought to be sleeping rough in the local authority area on a 'typical night' – a single date chosen by the local authority. The above single night snapshot counts and estimates are not comparable with the London CHAIN database which is based on the count of all individuals who were seen sleeping rough on the streets of London on at least one night during the year between 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017 – see the CHAIN section on page 8.

In 2016, for the first time, this statistical release included some basic demographic information about those found sleeping rough, covering gender, age and nationality. Total figures included those for whom demographic information was not known. However, not all of the authorities were able to provide precise numbers of the 'not-knowns' (especially for the rough sleepers' nationality), and, as a result, the reported totals were greater than the sum of their demographic components. In 2017, for completeness of demographic information, all unknown figures were collected and are fully reported in this statistical release.

Accompanying tables, showing figures for each local authority from 2010 to 2017, are available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/rough-sleeping-in-england-autumn-2017>

The rough sleeping figures are now established as a consistent time series and provide a reliable way of assessing changes over the years. Their robustness is enhanced by the provision of detailed guidance to authorities on how to conduct counts and estimates, by the involvement of partner agencies, and by the work of Homeless Link to verify all local counts and validate local estimates and demographic information. Nevertheless, accurately counting or estimating the number of rough sleepers within the area of a local authority is inherently difficult, and the figures are subject to some limitations, including limited comparability of the demographic data over time, which are explained in the Data Quality section on page 11.

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<sup>1</sup> Allerdale, Brentwood, Fylde and Walsall conducted estimates after 30<sup>th</sup> November 2017.

# Rough Sleeping

Local authorities' counts and estimates show that 4,751 people slept rough in England on a snapshot night in autumn 2017. This is up 617 (15%) from the autumn 2016 total of 4,134.

Of these, there were 1,137 rough sleepers in London. This is an increase of 18% from the 2016 figure of 964. In 2017 London accounted for 24% of the total England figure, compared to 23% in 2016 and 26% in 2015.

Within London, there are rough sleeping communities that move around boroughs. This leads to larger across borough movements in numbers than the change across London as a whole. Across the 33 boroughs of London 19 or 58% of local authorities reported increases, 11 or 33% reported decreases and 3 or 9% reported no change in the number of rough sleepers since 2016. Camden reported the largest increase from 17 in 2016 to 127 this year. Westminster showed the greatest decrease of 43, or 17% from last year.

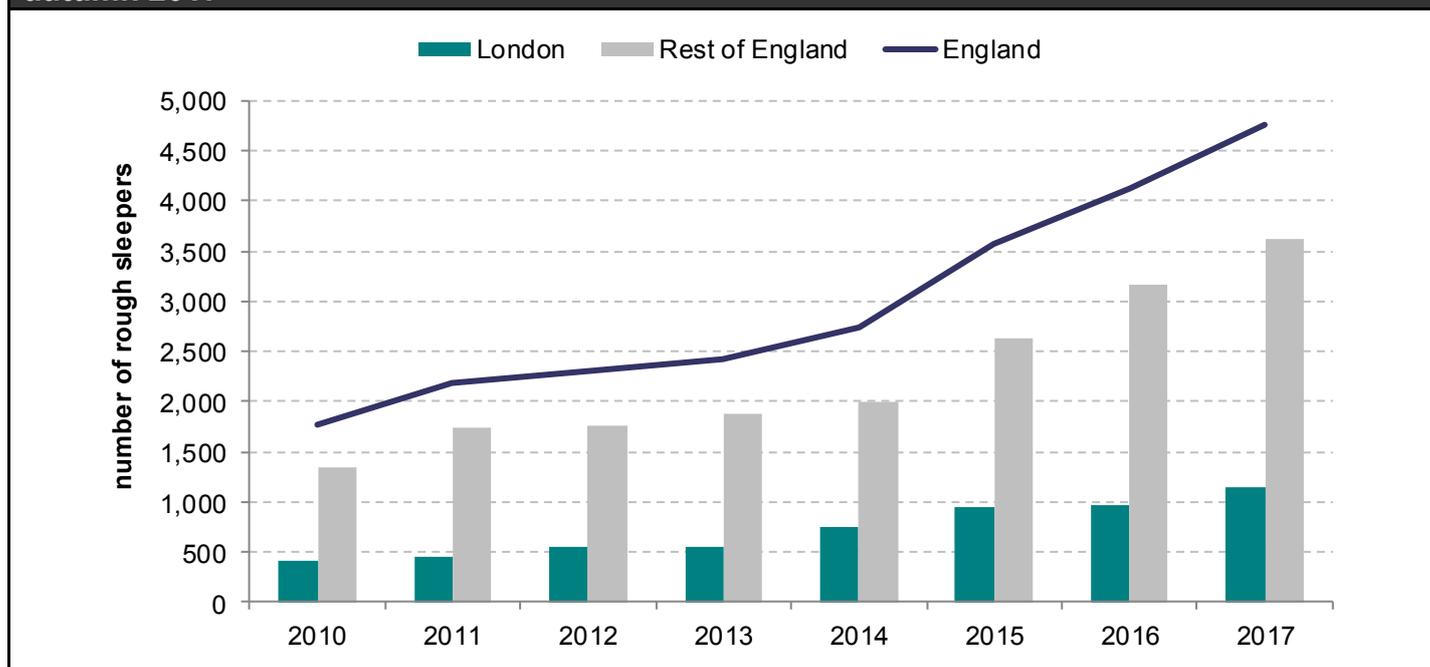
There were 3,614 rough sleepers in the rest of England, an increase of 444 or 14% from the 2016 figure of 3,170. 213 or 48% of this increase was due to increases reported by 8 local authorities Brighton and Hove, Medway, Southend-on-Sea, Oxford, Tameside, Worthing, Salford and Eastbourne.

Figures for England, London and the rest of England are shown in Table 1 and Chart 1.

**Table 1: Rough sleeping counts and estimates for England, London and Rest of England, 2010 to 2017**

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

**Chart 1: Rough sleeping counts and estimates for England, London and rest of England, autumn 2017**



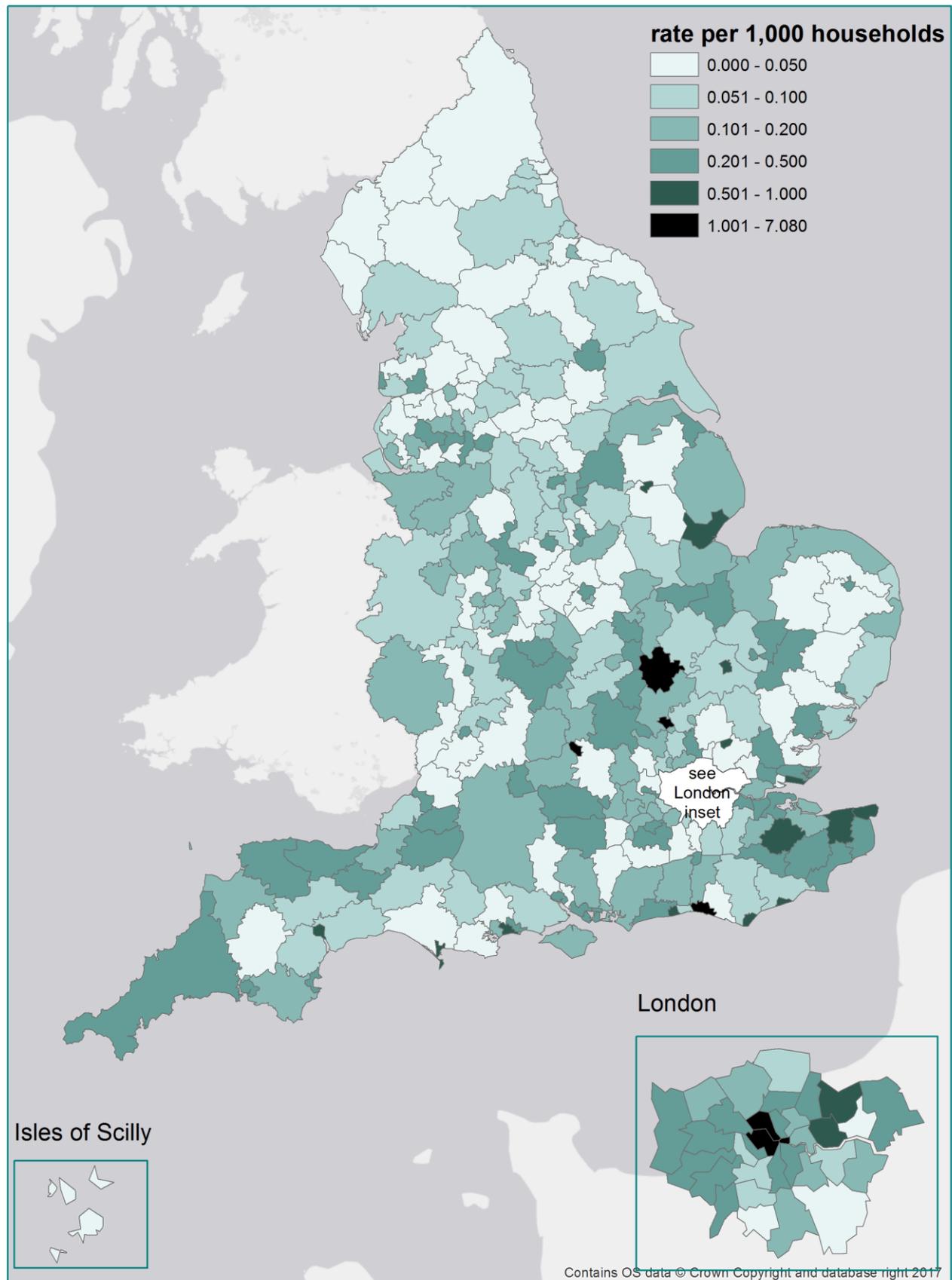
The ten local authorities who had the largest number of rough sleepers in autumn 2017 are shown in Table 2 below.

**Table 2: Top ten highest local authority rough sleeping counts and estimates, England, autumn 2017**

Local Authority	Total	Total autumn 2016 (% change since 2016)	Rate per 1,000 households (Eng- land average = 0.20)
Westminster	217	260 (-17%)	1.78
Brighton and Hove	178	144 (24%)	1.37
Camden	127	17 (647%)	1.14
Manchester	94	78 (21%)	0.42
Luton	87	76 (14%)	1.06
Bristol	86	74 (16%)	0.44
Bedford	76	59 (29%)	1.08
Newham	76	41 (85%)	0.62
Southend-on-Sea	72	44 (64%)	0.91
Cornwall	68	99 (-31%)	0.28

The rate of rough sleeping per 1,000 households is 0.20 for England, 0.31 for London and 0.18 for the rest of England. This compares to 0.18 for England, 0.27 for London and 0.16 for the rest of England in 2016. The rates per 1,000 households by local authority are shown in Map 1 on the next page. The highest rates are in City of London (7.08 per 1,000 households), Westminster – 1.78, Brighton and Hove – 1.37, Camden – 1.14, Bedford – 1.08, Luton – 1.06 and Oxford – 1.02.

Map 1: Rough sleeping rate by local authority, England, autumn 2017



Produced by the Homelessness and Troubled Families Team, DCLG

Data Sources:

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OS Boundary-Line, rough sleeping returns (annual)

# Demographics

Chart 2 shows the demographic breakdown of rough sleepers in England who were counted as part of the autumn 2017 snapshot.

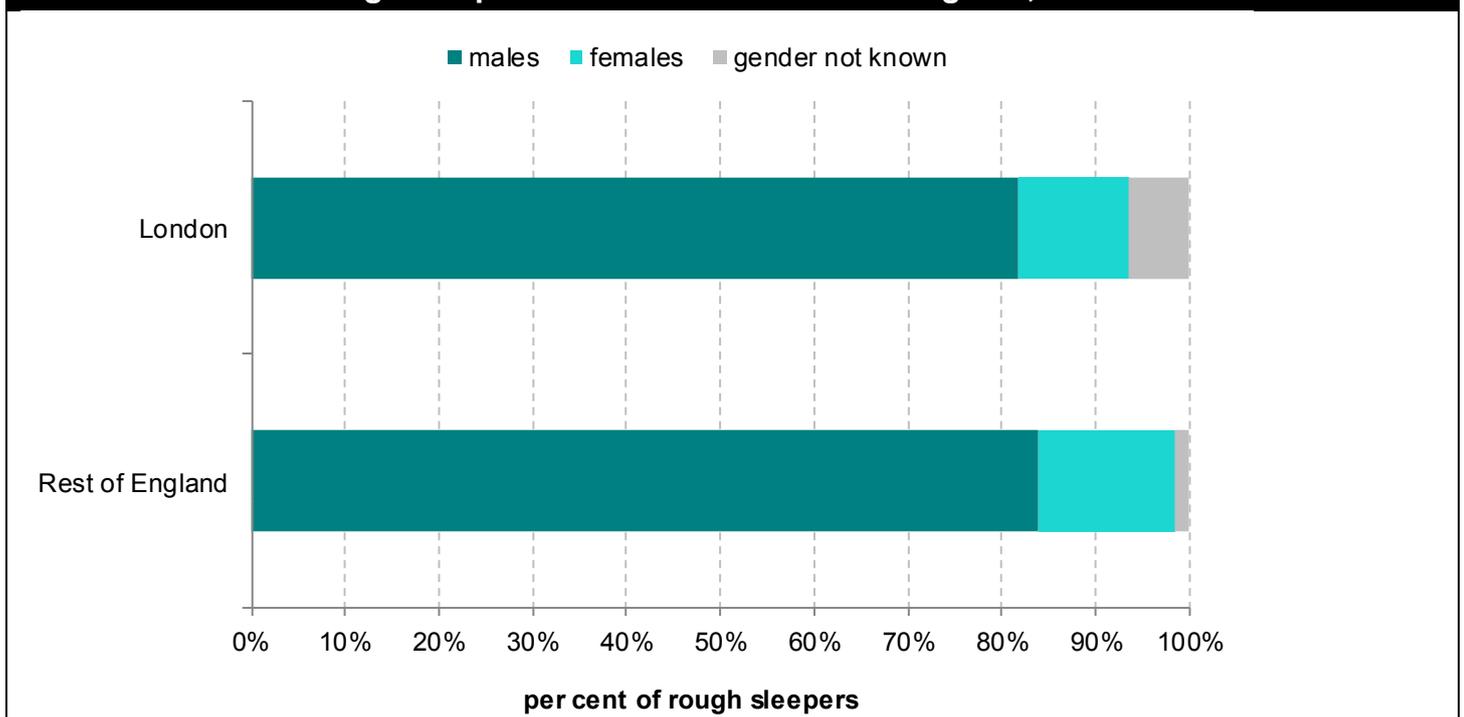
The below demographic figures were collected mainly through the estimates which typically included a meeting with other agencies where agreements were made about who locally was out on the streets on an agreed night. These agencies will have good knowledge on the details of the local rough sleeping population including demographics.

Of the 4,751 rough sleepers counted in autumn 2017

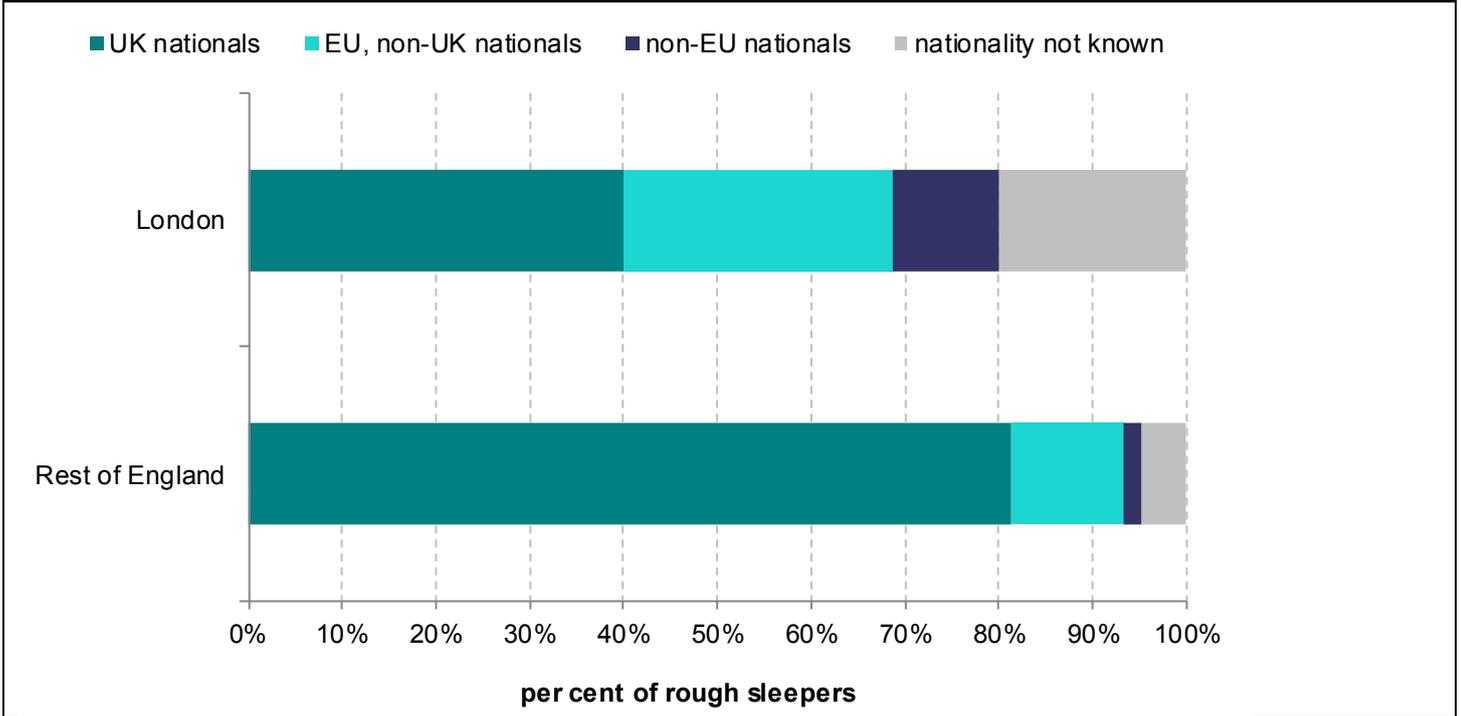
- 653 (14%) were women
- 760 (16%) were EU nationals from outside the UK
- 193 (4%) were from outside the EU.
- Nationality of 402 people (8%) was not known – it suggests that some people may not wish to disclose their non-UK nationality.
- 366 (8%) were 18 - 25 years old.
- 3 persons, or less than 0.1% of the England total, were under 18 years old.

Charts 2, 3 and 4 show the demographic breakdowns in London and Rest of England. The proportions of rough sleepers who were male, and who were aged under 25, were slightly lower in London than in the rest of England. However, London also had higher proportions of unknown gender and age. The proportions of rough sleepers from the EU (outside the UK) and from outside the EU were much higher in London than in the rest of England. The proportion of unknown nationality was also higher in London.

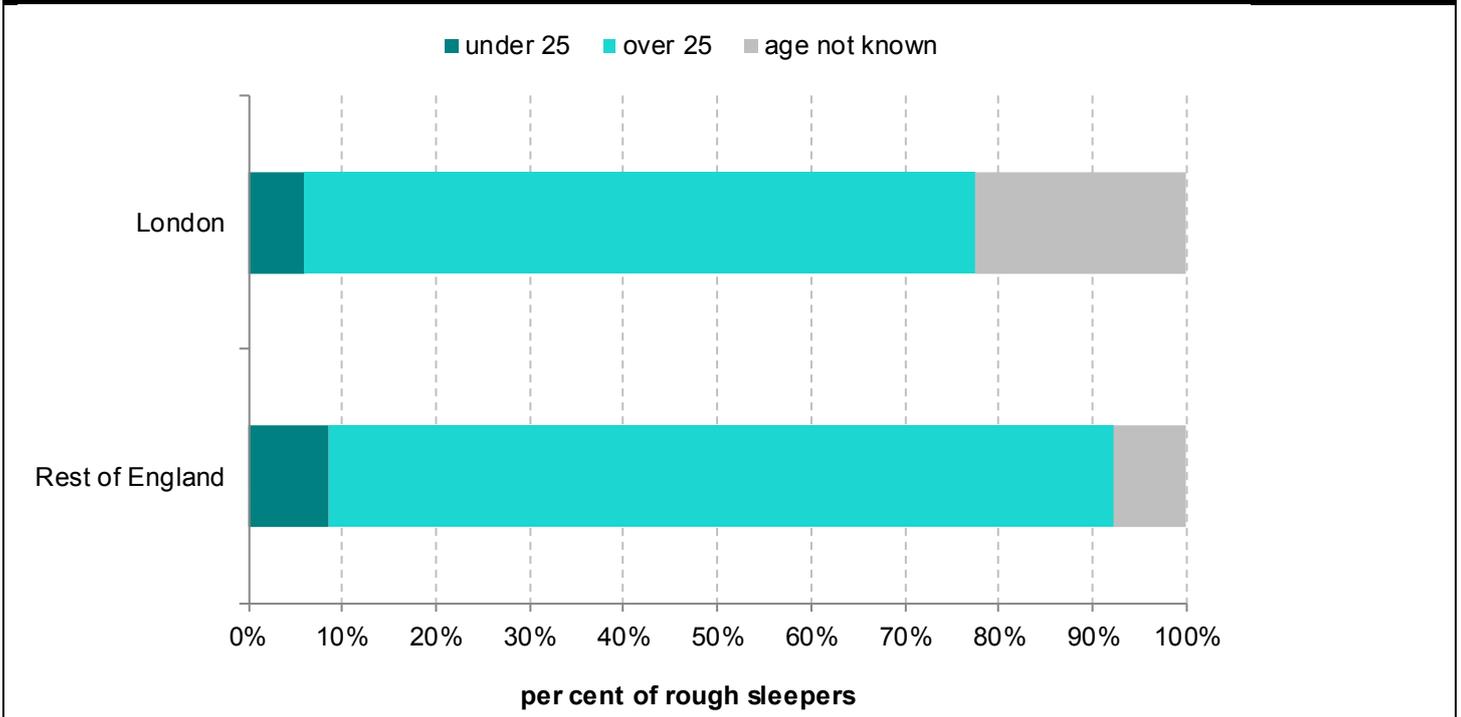
**Chart 2: Gender of rough sleepers in London and Rest of England, 2017**



**Chart 3: Nationality of rough sleepers in London and Rest of England, 2017**



**Chart 4: Age of rough sleepers in London and Rest of England, 2017**



# Related information for London: Combined Homelessness and Information Network (CHAIN)

The Combined Homelessness and Information Network (CHAIN) is a multi-agency database recording information about people seen rough sleeping by outreach teams in London. CHAIN is used by people working with rough sleepers in London and is managed by St Mungo's, a London-based homeless charity. Information is recorded onto the CHAIN database by people who work directly with rough sleepers in London (e.g. workers in outreach teams, day centres, hostels and resettlement teams). CHAIN does not cover 'hidden homeless' groups, such as those who are squatting or staying in places which are inaccessible to outreach workers.

The latest CHAIN financial year report, published in June 2017, shows that a total of 8,108 people were seen rough sleeping by outreach workers in London during 2016-17, virtually unchanged from 8,096 in 2015-16.

The CHAIN data is not comparable to the single night snapshot counts and estimates presented by this release, as it is a count of all individuals who were seen sleeping rough on the streets of London on at least one night during the year between 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017. In addition it relates to an earlier time period than the autumn 2017 figures in this release. The CHAIN figure shows 8,108 rough sleepers during the whole year 2016-17, whereas the London single night snapshot gives a figure of 1,137 for autumn 2017.

The CHAIN database records identifying and demographic information about rough sleepers. Their 2016-17 report shows that:

- 63% of rough sleepers were new, meaning they were seen for the first time in 2016-17,
- 24% of 2016-17 rough sleepers had also been seen in 2015-16 and
- 13% were returning after not having been seen during 2015-16.

Of the total recorded rough sleepers for 2016-17, 59% were seen rough sleeping only once during the year, while 5% were seen rough sleeping more than ten times during the year. Of the new rough sleepers, 72% were seen only once in the year.

The proportion of all recorded rough sleepers who were female was 15%, while 9% were aged 25 or under and 11% were aged over 55. Of the rough sleepers for whom nationality information was available, 47% were recorded as having United Kingdom as their nationality, while 30% were from Central and Eastern European countries that joined the EU in 2004 or 2007. A more detailed breakdown by origin is in Table 3 below.

**Table 3: CHAIN data, Nationality of rough sleepers in London, 2016-17**

Nationality (or continent)	Number	% of known
United Kingdom	3,653	47.4
CEE countries that joined the EU in 2004 or 2007 <sup>(a)</sup>	2,337	30.3
<i>Of which:</i>		
Romania	1,130	14.7
Poland	639	8.3
Lithuania	181	2.3
Other EEA countries	701	9.1
Other Europe	87	1.1
Africa	470	6.1
Asia	375	4.9
Americas	76	1.0
Australasia	6	0.1
<b>Total non-UK</b>	<b>4,052</b>	<b>52.6</b>
<b>Total for which information exists</b>	<b>7,705</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>Not known</i>	403	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,108</b>	

(a) Romania, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Poland and Hungary

Of those rough sleepers who had a support needs assessment recorded, 44% had alcohol support needs, 35% drug support needs and 47% mental health support needs, with 14% having all three needs and 23% having none of these three needs. No support needs assessment was recorded for 32% of rough sleepers.

More information about the CHAIN data collection is available at:

<http://www.mungos.org/chain>

Source for the statistics in this section: CHAIN Annual Report, April 2016 – March 2017:

<https://files.datapress.com/london/dataset/chain-reports/2017-06-30T09:03:07.84/Greater%20London%20full%202016-17.pdf>

## Accompanying Tables

Four accompanying tables are available to download alongside this release. This is:

- Table 1** Street counts and estimates of rough sleeping, by local authority district and region, England autumn 2010 to autumn 2017
- Table 2a** Street counts and estimates of rough sleeping, by local authority district, region and gender of rough sleepers, England autumn 2017
- Table 2b** Street counts and estimates of rough sleeping, by local authority district, region and nationality of rough sleepers, England autumn 2017
- Table 2c** Street counts and estimates of rough sleeping, by local authority district, region and age of rough sleepers, England autumn 2017

These tables can be accessed at

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/rough-sleeping-in-england-autumn-2017>

2016 data including demographics can be accessed from:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/homelessness-statistics>

Related MHCLG statistical releases are available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/homelessness-statistics>

## Definitions

**Rough Sleepers:** are defined as follows for the purposes of rough sleeping counts and estimates: *People sleeping, about to bed down (sitting on/in or standing next to their bedding) or actually bedded down in the open air (such as on the streets, in tents, doorways, parks, bus shelters or encampments). People in buildings or other places not designed for habitation (such as stairwells, barns, sheds, car parks, cars, derelict boats, stations, or “bashes” which are makeshift shelters, often comprised of cardboard boxes).*

The definition does not include people in hostels or shelters, people in campsites or other sites used for recreational purposes or organised protest, squatters or travellers.

**Bedded down:** is taken to mean either lying down or sleeping. **About to bed down** includes those who are sitting in/on or near a sleeping bag or other bedding.

## Technical notes

### Data collection

Since 1998, rough sleeping has been measured by street counts in areas with a known or suspected rough sleeping problem. Local authorities had been asked to conduct an annual count if they estimated there were more than ten rough sleepers in the area. In June 2010, to supplement the counts, local authorities that had not conducted a street count were asked to provide an estimate of the number of rough sleepers on a given night. Results of the June 2010 estimates and a time series of rough sleeping counts since 1998 are published here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/rough-sleeping-in-england-total-street-count-and-estimates-2010>

Following the publication of these figures, a public consultation on evaluating the extent of rough sleeping was run over the summer 2010, and new guidance for local authorities was published in September 2010 explaining how to carry out rough sleeping counts and estimates. The guidance and form can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/evaluating-the-extent-of-rough-sleeping--2>

In 2017 326 or 100% of local authorities in England submitted a rough sleeping figure. Of these 54 authorities (17%) conducted a count and 272 (83%) provided an estimate. This compares to 47 and 279 respectively in 2016, and 44 and 282 respectively in 2015.

The 54 authorities conducting a count reported 1,550 rough sleepers (33% of the total) while those compiling an estimate reported 3,201 rough sleepers (67% of the total).

Rough sleeping figures for all local authorities since 2010, showing whether they conducted a count or an estimate, are given in accompanying table 1: Street counts and estimates of rough sleeping, by local authority district and region, England autumn 2010 to autumn 2017

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/rough-sleeping-in-england-autumn-2017>

Comparability of demographic data between 2016 and 2017 is limited due to methodology changes. In 2016, when demographic figures were collected for the first time, the total rough sleepers figures included 'not knowns' but not all local authorities were able to provide exact numbers of such 'not knowns'. In 2017 the 'not known' gender, nationality and age were collected and are fully reported in the live tables 2a, 2b and 2c.

The changes that were made to the methodology and the definition of rough sleepers mean that figures produced in line with the September 2010 guidance are not directly comparable with previous statistics. The impact of these methodological changes cannot be separated from changes in the level of rough sleeping between autumn 2010 and earlier time periods. A technical note setting out and explaining the differences between the autumn 2010 rough sleeping statistics and previously published figures was published alongside the autumn 2010 release on the MHCLG website:

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/7379/1846366.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/7379/1846366.pdf)

Rates per 1,000 households have been calculated using the 2014-based household projections for 2017 produced by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. These are consistent with the projections published on 12 July 2016 at the following link:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-household-projections>

## Data quality

All rough sleeping returns submitted by local authorities are independently verified or validated by Homeless Link to ensure they are robust. Homeless Link are the national membership charity for organisations working directly people who become homeless in England:

<http://www.homeless.org.uk/about-us>

Homeless Link verified all street counts, liaising with the Count Coordinator to check that the guidance has been followed in the planning of the count. They observed the process during the night of the count, joining one of the count teams and reviewing the count forms from other teams as they are submitted. The verifier discussed the single figure and demographics with the Coordinator, and completed a verification form that is sent to Homeless Link for review. Verifiers are trained by Homeless Link and are not employed by the local authority or its commissioned services.

Homeless Link also conducted detailed verification of 10% of the rough sleeping estimates submitted. They chose these authorities by risk assessing whether they would need direct support with planning or verification of their estimate. High risk authorities could be those with high

numbers, issues with local partners disputing figures, concerns about the correct methodology being used in previous years, or requests for additional support. Verifiers attend estimation meetings in person.

Those estimates not selected for detailed verification underwent a validation process by telephone. A Homeless Link member of staff or associate asked a series of questions of the Coordinator about how they have conducted their estimate in order to complete the validation form. This includes checking that the guidance has been followed, for example that relevant partners were involved, that a single typical night was used, and that there is an understanding of the rough sleeping definition.

Homeless Link provide additional guidance to local authorities on conducting counts and estimates:

<http://www.homeless.org.uk/our-work/resources/counts-and-estimates-evaluating-extent-of-rough-sleeping>

The Department chases late returns and conducts further validation and sense checks to ensure overall response is as complete and accurate as possible.

In 2017 Homeless Link validated 87% of the returns submitted to the MHCLG. They were not able to validate 42 (13%) of the returns. It was due to: demographic breakdowns not yet available during the initial Homeless Link validation phone calls (34 cases), returns submitted outside of the defined time period (4 returns), discrepancy in the total number of rough sleepers (2 returns), local authority not consulting any agencies to inform their estimate (1 return) and missing information (1 return).

Local authorities providing estimates are asked to provide details of agencies that have been consulted in deriving the estimate. 99.6%, or 271 out of 272 authorities that provided estimates reported that they had consulted with at least one type of local agency. Of the 271 authorities that consulted in this way, the numbers consulting with particular types of agency were, in descending order:

Police	256
Voluntary sector	256
Outreach workers	239
Substance misuse	197
Faith groups	193
Mental health agencies	184
Drugs and alcohol treatment teams	141
Local residents/businesses	92

These counts exclude authorities who conducted a street count but also consulted an agency. There are many practical difficulties in counting the number of rough sleepers within the area of a local authority. It is not possible to cover the entire area of a local authority in a single evening, so counts will be targeted to areas according to local intelligence. Rough sleepers may bed down at

different times meaning that some may be missed. Some places of rough sleeping may be difficult or unsafe for those conducting the count to access. For these reasons, the figures in this release are subject to some uncertainty. In addition to the difficulties in capturing an accurate number, various factors can affect the numbers of rough sleepers on any given night, such as the availability of alternatives such as night shelters, and the weather.

Homeless Link collected a limited demographic breakdown of rough sleepers during the 2015 count with the agreement of MHCLG. The lead statistician later reviewed this exercise with Homeless Link. Burden on local authorities was felt to be low and the information submitted to be of high quality, as much of the information was already known through the continuous work they do with rough sleepers. In light of this, it was decided to collect this data again in 2016 and 2017 for the purposes of publication. However, the 2016 and 2017 demographic data are not directly comparable. This is due to the differences in the scope of recording of 'unknown' demographic categories between 2016 and 2017.

The Department's statistical quality guidelines are published here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/statistical-notice-dclg-quality-guidelines>

The UK Statistics Authority published an assessment report covering the Department's homelessness and rough sleeping statistics in December 2015:

<https://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/publication/statistics-on-homelessness-and-rough-sleeping-in-england-department-for-communities-and-local-government/>

The Department's Statistics Head of Profession wrote to The Authority's Director General for Regulation responding to the report:

<https://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/correspondence/statistics-on-homelessness-and-rough-sleeping-in-england/>

## Revisions policy

This policy has been developed in accordance with the UK Statistics Authority Code of Practice for Official statistics and the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government Revisions Policy (found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/statistical-notice-dclg-revisions-policy>). There are two types of revisions that the policy covers:

### Non-Scheduled Revisions

Where a substantial error has occurred as a result of the compilation, imputation or dissemination process, the statistical release, live tables and other accompanying releases will be updated with a correction notice as soon as is practical.

If a local authority notifies MHCLG of an error in the information they have submitted after publication of the release, decision on whether to revise will be made based upon the impact of any change and the effect it has on the interpretation of the data.

There has been one unscheduled revision on 16<sup>th</sup> February 2018, since the original 25<sup>th</sup> January 2018 release. Hartlepool notified MHCLG of an error in the information they have

submitted after publication of this release. Their correction regarded age breakdown of the total rough sleepers figure: 4 people over 25 years old rather than 18-25, as previously reported. The correction does not affect the total number of rough sleepers reported on 25th January 2018. The error affected Hartlepool, North East, Rest of England and England figures presented in table 2c as well as age summary on page 6 of this statistical release.

## Scheduled Revisions

There are no scheduled revisions for this release.

## Uses of the data

The data in this statistical release provide evidence on the prevalence of and trends in rough sleeping in England. They are used by ministers and officials in the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government in the formulation and monitoring of policy, the allocation of resources, performance monitoring and to support bids for funding from the Treasury. The data are also used to ensure democratic accountability in answers to Parliamentary Questions, ministerial correspondence, Freedom of Information Act cases and queries from the public.

Local housing authorities are both providers and users of the statistics and will use the data to track progress, benchmark against other authorities and plan and commission services to prevent and tackle rough sleeping. The voluntary sector also use the statistics to monitor and evaluate housing policy and for campaigning and fundraising purposes.

## User engagement

Users are encouraged to provide feedback on how these statistics are used and how well they meet user needs. Comments on any issues relating to this statistical release are welcomed and encouraged. Responses should be addressed to the "Public enquiries" contact given in the "Enquiries" section below.

From April 3<sup>rd</sup> 2018, MHCLG is changing to a case-level collection of statutory homelessness statistics. This is to coincide with the introduction of the 2017 Homelessness Reduction Act. Our new collection, H-CLIC, will capture data both to monitor the new legislation and to better understand the drivers and outcomes of homelessness, and what works to prevent it.

Local authorities currently return data on statutory homelessness, and homelessness prevention and relief, on the P1E form. The P1E only collects aggregated summary information about the characteristics of households who are owed a legal homelessness duty. This information is used to produce a quarterly statistics report and associated tables. Published P1E statistics releases can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/homelessness-statistics>

Under H-CLIC, local authorities will collect detailed household-level information on all households who the local housing authority believes is at risk of homelessness or is already homeless. The H-CLIC data specification and project updates are available at:

<https://gss.civilservice.gov.uk/statistics/working-with-users/dclg-homelessness-statistics-user->

[forum/](#)

H-CLIC has been designed to capture the 2017 Homelessness Reduction Act, which reformed England's primary homelessness legislation – that is, Part 7 of the Housing Act 1996. More information on the 2017 Act can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/homelessness-code-of-guidance-for-local-authorities>

H-CLIC will replace the current P1E form (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/homelessness-data-notes-and-definitions>) from April 2018. The final statutory homelessness statistics using P1E data for January-March (Q1) 2018 will be published in June 2018. Statistics using H-CLIC data for April-June (Q2) will be published as Experimental rather than National Statistics, later than usual towards the end of 2018.

If you have any feedback on the redevelopments in our statutory homelessness statistics, or if you would like to receive updates on the H-CLIC project, including our monthly newsletter, please contact [HomelessnessStats@communities.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:HomelessnessStats@communities.gsi.gov.uk).

The Department's engagement strategy to meet the needs of statistics users is published here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/engagement-strategy-to-meet-the-needs-of-statistics-users>

The Department's *Statistics Plan for 2011/12* is available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/dclg-draft-statistics-plan-for-2011-to-2012>)

The Statistics Plan was available for user consultation from 13 July to 3 December 2011 and the final version of the plan was published on 7 March 2012.

## Notes

The scope of this data collection and release is limited to a single night snapshot of rough sleeping in England. This release does not contain data on other forms of homelessness, for example local authorities' actions under homelessness legislation. The Department publishes quarterly statistics on statutory homelessness and homelessness prevention and relief here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government/series/homelessness-statistics>

For both rough sleeping and statutory homelessness releases, all decisions and judgements regarding what data to collect, how and when it should be published, and the content and presentation of published statistics, are taken by the lead statistician reporting to the MHCLG Head of Profession for statistics. For both releases one policy colleague is involved in producing and quality assuring the statistics, and they have a full understanding of the requirements of the National Statistics Code of Practice as regards pre-release access to statistics.

Details of officials who receive pre-release access to the Department's rough sleeping statistical release up to 24 hours before release can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local->

[government/about/statistics](http://www.gov.uk/government/about/statistics)

It is expected that autumn 2018 Rough Sleeping Statistics will be published in early 2019. The date will be pre-announced on the UK Statistics Authority publication release calendar:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/announcements>

## Devolved administration statistics

The devolved administrations publish their own statistics on homelessness and details of their releases which contain information on rough sleeping are provided below.

The Scottish Government publishes figures on the number of households applying for assistance under homelessness legislation who say they have slept rough the previous night or have reported their housing situation as 'long term roofless'. The latest annual figures are published here:

<http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0052/00521186.pdf>

In 2007 and 2008, local authorities in Wales undertook rough sleeping street counts to gauge the extent of rough sleeping in Wales.

The Welsh Government has introduced an annual rough sleeping count, with the first count taking place in November 2015. These are currently published as experimental statistics. Results can be found at the following link:

<http://wales.gov.uk/statistics-and-research/national-rough-sleeping-count/?lang=en>

## Enquiries

### Media enquiries:

0303 444 1209

Email: [newsdesk@communities.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:newsdesk@communities.gsi.gov.uk)

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Information on Official Statistics is available via the UK Statistics Authority website:

<https://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/>

Information about statistics at MHCLG is available via the website:

[www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government/about/statistics](http://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government/about/statistics)

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January 2018

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ISBN: 978-1-4098-5179-0