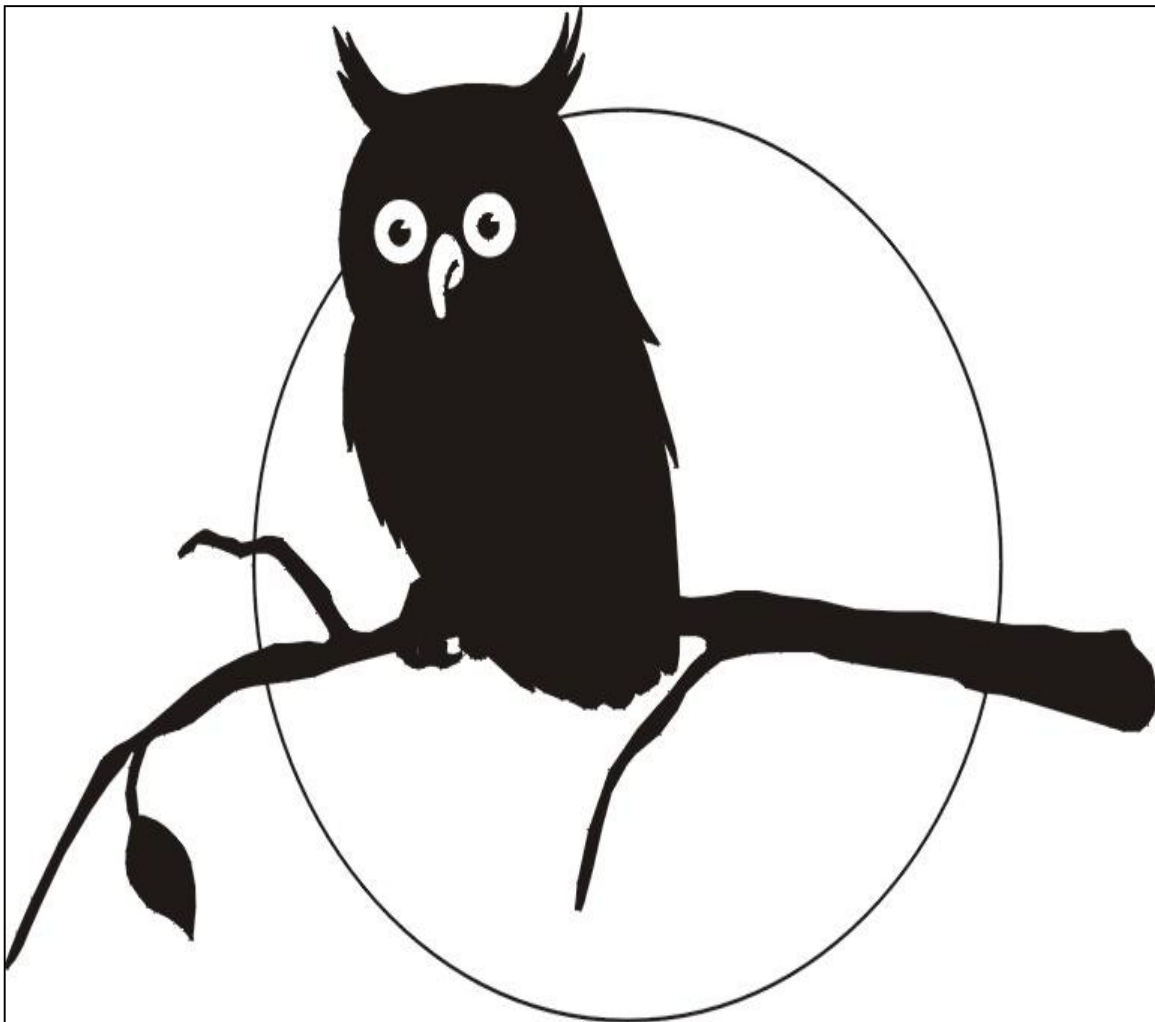


Homeless Watch 2006

A Snapshot Survey of Homelessness in Nottinghamshire

18th September to 1st October 2006



HLG Resource Service

March 2007

Copies of this report are available on the Internet at

www.hlg.org.uk/homelesswatch.htm

Contents Page	Page
Executive Summary	4
Recommendations	8
Nottinghamshire Homelessness Watch Survey: Background	10
Survey Findings: Introduction	11
Section One: Survey Analysis for All Homeless Watch Returns	13
Local Authority where Advice was Received	13
Age of Men and Women Presenting as Homeless	14
Household Type of Men and Women Presenting as Homeless	15
Number and Age of Children	15
Number of Pregnant Women	15
Ethnic Origin	16
Total Number who have been in Care	18
Age of People who have been in Care	19
Support Needs Identified by Men and Women	20
Homeless People with Multiple Support Needs	20
Where Men and Women Spent the Previous Night	23
Where Different Family Types Spent the Previous Night	23
Where People are Willing to Live	25
Area of Local Connection	25
Reasons for Being Homeless by Gender	26
Reasons for Being Homeless by Household Type	27
Type of Accommodation Requested by Gender	27
Type of Accommodation Requested by Household Type	29
Outcome of Contact with Agency by Gender	30
Outcome of Contact with Agency by Household Type	31
Where Person is likely to be Sleeping Tonight	32
Comparison of Previous and Coming Night's Accommodation	33

	Page
Section Two: Analysis of Returns for Rough Sleepers	
Rough Sleepers Analysis: Introduction	35
Numbers Rough Sleeping	36
Local Authority of Origin for Rough Sleepers	36
Rough Sleepers by Area where Person Received Advice	36
Age of Rough Sleepers	37
Ethnic Origin of Rough Sleepers	38
Type of Rough Sleeping	39
Agencies to which Rough Sleepers Presented	40
Rough Sleepers Support Needs	42
Rough Sleepers: Number of Support Needs	42
Where Rough Sleepers would be Willing to Live	43
Reasons why Rough Sleepers Became Homeless	44
Type of Accommodation Requested by Rough Sleepers	45
Outcome of Contact with Agency	45
Where Rough Sleepers are likely to Sleep that night	46
Appendix One: Agencies that took part in the Survey	48
Appendix Two: Homeless Watch Survey Form 2006	51
Appendix Three:	
Analysis of weather conditions during survey periods 2004, 05, 06 and potential impact on survey findings	54

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Nottinghamshire Homeless Watch Survey 2006 is a snapshot survey that records details of everyone who presented as homeless to participating agencies in the County during the two week period from 18th September to 1st October 2006.

For the purposes of the survey and report, homeless people are defined as those people presenting to agencies who were:

- living in something not normally considered to be housing (such as derelict buildings, sheds, vehicles – i.e. sleeping rough);
- living with the insecurity of not knowing where they would sleep tomorrow or over the next 28 days e.g. sleeping on a friends floor for a few days, staying for a night with relatives etc);
- living in a state of dispossession (i.e. not being able to have their belongings in the same place that they are sleeping).

181 agencies took part in the survey. Participating agencies completed a survey form for each individual who presented to them as homeless in the period. The report sets out the findings from the survey in table form with analysis of the data below each table.

The report makes a number of recommendations for action or further investigation as a result of an analysis of the survey findings. It looks at the recommendations from the 2005 survey report and attempts to identify where progress has been made and where further work is still to be done.

This is the third survey of its kind carried out across Nottinghamshire. This report takes the opportunity presented by the availability of three years of snapshot data to draw comparisons with previous years findings and where possible identify trends in local homelessness.

Main Findings

1. General

608 agencies were approached with 181 agencies taking part in the survey (a response rate of almost 30% - slightly higher than in the previous year). Between them agencies returned 981 forms for people/households which presented as homeless during the two week survey period. When duplications are removed, the number of forms returned is **938**. This is the figure for presenting households and is used as the total figure throughout the report (unless otherwise stated).

However, at least **1198** people presented as homeless during the survey period including 260 dependent children. Total presentations are significantly higher than in 2004 (883) but lower than 2005 (1307).

2. Gender

58% of those presenting as homeless were men and 40% were women. Gender was not recorded for 2% of presentations. The gender split is comparable to last year. Of 16 and 17 year olds presenting as homeless 52% were women with a figure of 62% for 2005.

The figures for 16 and 17 year olds highlight that women continue to be over-represented amongst homeless people in this age group. However, they also indicate a decrease in the proportion of homeless women under 18 since last year.

3. Families

Families presenting during the period of the survey consisted of 46 couples with children and 116 single parents with an overall total of 206 dependent children. In terms of numbers, there has been a decrease in the number of single parents since last year's survey; in 2005, 156 single parents presented as homeless plus 46 couples. However, in percentage terms the proportion of presentations by people with children is very similar – 16% this year and 17% in 2005.

In the 2005 survey there were 294 dependent children and in 2004 this figure was 229.

4. Pregnant Women

42 pregnant women presented as homeless – an increase on 2005 (34) and 2004 (37). 40% of pregnant women presented in Nottingham City.

4 of the pregnant women (9%) were aged 16 or 17.

5. Young People

120 16-17 year olds (13% of total presentations) presented as homeless during the survey period. In 2005 this figure was 131 (11%) and in 2004 the figure was 82 (12%).

52% of the 16-17 year olds presenting as homeless were women – a higher proportion than for presentations overall (40%).

No under-16 year olds reported as homeless as households in their own right.

6. People who have been in care

101 people (11%) were identified as having been in care compared to 172 (14%) last year – showing a slight decrease.

Excluding those where no date of birth is recorded, 44% of those who have been in care are aged 25 and over.

In the 18 to 24 age group 16 people (52%) were in care in Nottinghamshire compared with only 32% in Nottingham City.

Half of the 16 and 17 year olds (8 people) were in care in Nottingham City compared with 5 people (31%) in Nottinghamshire. This reverses the figures for last year when 53% of 16 and 17 year olds were or had been in care in Nottinghamshire compared with only 21% in the city.

The data for care leavers needs to be treated with caution due to a problem experienced by participating agencies downloading forms from the internet or via e-mail. In some cases the 'No' and 'Yes' boxes appeared too close together resulting in difficulty accurately recording responses. As a result, only responses where the yes box is ticked and supporting information is given (i.e. information as to where the person was in care) have been taken as an accurate response and included in the analysis.

7. Ethnicity

141 or 16.5% of people presenting as homeless were of an ethnic origin other than White British. This is double the percentage figure for the general population from Black and Minority Ethnic (B&ME) communities in the 2001 census data (8.2%). This shows a significant and worrying over-representation of people from B&ME communities in the local homeless population.

In Nottingham City 26% of those presenting were of an ethnic origin other than White British (with 2% where no data was supplied). The 2001 census data for Nottingham City shows that 81.1% of Nottingham's population classed themselves as White British with only 15.1% from non-white ethnic groups.

In Broxtowe 22% of those presenting were of an ethnic origin other than White British with 10% identified as Mixed Other. 13% of presentations in Newark & Sherwood and 11% in Gedling were by individuals from B&ME communities

This issue was highlighted as a significant concern in last years report when 16.4% of homeless people were from a non White: British ethnic background with evidence that people from African and Caribbean ethnic groups are particularly over-represented.

8. Substance Misuse

323 people (57%) identified either drug or alcohol use as their main support need. 43% of the 25 to 40 year olds presenting identified drug abuse as a support need. 72% of this age group were men, compared with 81% in 2005. However, 40% (8) of the 16 and 17 year olds presenting with a drug support need were women. The 2005 survey report highlighted that in common with the 2004 survey, the most prevalent support need was drug misuse, recorded in 32% of cases. 40% of people had either a drug or alcohol support need.

9. Reason for Homelessness

271 (29%) of those presenting identified the reason for their homelessness as parents were unable to accommodate them; this is the same percentage figure as last year and compares with only 18% in 2004. This figure changes to 62% amongst homeless 16 and 17 year olds (69% in 2005) and in the 18 to 24 age group this figure is 77 (47%) compared with 32% last year.

180 (19%) identified friends and relatives no longer prepared to accommodate them as the reason for their homelessness compared with 23% in 2005 and only 10% in 2004.

126 (13%) cited drug abuse as the reason they were homeless – this was very similar to last year (14%). The percentage figure for 2004 was 11%.

Rent arrears as the reason for homelessness dropped to 8% this year from 14% in 2005.

171 people (19%) cited the violent breakdown of the relationship with their partner or another person, or some other form of violence as the reason for their homelessness. This compares with 193 (16%) in 2005.

10. Homeless People who found accommodation during the period of the survey as a result of contact with agency

Only 18% of people presenting as homeless during the survey period were found accommodation as a result of contact with a participating agency.

11. Rough Sleepers

After removing duplications and those from outside Nottinghamshire 219 people presented as rough sleepers. This compares to 270 presentations in 2005; indicating a reduced but continued high level of rough sleeping in Nottinghamshire. Rough sleepers were recorded in every district in the county.

- 55% of rough sleepers slept in the open air.
- High levels of rough sleeping were recorded in Nottingham City (145 compared with 138 in 2005) and whilst rough sleepers recorded in the Mansfield area has almost halved since last year, numbers are still high (41 compared with 79 people in 2005). There were notable levels of rough sleeping recorded in Rushcliffe (17 with 21 in 2005) and Bassetlaw (15 with 18 people in 2005).
- 69% of rough sleepers had either a drug or alcohol support need compared with 70% in 2005.
- 17% of rough sleepers were discharged from an institution to rough sleeping; 15% from prison or custody and 2% from hospital.
- 83% of those who slept rough the night prior to contact with an agency were expected to still be sleeping rough the following night, compared with 81% in 2005
- 55% of those recorded as sleeping rough are reported as doing so for over 1 month (53% in 2005), 20% are reported to have been sleeping rough for six months or more (nearly 25% in 2005) and 14% for more than 12 months.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A number of the recommendations in this year's report repeat or restate those from last year. It is clear from the analysis of this year's survey findings, set out below, that many of the issues and problems highlighted reflect or repeat those highlighted in the survey reports for 2004 and 2005. Whilst this is not a surprise, in that it would not be sensible to expect radical change in the profile of homelessness in Nottinghamshire in one year, or even two, it is a cause for concern. The recommendations in this report focus on issues highlighted in previous years but seek to develop new approaches aimed at finding solutions to persistent problems.

Recommendation One

The County Housing and Homeless Network takes responsibility for monitoring the implementation of county-wide recommendations from this year's survey, developing action plans and involving county-wide bodies such as the County Council, Supporting People and the DAAT as necessary. In the City, the Homelessness Strategy Implementation Group (SIG) takes responsibility for implementing the recommendations of the report.

Recommendation Two

The findings of the 2006 Homeless Watch survey are used to inform the review of each local authority's Homelessness Strategy and each Supporting People Administering Authority's Five Year Strategy and Annual Action Plan.

Recommendation Three

Local Authorities utilise the recommendations made in the 'Causes of Homelessness Amongst Ethnic Minority Populations' (ODPM 2005) to assess the extent of ethnic minority homelessness in their district and work with local community organisations to ensure the housing and support needs of homeless people from ethnic minority backgrounds are recognised and addressed in their local homelessness strategies (Districts and City).

Recommendation Four

Nottinghamshire and Nottingham City Children's Services use the following recommendations of the Joseph Rowntree report 'Life after Care' to assess the effectiveness of their leaving care services in preventing care leavers from becoming homeless and make changes to services as needed (County and City):

- Local authorities should create employment opportunities for care leavers, offering trainee/apprenticeship positions within the authority.
- A multi-agency approach must be adopted to develop a strategy that ensures young people receive the support they need to maintain tenancies.
- To enable them to make an informed decision, young people should be provided with user-friendly information detailing post-care housing options.
- Pathway planning should pay equal attention to a young person's capacity to manage independently and leaving care services should invest more time and resources in skill-building programmes. Focused/tailored approaches to budgeting, which take account of different scenarios in which young people may find themselves, are important. Also, follow-up support to settle young people in their new environment would ensure that young people don't feel abandoned and isolated, and are given practical advice that could be applied to their own situation.

Recommendation Five

A county-wide multi-agency approach to meeting the support needs of people with multiple needs is developed, which can be implemented at a local level as part of local homelessness strategies (County Wide Group).

Recommendation Six

Supporting People Authorities and DAATs work with local authorities to review the services available to prevent homelessness amongst drug users and to ensure homeless drug users can access and maintain accommodation, support and treatment services and incorporate unmet needs into future plans. (County Wide Group)

Recommendation Seven

Local Authorities review the accommodation and support needs of homeless people with substance misuse difficulties as part of the review of the local homelessness strategies (Districts and City)

Recommendation Eight

The definition of rough sleeping used in the Homeless Watch survey is broader than that used by the DCLG and so more people will define themselves as rough sleeping in this survey than will be counted in rough sleepers' street counts. Nevertheless the mismatch between local rough sleeper counts and the number of people self defining as rough sleeping is unhelpful particularly in securing resources and planning services. This should be investigated further to enable a more accurate analysis of the problem and an effective strategic response. (Districts and City)

Recommendation Nine

Each local authority and Supporting People Authority should include appropriate direct or quick access services for people at the point of homelessness and access to move on accommodation as part of their strategies. (Districts and City and Supporting People Authorities)

Recommendation Ten

All local authorities should have access to a mediation service for young people. Authorities should explore opportunities for joint-commissioning of mediation services. (Districts and City).

Recommendation Eleven

Local Authorities should review the impact of the new Sanctuary schemes and the effect on the numbers of homelessness presentations on the grounds of domestic violence (Districts and City)

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE HOMELESS WATCH SURVEY: BACKGROUND

The local authorities in Nottinghamshire (including Nottingham City) together identified the need for a third annual survey of homelessness in Nottinghamshire, intended to further the knowledge and understanding of homelessness in the county and the housing and support needs of those people who present as homeless.

The Homeless Watch Survey 2006 was commissioned as a result. The survey findings will be used to inform the review of Homelessness Strategies for each of the eight local authority areas in the County. The findings will also be used by other statutory agencies, including for example the Nottinghamshire Drug and Alcohol Action Team (DAAT) to inform complementary strategies.

The Homeless Watch Survey 2006 and the development of this report have been undertaken under the supervision of the Homeless Watch Steering Group, which comprises representatives from each of the local authorities in Nottinghamshire including the unitary authority Nottingham City Council, Nottinghamshire County Council and the voluntary sector. The format of the survey has been developed by the steering group, based on a form used successfully in previous surveys of this type.

The 2006 survey provides an opportunity both to identify, analyse and understand levels of homelessness and the needs of homeless people in Nottinghamshire at present and to build on the surveys undertaken in the two previous years to identify and analyse trends and changes in homelessness in the county in the last three years.

The Homeless Watch Survey 2006 has been undertaken against a background of:

- Continued concern about levels of homelessness and rough sleeping locally and nationally
- Continued uncertainty concerning levels of Supporting People funding and the re-commissioning of local services for homeless people funded by Supporting People grant
- The requirement to review local homelessness strategies by 2008
- A national campaign by Shelter, in the 40th anniversary year of the ground-breaking film 'Cathy Come Home', into family homelessness
- A recent report by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation into the experience of young care leavers

It is therefore a timely undertaking and the survey report takes the opportunity to link the findings of the survey into the national picture where possible. It should both inform the review of local homeless strategies and the strategies of other key agencies as stated and make a real contribution to the development of new strategies and services designed to:

- prevent homelessness
- reduce levels of homelessness and rough sleeping
- improve the lives of people who find themselves homeless in Nottinghamshire

The Homeless Watch Steering Group would like to thank all those agencies and individuals who took part in the survey with a particular thank you to the homeless people who were willing to give information about their situations and their lives to make the survey both possible and meaningful.

SURVEY FINDINGS: INTRODUCTION

The Nottinghamshire Homeless Watch Survey 2006 is a snapshot survey that records details of everyone who presented as homeless to participating agencies in the County during the two week period from 18th September to 1st October 2006.

For the purposes of the survey and report homeless people are defined as those people presenting to agencies who were:

- living in something which is not normally considered to be housing (such as derelict buildings, sheds, vehicles – i.e. sleeping rough.)
- living with the insecurity of not knowing where they will sleep tomorrow or over the next 28 days e.g. sleeping on a friends floor for a few days, staying for a night with relatives etc)
- living in a state of dispossession (i.e. not being able to have their belongings in the same place that they are sleeping.)

During the two week snapshot period, agencies across Nottinghamshire were asked to complete a questionnaire for each person or household who presented as homeless. Agencies were asked wherever possible to complete the form with the homeless person actually present, but it is acknowledged that this was not always possible. Some agencies also informed HLG that the forms were completed by the person who presented as homeless themselves. 608 agencies were approached and 181 agencies took part in the survey.

The 2006 Survey Form is attached as Appendix Two to this report.

This report sets out the findings from the survey in table form with analysis of the data below each table.

The first section of this report analyses the data from the **938** forms returned by local agencies equating to 938 presentations by homeless people. The second section looks specifically at the data for people who were reported as sleeping rough the night prior to contacting the agency that completed the survey return.

In Section One of this report the analysis is usually based on the 938 forms returned, even though a significant number of forms have been returned for individuals who presented to more than one agency during the survey fortnight. Duplicate presentations have been identified by comparing initials, gender and date of birth information and removed. The main reason for basing much of the analysis on the 938 forms (rather than the actual number of individuals who presented) is because different agencies have sometimes recorded different data for the same person. In some cases this may be because a persons circumstances have changed between presentations to different agencies (e.g. they may have been living with a friend before one presentation and sleeping rough prior to another), and taking into account cases where the data recorded by different agencies is conflicting.

Unless otherwise stated, the data must be viewed as based on the number of **presentations** by people who were homeless during the two week period and not the actual number of individuals who were homeless. The data is best regarded as **indicators of the general level and nature of homelessness across the County, rather than a definite statement that a certain number of people fit into the category being examined.**

In the second section of this report, which looks in more detail at rough sleeping, there is less conflicting data and therefore wherever possible most of the tables and analysis are

based on the actual number of individuals who were recorded as sleeping rough. Where this is not the case, it is made clear in the text.

A total of 938 forms were returned for individuals or households who presented as homeless (when duplicates are removed) compared to 1187 in 2005 and 691 for the 2004 survey. The number of agencies taking part in the survey increased from 171 in 2005 to 181 in 2006. The total number of individual people who presented as homeless in 2006 is 1198, compared with 1307 in 2005.

The combination of an increased number of agencies taking part alongside a lower number of presentations suggests an overall reduction in levels of homelessness in Nottinghamshire but it is difficult to draw firm conclusions at this stage.

As a result of the increased number of agencies taking part and refinements to the survey form from previous years, the 2006 survey presents a more comprehensive picture of homelessness presentations than previous years. Repeating the survey annually provides a real opportunity to develop and refine the methodology and increase participation to build up an enhanced understanding of homelessness in the county and the housing and support needs of those people who present as homeless in Nottinghamshire. It clearly provides an opportunity to build up a picture of trends in homelessness in Nottinghamshire at the same time.

This report provides detailed analysis and commentary on the survey findings and includes a set of recommendations for action or further research arising from the survey findings and developed in consultation with the Homeless Watch Steering Group.

The primary purpose of this report is to provide an analysis of the data collected, so that agencies working with homeless people across Nottinghamshire can consider the implications for the future provision of services. In particular the report, in conjunction with the eight district mini reports, provide valuable information to inform district homelessness strategies and other relevant local strategies such as those developed under the Supporting People programme and should inform the commissioning and development of services for homeless people in Nottinghamshire.

SECTION ONE: SURVEY ANALYSIS FOR ALL HOMELESS WATCH RETURNS

Comparison of Response with 2005 Homeless Watch Survey

	2005 Survey	2006 Survey
Number of Forms Returned	1187	938
Number of Agencies Taking Part	171	181
Number of Nil Returns	51	56
Number of Agencies seeing one or more homeless person	120	125
Response Rate	28.2%	29.8%

When duplications are removed, the number of forms returned is **938**. This is the figure for presenting households and is used as the total figure throughout the report (unless otherwise stated).

However, at least **1198** people presented as homeless during the survey period including 260 dependent children. Total presentations are significantly higher than in 2004 (883) but lower than 2005 (1307). As pointed out in the 2005 survey the number of agencies taking part in that year was a significant increase on the previous year. The number of agencies taking part this year was slightly higher than in 2005 and the response rate was also slightly increased.

It is difficult to draw firm conclusions therefore about any actual increase or decrease in absolute numbers of homeless people in Nottinghamshire over the course of the last three years, though the data suggests that homelessness has decreased.

Gender and Local Authority Area

Table A1: Gender by Local Authority Area where Advice was Received

Local Authority Area Where Advice Received	Male		Female		Gender Not Stated		All	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Ashfield	37	7	30	8	1	5	68	7
Bassetlaw	57	10	49	14	3	14	109	12
Broxtowe	11	2	18	5	1	5	30	3
Gedling	19	3	28	8	0	0	47	5
Mansfield	118	21	52	15	1	5	171	18
Newark & Sherwood	35	6	19	5	0	0	54	6
Nottingham City	239	43	142	40	11	52	392	42
Rushcliffe	28	5	5	1	2	10	35	4
Out of Notts	5	1	5	1	1	5	11	1
No Data Supplied	13	2	7	2	1	5	21	2
Total	562	100	355	100	21	100	938	100
Adjusted Totals After Duplicate Presentations	475	58	324	40	21	2	820	N/A

Table A1 above provides a summary of the gender of those who presented as homeless with a breakdown by district. It is important to note that as the same person may have received advice in more than one area, all presentations have been included and no account has been taken of duplicates for the district information. Adjusted overall totals for each gender, which take account of duplicate presentations, are provided in the final row of the table.

The majority of presentations overall were from men, 58% of the adjusted total; compared with 57% in 2005 and 55% in 2004, showing very similar proportions. There are notable differences between district areas however. For example, in Broxtowe and Gedling the majority of presentations were from women, whereas in Rushcliffe there were nearly six times as many presentations by men than women.

11 cases were recorded where the person sought advice from a Nottinghamshire based agency but were outside the county when they received that advice.

Age

Table A2: Age of Men and Women Presenting as Homeless

Age	Male		Female		Gender Not Stated		All	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Under 16s*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16-17	55	10	63	18	2	10	120	13
18-24	155	28	93	26	7	33	255	27
25-40	232	41	123	35	8	38	363	39
41-59	96	17	35	10	1	5	132	14
60 and over	5	1	7	2	0	0	12	1
No Data Supplied	19	3	34	10	3	14	56	6
Total	562	100	355	100	21	100	938	100

**No under 16s presented as homeless in their own right this year.*

Table A2 provides an age breakdown of all presentations. No young people under 16 presented as homeless in their own right this year. In common with the 2004 and 2005 surveys, the majority of 16 and 17 year olds (52%) were women (62% in 2005, 65% in 2004). There has been a decrease in the proportion of young women compared to young men but nonetheless it is clear that homelessness in Nottinghamshire amongst sixteen and seventeen year olds continues to impact disproportionately on young women.

Please note that Table A2 does not include data about children (of any age) who presented as homeless as part of a family. Information about the numbers and ages of dependent children can be found in Table A4 and the related text below.

Household Type

Table A3: Household Type of Those Presenting as Homeless

Household Type	Num	%
Single Person	711	76
Single Parent With Children	116	12
Couple with Children	46	5
Childless Couple	35	4
No Data Supplied	30	3
Total	938	100%

Table A3 above provides a breakdown of household type showing very similar results to the 2005 and 2004 surveys with approximately three quarters of presentations (76%) by single people (77% in 2005 and 75% in 2004).

Table A4: Age of Children with Presenting Households

Age of Children	Num	%
0-4 year olds	108	42
5-10 year olds	76	29
11-15 year olds	56	22
16-17 year olds	15	6
18 years old and over	5	2
Total	260	100

Please note that 16 single parents with children presented with no data given on ages of children and three couples with children were recorded where no ages of children were given. Also, that one childless couple gave data on children.

It is clear that the largest number of homeless children is in the nought to four years age range (42%) in common with the 2005 survey.

The issue of the effect of homelessness on children and families has been highlighted nationally by Shelter in 2006, the 40th anniversary of the BBC film 'Cathy Come Home'. Shelter report the fact that across England, almost 130,000 homeless children are having their health, education and future chances seriously damaged by the lack of a safe, permanent home.

Pregnancy

Table A5: Number of Pregnant Women

Is Member of Household Pregnant	Number
Possibly	9
Yes	42

Table A6: Area where Pregnant Women Presented

District/Borough	Number	%
Ashfield	1	2
Bassetlaw	8	19
Gedling	6	14
Mansfield	7	17
Newark & Sherwood	1	2
Nottingham City	17	40
Rushcliffe	1	2
Out of Notts	1	2
Total	42	100

Tables A5 and A6 provide information on homeless women who presented as pregnant during the survey period. 42 women were identified as pregnant with a further nine who may have been pregnant. This compares with only 34 in 2005 and 38 in 2004. Nine per cent (four) of the women identified as pregnant were aged 16 or 17. 40% of the total of pregnant women presented in Nottingham City. No pregnant women presented in Broxtowe. Please note that there were four duplicate presentations and one from outside Nottinghamshire.

Ethnic origin

Table A7: Ethnic Origin

Ethnic Origin	Totals from All Homeless Watch Returns		Adjusted Percentage To Take Account of Duplicate Presentations & Missing Data	2001 Census Profile for Notts
	Num	%		
Asian/Asian British: Indian	2	0.2	0.2	1.1
Asian/Asian British: Other	10	1.1	1.2	0.2
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	11	1.2	1.2	1.1
Black/Black British: African	1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Black/Black British: Caribbean	8	0.9	0.9	1.1
Black/Black British: Other	23	2.5	2.6	0.1
Chinese	3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Mixed: Other	1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Mixed: White & Asian	10	1.1	1.2	0.3
Mixed: White & Black African	2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Mixed: White & Black Caribbean	29	3.1	3.1	0.8
White: British	774	82.5	83.5	91.8
White: Irish	6	0.6	0.7	0.8
White: Other	13	1.4	1.5	1.5
Other	23	2.5	2.7	N/A
No Data Supplied	22	2.3	N/A	N/A
Total	938	100	100	N/A

Table A7 (a): Ethnic Origin of People Presenting by District

Ethnic Origin	Ashfield		Bassettlaw		Broxtowe		Gedling		Mansfield		Newark & Sherwood		Not'm City		Rushcliffe		Not Stated		Out Of Notts		Grand Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Asian/Asian British: Indian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Asian/Asian British: Other	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	0	0	1	5	0	0	10	1
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	7	2	2	6	0	0	1	9	11	1
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Black/Black British: African	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	0	0	1	5	0	0	8	1
Black/Black British: Caribbean	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	4	1	1	1	2	18	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	2
Black/Black British: Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Chinese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mixed: Other	0	0	0	0	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1
Mixed: White & Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mixed: White & Black African	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Mixed: White & Black Caribbean	0	0	1	1	1	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	21	5	0	0	3	14	2	18	29	3
White: British	65	96	105	96	22	73	42	89	156	91	47	87	282	72	33	94	14	67	8	73	774	83
White: Irish	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1
White: Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	10	3	0	0	1	5	0	0	13	1
Other	1	1	0	0	1	3	1	2	3	2	5	9	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	2
No Data Supplied	2	3	3	3	1	3	0	0	6	4	0	0	9	2	0	0	1	5	0	0	22	2
Total	68	100	109	100	30	100	47	100	171	100	54	100	392	100	35	100	21	100	11	100	938	100

Table A7 shows that overall, 142 people (16.5%) presenting as homeless were of an ethnic origin other than White British. This is double the percentage figure for the general population from Black and Minority Ethnic (B&ME) communities in the 2001 census data (8.2%). This shows a significant and worrying over-representation of people from B&ME communities in the local homeless population.

This was highlighted as a significant concern in last year's report when 16.4% of homeless people were from a non White British ethnic background, with evidence that people from African and Caribbean ethnic groups were particularly over-represented. A similar picture was presented within the 2004 survey report – indicating little change in the scale of the problem in the last three years.

Table A7 (a) provides a breakdown of ethnic origin by district. This shows that for Nottingham City 26% of those presenting were of an ethnic origin other than White British (with 2% where no data was supplied). The 2001 census data for Nottingham City shows that 81.1% of Nottingham's population classed themselves as White British with only 15.1% from non-white ethnic groups.

In Broxtowe 24% of those presenting were of an ethnic origin other than White British with 10% identified as Mixed Other. 13% of presentations in Newark & Sherwood and 11% in Gedling were by individuals from B&ME communities. This breakdown highlights those districts where the issue of homelessness amongst ethnic minority populations should be of most concern.

The 2005 survey report recommended that Nottinghamshire local authorities, where they have not already done so, should consider implementing the recommendations made in the ODPM's (DCLG) Causes Of Homelessness Amongst Ethnic Minority Populations. A similar recommendation is made again this year.

Care leavers

Table A8: People who have been in the Care of a Local Authority

Has The Client Been In Care	Num	%
Yes	101	11
No	611	65
Don't Know	198	21
No Data Supplied	28	3
Total	938	100

Table A9: Area Where Person was in Care

Area Where Person Was In Care Of Local Authority	Number	%
Nottinghamshire	39	39
Nottingham City	39	39
Outside Nottinghamshire	23	23
Total	101	100

Table A10: Age of People who have been in Care

Age	Male		Female		Gender Not Stated		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
16-17	5	7	11	33	1	100	17	17
18-24	27	40	9	27	0	0	36	36
25-40	23	34	8	24	0	0	31	31
41-59	9	13	2	6	0	0	11	11
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No Date of Birth Supplied	3	4	3	9	0	0	6	6
Total	67	100	33	100	1	100	101	100

Tables A8, A9 and A10 provide information on homeless care leavers. The data for care leavers needs to be treated with caution due to a problem experienced by participating agencies downloading survey forms from the internet or via e-mail. In some cases the 'No' and 'Yes' boxes for the question concerning any history of care appeared too close together resulting in difficulty accurately recording responses. As a result, only responses where the 'yes' box is ticked and supporting information is given (i.e. information as to where the person was in care) have been taken as an accurate response and included in the analysis.

Excluding those where no date of birth is recorded, 44% of those who have been in care are aged 25 and over. This might provide some indication of the lasting impact and consequences of being in care.

In the 18 to 24 age group 16 people (52%) were in care in Nottinghamshire compared with only 32% in Nottingham City. 8 people (50%) of 16 and 17 year olds were in care in Nottingham City compared with 5 people (31%) in Nottinghamshire. This reverses the figures for last year when 53% of 16 and 17 year olds were or had been in care in Nottinghamshire compared with only 21% in the city.

At national level, 'Life after care' a recent report by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation into the experiences of young people from different ethnic groups leaving care highlights the following:

'Interviews with young people in our study suggest that some of them had experienced homelessness as a consequence of inappropriate housing. Leaving care at an early age was identified as another key factor resulting in difficulties.

Many of the young people interviewed informed researchers that they had had very few options in choosing where to live after leaving care. Many felt they had been offered places that were totally unsuitable, yet had been informed that, if they declined to accept, they would be placed at the bottom of the allocations list and would face potential homelessness.'

The 'Life After Care'*report makes a number of recommendations for change in order to ensure a transition from care into sustainable and effective lives in the community for young people.

**'Life after care: The experiences of young people from different ethnic groups'
Ravinder Barn, Linda Andrew and Nadia Mantovani 2006*

Support needs

Table A11: Support Needs

Does Client Have Support Needs?	Number	%	Adjusted Percentage To Exclude 'Invalid Data'
Yes	626	67	75
No	212	23	25
Don't Know	57	6	N/A
No Data Supplied	43	5	N/A
Total	938	100	100

Table A12: Support Needs by Type and Gender

Support Needs	Male		Female		Gender Not Stated		Total	This Support Need Identified as a % of Total Presentations
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Drug Abuse	197	35	73	21	6	29	276	29
Ex-Offender	166	30	41	12	3	14	210	22
Alcohol Abuse	126	22	38	11	3	14	167	18
Mental Health	113	20	47	13	1	5	161	17
Domestic Violence	20	4	73	21	1	5	94	10
Learning Difficulties	55	10	18	5	3	14	76	8
Physically Disabled	24	4	13	4	1	5	38	4
Other	45	8	40	11	1	5	86	9
Total	753	N/A	344	N/A	20	N/A	1117	N/A

Table A11 shows that when the figures are adjusted to remove invalid data (i.e. where no data was given or agencies did not know) 75% of people who presented as homeless during the survey period identified themselves as having one or more support needs. This compares with 76% in 2005 and shows a continuing picture of homelessness as linked to a range of support needs – indicating that tackling homelessness in the county must involve multi-agency working to provide support services that can address individual need.

Table A12 summarises the prevalence of different types of support needs by gender. Please note that the percentages are for the proportion of all presentations by each gender, and therefore the base figures used to calculate the percentages are the 562 male presentations, the 355 female presentations and the 21 presentations where no gender has been specified as shown in table A2. The final column shows the percentage of all presentations where the specified support need is identified. As already discussed, there were significant duplicate presentations and this should be taken into account when analysing the figures. It is not possible to fully take account of duplicate presentations as some people are recorded by different agencies as fitting into different support needs categories.

In common with the findings from the two previous surveys drug misuse is the most commonly identified support need and is cited in 29% of all cases. There is a significant difference between the figures for men (35%) and women (21%). The figure for men shows a decrease from the 43% identified last year whilst the percentage of homeless women citing drug misuse as a support need has risen from 15% last year to 21% in 2006. The 29% overall figure compares closely to the 32% identified in the previous two years.

47% of presentations identified that the person had a support need related to either drug or alcohol misuse.

There is clearly a continuing and significant problem of substance misuse amongst homeless people in Nottinghamshire. This was highlighted in last year's report with a number of recommendations in this area; including that the proportion of people citing drug abuse as affecting their ability to access accommodation should be specifically monitored in future Homeless Watch surveys to identify if the upward trend is continuing. The issue of substance misuse forms the basis of a number of key recommendations again this year.

Mental health issues were identified as a support need by 17% of homeless people with the same percentage figure for the previous year. This information should be of particular concern for Adult Mental Health Services and Supporting People commissioners in both Nottinghamshire and Nottingham City.

21% of women cited domestic violence as a support need, compared with 20% in 2005. This figure should be considered alongside the finding that 171 people (19%) cited the violent breakdown of the relationship with their partner or another person, or some other form of violence as the reason for their homelessness. Clearly, the issue of violence and particularly domestic violence is a key area where action needs to be taken in order to protect victims, particularly women and children, and where further preventive measures could impact significantly on levels of homelessness.

Drug misuse support needs

Table A13: Presentations by Area: People with a Drug Support Need

Local Authority Area	Number of Presentations In Area By Homeless People With A Drug Abuse Support Need	% Of Presentations in This Area
Ashfield	17	25
Bassetlaw	19	17
Broxtowe	3	10
Gedling	1	2
Mansfield	61	36
Newark & Sherwood	8	15
Nottingham City	149	38
Rushcliffe	6	17
Out of Notts	3	27
No Area Data Supplied	9	43
Total	276	29

Table A14: Age of People who Presented with a Drug Misuse Support Need

Age	Number of Presentations By People With Drug Abuse Support Need	Percentage Of Presentations By People Of This Age
Under 16's	0	0
16-17	10	8
18-24	67	26
25-40	155	43
41-49	25	19
60 and over	1	8
No Date of Birth Stated	18	32
Total	276	N/A

Tables A13 and A14 provide further information on those people who presented with a support need related to drug misuse. They indicate that Nottingham City, Mansfield and Ashfield are the areas where the misuse of drugs amongst homeless people is most prevalent; highlighting a potential need for the development of services in these areas in particular. The percentage figure for Ashfield has risen from 18% in 2005 to 25% in 2006 whilst figures for Bassetlaw and Newark & Sherwood have fallen from 26% to 17% and 30% to 15% respectively. The problem of drug misuse is most prevalent amongst 18 to 24 year olds (26% reporting a drug support need) and the 25 to 40 year old age group (43% reporting a drug support need). These figures compare with 26% and 47% in 2005.

This information should be of particular concern for commissioners of substance misuse services, including the Nottinghamshire DAAT and the Nottingham City Crime and Disorder Partnership.

Multiple Support Needs

Table A15: Multiple Support Needs

Number of Support Needs	Male		Female		No Gender Specified		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
One	167	42	124	60	8	62	299	48
Two	143	36	47	23	4	31	194	31
Three	64	16	21	10	1	8	86	14
Four	19	5	10	5	0	0	29	5
Five	5	1	2	1	0	0	7	1
Six	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	0
Total	398	100	206	100	13	100	617	100

Please note that this number differs from the total number of presentations with support needs (table A11) as nine survey forms had no need stated on the form although the 'Yes' box for having support needs was ticked.

Over 50% of those homeless people who identified themselves as having support needs indicated that they had at least two needs. The proportion of those with multiple support needs is the same as identified in last years survey at 52%.

58% of men identified more than one need whilst 60% of women presented with only one support need.

The data on multiple support needs underlines the relevance of the observation made in response to Table A12 above, that tackling homelessness in the county must involve multi-agency working to provide support services that can address individual need.

Previous night's accommodation

Table A16: Where People Slept the Previous Night, by gender

	Male		Female		Gender Not Stated		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Slept Rough	215	38	33	9	6	29	254	27
Friend's Home	142	25	93	26	4	19	239	25
Parent's Home	53	9	47	13	4	19	104	11
Own Home	24	4	56	16	2	10	82	9
Other Relatives Home	29	5	28	8	2	10	59	6
Hostel	15	3	29	8	1	5	45	5
Partner's Home	14	2	9	3	0	0	23	2
B&B Lodgings	9	2	13	4	0	0	22	2
Custody	15	3	4	1	0	0	19	2
Hospital	12	2	3	1	0	0	15	2
Grandparent's Home	2	0	8	2	0	0	10	1
Emergency Bed	2	0	5	1	0	0	7	1
Social Services	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	0
Other	17	3	15	4	0	0	32	3
Not Stated/ No Data Supplied	13	2	10	3	2	10	25	3
Total	562	100	355	100	21	100	938	100

Table A17: Previous Night by Household Type

Slept Previous Night	Single Person		Childless Couple		Couple with Children		Single Parent with Children		Household Type Not Stated		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Slept Rough	226	32	8	23	1	2	3	3	16	53	254	27
Friend's Home	194	27	10	29	2	4	28	24	5	17	239	25
Parent's Home	67	9	4	11	13	28	19	16	1	3	104	11
Own Home	25	4	6	17	23	50	27	23	1	3	82	9
Other Relatives Home	44	6	1	3	2	4	12	10	0	0	59	6
Hostel	32	5	2	6	0	0	11	9	0	0	45	5
Partner's Home	20	3	1	3	0	0	2	2	0	0	23	2
B&B Lodgings	22	3	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	22	2
Custody	18	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	19	2
Hospital	12	2	0	0	1	2	2	2	0	0	15	2
Grandparent's Home	6	1	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	10	1
Emergency Bed	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	7	1
Social Services	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Other	18	3	3	9	3	7	6	5	2	7	32	3
Not Stated	20	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	4	13	25	3
Total	711	100	35	100	46	100	116	100	30	100	938	100

Tables A16 and A17 provide data on where people taking part in the survey spent the night prior to completing the survey form. Table A16 shows that 27% slept rough the previous night and 25% slept at the home of a friend. In terms of rough sleeping, these figures compare with 27% indicating they slept rough in 2005 and 24% in 2004.

When analysed by gender, 38% of men slept rough compared with 9% of women. These figures are very similar to those from the 2005 report (41% and 9%).

Table A16 indicates a low use of B&B accommodation but shows that 15 people presenting as homeless spent the previous night in hospital. Recommendation Eleven in last years report called for the review of referral pathways for those leaving custody, hostels and hospitals to ensure that all reasonable steps are taken to prevent discharge from hospital to homelessness and rough sleeping. The appointment of the new 'Homelessness Officer' post at the Kingsmill Hospital, Mansfield and the development of new hospital discharge policies are welcome progress in this area. It is hoped that these initiatives will reduce the numbers of people discharged from hospital to homelessness.

Table A17 shows that 32% of the presentations by single people and 23% of childless couples were recorded as sleeping rough (compared with 34% and 23% in the previous year). In 2004 these figures were 30% and 11%, indicating a sustained increase in rough sleeping amongst childless couples in particular.

No incidences of any family household types sleeping rough were recorded in 2005, whereas this year two couples with children and three single parents with children stated they had slept rough the previous night. The data indicates that there were at least six children involved and that the families concerned had been sleeping rough for more than one month. 50% of couples with children stated that they had spent the previous night in their own home (compared with 39% last year and 34% in 2004). This figure is a clear increase on previous years and highlights an area for further homeless prevention initiatives.

*Please note that as a person's circumstances may have changed over the course of a fortnight, all presentations have been included and no allowance has been made for duplicate presentations. Given this, **the figures in Table A16 should be taken as an indicator rather than a statement that this number of people is in a particular situation.***

Local connection and where people want to live

Table A18: Where People are Willing to Live

Where Client Wants To Live	Number	Percentage Of Those Presenting Who Are Willing To Live In This Area (based on 938 returns)
Ashfield	165	18
Bassetlaw	150	16
Broxtowe	90	10
Gedling	120	13
Mansfield	223	24
Newark & Sherwood	110	12
Nottingham City	408	43
Rushcliffe	73	8
Outside Nottinghamshire	112	12
No Data Supplied	86	9
Total	1339	N/A

Table A19: Local Authority/Authorities to which Person is Connected

Local Authority To which Person is Connected	Number	% of Presentations Who are Connected To This Authority
Ashfield	89	9
Bassetlaw	99	11
Broxtowe	44	5
Gedling	57	6
Mansfield	170	18
Newark & Sherwood	65	7
Nottingham City	366	39
Rushcliffe	18	2
Outside Nottinghamshire	110	12
No Area Data Supplied	50	5
Total	1068	N/A

Table A18 records details of the local authority area where people said they would be willing to live. More than one area could be recorded on the survey form and therefore the total is more than the number of presentations. The majority of people (692 of the presentations or 73%) requested only one area where they would be willing to live.

Table A19 summarises the number of people who were recorded as having a local connection with each of the Nottinghamshire authorities. The definition used for the survey was essentially the same as the main tests of local connection applied by local authorities when assessing applications from homeless people.

The survey form defined local connection as:

- Resident in area for 6 of the last 12 months;
- Resident in area for 3 of the last 5 years;
- Employment in the area;
- Immediate family live in the area.

Please note that using this definition it is possible for a person to have a connection with more than one authority and therefore the total is higher than the actual number of presentations.

There are noticeable differences between numbers with a local connection to a particular authority and numbers of people expressing a willingness to live in each authority.

Reasons for homelessness

Table A20: Reason Homeless by Gender

Reason Homeless	Male		Female		Gender Not Stated		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Parents No Longer Willing To Accommodate	168	30	98	28	5	24	271	29
Other Relatives/Friends No Longer Willing To Accommodate	108	19	68	19	4	19	180	19
Drug Use Meaning Client Unable To Access Accommodation	93	17	30	8	3	14	126	13
Leaving Prison/custody	70	12	17	5	1	5	88	9
Non-violent Breakdown Of Relationship With Partner	62	11	25	7		0	87	9
Violent Breakdown Of Relationship With Partner	16	3	63	18	1	5	80	9
LA Rent Arrears	49	9	15	4	1	5	65	7
Other Harassment	33	6	26	7	1	5	60	6
Other forms of violence	29	5	23	6	1	5	53	6
Other reasons for loss of tenancy	33	6	16	5	2	10	51	5
Violent Breakdown Of Relationship Involving Associated Persons	20	4	17	5	1	5	38	4
Assured Short-hold Termination	11	2	20	6	1	5	32	3
Housing Association Rent Arrears	23	4	8	2		0	31	3
Leaving Hospital	20	4	3	1	1	5	24	3
Private Sector Rent Arrears	11	2	7	2	1	5	19	2
Leaving Care	9	2	8	2	0	0	17	2
Required To Leave NASS accommodation	15	3	2	1	0	0	17	2
Mortgage Arrears	2	0	7	2	0	0	9	1
Racially Motivated Harassment	1	0	4	1	0	0	5	1
Racially Motivated Violence	3	1	1	0	0	0	4	0
Leaving The Armed Forces	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Other	73	13	31	9	3	14	107	11
No Data Supplied	26	5	17	5	3	14	46	5
Total	876	N/A	507	N/A	29	N/A	1412	N/A

Please note that the percentages in Table A20 are the figures for the proportion of presentations which identified this reason for their homelessness. Please also note that more than one reason could be given for a person's homelessness and therefore the totals are higher than the actual number of presentations.

Table A21: Reason Homeless by Household Type

	Single Person		Childless Couple		Couple with Children		Single Person with Children		No Data Supplied		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Parents No Longer Willing To Accommodate	219	31	10	29	13	33	20	17	9	30	271	29
Other Relatives/Friends No Longer Willing To Accommodate	139	20	7	20	7	18	21	18	6	20	180	19
Drug Use Meaning Client Unable To Access Accommodation	112	16	6	17	0	0	4	3	4	13	126	13
Other	86	12	5	14	6	15	8	7	2	7	107	11
Leaving Prison/custody	81	11	1	3	1	3	3	3	2	7	88	9
Non-violent Breakdown Of Relationship With Partner	64	9	1	3	1	3	20	17	1	3	87	9
Violent Breakdown Of Relationship With Partner	51	7	1	3	2	5	26	22	0	0	80	9
LA Rent Arrears	51	7	4	11	1	3	6	5	3	10	65	7
Other harassment	43	6	6	17	2	5	8	7	1	3	60	6
Other forms of violence	40	6	1	3	4	10	5	4	3	10	53	6
Other reasons for less of tenancy	43	6	3	9	0	0	4	3	1	3	51	5
Not Stated	37	5	2	6	0	0	3	3	4	13	46	5
Violent Breakdown Of Relationship Involving Associated Persons	32	5	1	3	0	0	3	3	2	7	38	4
Assured Short-hold Termination	12	2	0	0	9	23	11	9	0	0	32	3
Housing Association Rent Arrears	25	4	4	11	1	3	1	1	0	0	31	3
Leaving Hospital	22	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	24	3
Private Sector Rent Arrears	11	2	2	6	1	3	4	3	1	3	19	2
Leaving Care	17	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	2
Required To Leave NASS accommodation	14	2	1	3	1	3	0	0	1	3	17	2
Mortgage Arrears	1	0	0	0	4	10	4	3	0	0	9	1
Racially Motivated Harassment	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	3	5	1
Racially Motivated Violence	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Leaving HM Forces	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0
Total	1107	N/A	55	N/A	53	N/A	156	N/A	41	N/A	1412	N/A

Please note that the percentages in Table A21 are the figures for the proportion of presentations which identified this reason for their homelessness. Please also note that more than one reason could be given for a person's homelessness and therefore the totals are higher than the actual number of presentations.

The two most prevalent reasons for their homelessness stated by those taking part in the survey were that parents or other relatives/friends were no longer willing to accommodate them. The proportions were 29% and 19% respectively.

The figures identified for these major reasons for homelessness are very similar and in some cases the same as last year. In 2005, 29% identified parents being unable to accommodate them as a reason for their homelessness (26% in 2004) and 23% identified other relatives or friends being unable to accommodate (14% in 2004).

The next major reason given (13%) was drug use leading to loss of accommodation. This compares with 14% of presentations in 2005 and 11% in 2004.

There are clear differences by gender in the proportions of people identifying some of the causes of their homelessness as follows:

- 93 men compared with 30 women cited loss of accommodation through drug use as the cause of their homelessness
- 63 women compared with 16 men cited the violent breakdown of their relationship with a partner as the reason for homelessness
- 70 men compared to 17 women gave leaving prison/custody as the immediate cause of their homelessness.

In terms of household type, 31% of single people presenting, 29% of childless couples and 33% of couples with children cited 'parents no longer willing to accommodate' as the reason for their homelessness. 16% of single people and 17% of childless couples, compared with a total for all presentations of 13%, cited drug use leading to loss of accommodation as the reason for their homelessness.

In terms of age, 62% of 16-17 year olds cited 'parents no longer willing to accommodate them' as the reason for their homelessness, compared with 69% in 2005. These figures clearly highlight family breakdown as the major cause of homelessness amongst young people locally.

In 2005, 14% of the presentations cited rent arrears as a reason for homelessness, compared with 12% (combining Local Authority, Housing association and private accommodation arrears) this year. This was cited as a particular concern by a number of agencies last year. One reason for the decrease this year might be the success of tenancy sustainment/floating support services but the figure for this year shows there is still progress to be made.

Accommodation requested

Table A22: Accommodation Requested By Gender

Accommodation Type	Male		Female		Gender Not Stated		Totals	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Own Flat	343	61	152	43	5	24	500	53
Supported Housing	220	39	112	32	8	38	340	36
Own House	136	24	143	40	7	33	286	30
Own Bedsit	175	31	42	12	3	14	220	23
Shared House	130	23	24	7	2	10	156	17
Lodgings	84	15	18	5	3	14	105	11
Other	40	7	26	7	2	10	68	7
No Data Supplied	42	7	23	6	2	10	67	7
Total	1170	N/A	540	N/A	32	N/A	1742	N/A

Please note that more than one answer could be given to this question and that the percentages in Table A22 have been calculated by using the number of presentations (938) as a base line.

Table A23: Accommodation Requested by Household Type

Type of Accommodation Requested	Single Person		Childless Couple		Couple with Children		Single Parent with Children		Household Type Not Stated		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Own Flat	415	58	20	57	4	9	38	33	23	77	500	53
Supported Housing	314	44	7	20	1	2	12	10	6	20	340	36
Own House	150	21	13	37	42	91	77	66	4	13	286	30
Own Bedsit	202	28	3	9	2	4	7	6	6	20	220	23
Shared House	146	21	4	11	1	2	1	1	4	13	156	17
Lodgings	97	14	0	0	1	2	5	4	2	7	105	11
Other	56	8	1	3	0	0	10	9	1	3	68	7
No Data Supplied	49	7	3	9	4	9	7	6	4	13	67	7
Total	1429	N/A	51	N/A	55	N/A	157	N/A	50	N/A	1742	N/A

Please note that more than one answer could be given to this question and that the percentages in Table A23 have been calculated by using the number of presentations (938) as a base line.

Tables A22 and A23 give details of the kinds of accommodation requested by those presenting as homeless during the survey period. Table A21 shows that over half of all homeless people want their own flat with 61% of men and 43% of women citing this as their preference. Most homeless people express a clear preference for their own, independent accommodation of some sort – either a flat, house or bedsit. 40% of women requested their own house; most of whom are women with children.

More than a third (36%) of those presenting requested supported accommodation as their preference – a slight decrease compared to last year (38%). This figure increases to 44% for single people.

Outcomes

Table A24: Outcome after Contact with Agency

Outcome	Number	Percentage of Presentations
General Advice	478	51%
Ref To Other Agency	171	18%
Temporary Accommodation	103	11%
Emergency Accommodation	39	4%
Permanent Accommodation	28	3%
Other	156	17%
No Data Supplied	120	13%
Total	1095	N/A

Table A25: Outcome of Contact with Agency by Household Type

Outcome	Single Person		Childless Couple		Couple with Children		Single Person with Children		No Data Supplied		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
General Advice	359	50	19	54	23	58	56	48	21	70	478	51
Ref To Other Agency	148	21	4	11	3	8	13	11	3	10	171	18
Other	113	16	3	9	10	25	27	23	3	10	156	17
Not Stated	91	13	3	9	9	23	11	9	6	20	120	13
Temporary Accommodation	79	11	7	20	3	8	14	12		0	103	11
Emergency Accommodation	26	4	1	3	1	3	11	9		0	39	4
Permanent Accommodation	18	3	1	3	4	10	5	4		0	28	3
Total	834	N/A	38	N/A	53	N/A	137	N/A	33	N/A	1095	N/A

Percentages are of outcomes as a proportion of total presentations in each household type (see table A3)

Table A26: Outcome of Contact with Agency by Gender

Outcome	Male		Female		Not Stated		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
General Advice	310	55	159	45	9	43	478	51
Ref To Other Agency	104	19	62	17	5	24	171	18
Other	83	15	70	20	3	14	156	17
Not Stated	75	13	39	11	6	29	120	13
Temporary Accommodation	54	10	48	14	1	5	103	11
Emergency Accommodation	14	2	24	7	1	5	39	4
Permanent Accommodation	13	2	14	4	1	5	28	3
Total	653	N/A	416	N/A	26	N/A	1095	N/A

Percentages are of outcomes as a proportion of total presentations by gender (see table A2)

Table A27: Where Person is likely to be Sleeping Tonight

Where Tonight	Number	%
Sleeping Rough	233	25
Friend's Home	215	23
Parent's Home	88	9
Hostel	76	8
Own Home	66	7
Other Relative's Home	49	5
Emergency Bed	19	2
B&B Lodgings	17	2
Hospital	15	2
Custody	14	1
Grandparent's Home	12	1
Partner's Home	10	1
Social Services	1	0
Other	47	5
No Data Supplied	76	8
Total	938	100%

Tables A24 to A27 indicate what happened as a result of contact with the agency homeless people presented to, and where they would sleep that night. Only 18% of those presenting were found some form of accommodation compared with 22% of a larger number last year. It is clear from Table 27 in particular that most would remain homeless for the time being. For example, 25% would sleep rough that night; 23% at a friend's home and 9% at their parents' home.

Table A25 shows that 26% of couples without children, 21% of couples with children and 25% of single people with children were able to secure some kind of accommodation as a result of contact with an agency during the survey period, compared with 18% Of all presentations.

Interestingly, Table A26 indicates that only 14% of male presentations were found some form of accommodation compared with 24% of women presenting.

Table A28: Comparison of Previous and Coming Night's Accommodation

		Where Person Is Sleeping the Night Following Contact With An Agency															
		B & B Lodgings	Custody	Emergency Bed	Friend's Home	Grandparents	Hospital	Hostel	Other Relative's	Own Home	Parents Home	Partner's Home	Sleeping Rough	Social Services	Other	No Data Supplied	Totals
Where Person Slept The Night Prior To Seeing Agency For Advice	B&B Lodgings	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	4	22
	Custody	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	19
	Emergency Bed	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7
	Friend's Home	2	0	3	186	1	0	11	4	1	2	0	8	0	9	12	239
	Grandparent's	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10
	Hospital	0	0	0	3	0	8	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	15
	Hostel	0	0	1	1	0	2	31	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	4	45
	Other Relative's	1	0	3	1	0	0	2	39	1	2	0	2	0	3	5	59
	Own Home	0	0		2	0	0	3	3	64	2	0	0	0	2	6	82
	Parent's Home	0	0	1	9	2	0	4	2	0	75	0	1	0	1	9	104
	Partner's Home	0	0	2	1	0	1	4	0	0	3	9	1	0	1	1	23
	Sleeping Rough	1	0	1	8	0	3	15	1	0	1	1	209	0	6	8	254
	Social Services	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
	Other	0	1	2	1	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	3	0	18	2	32
	No Data Supplied	1	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	14	25
Totals	17	14	19	215	12	15	76	49	66	88	10	233	1	47	76	938	

For the 2005 Survey, a new question was introduced to enable comparison of where a person spent the previous night with data about their expected housing circumstances the coming night and the question was repeated this year. Table A28 summarises the results from this comparison. The table highlights a number of important factors including:

- 39% of people expected to be spending the coming night in a different place from where they spent the previous night.
- In contrast with 2005 when 29% of those who spent the previous night in custody expected to be sleeping rough the coming night, no-one this year found themselves in this situation.

- However, extrapolating from the figures contained in Table A25 over a year, the data would suggest that 52 people are being discharged from hospital to rough sleeping each year.
- Again using the same methodology, the data suggests that around 26 people each year are being discharged to rough sleeping from hostels. This compares very favourably to a figure of 130 in last year's report. It is acknowledged that a great deal of work has been carried out in both the county and city on evictions policies and reducing evictions. The data also indicates that hostels are taking in 390 rough sleepers in a year.
- 82% of those who presented as rough sleeping were still expected to be sleeping rough the coming night, compared with 80% in 2005.
- After those who were already sleeping rough, the most common place where people spent the previous night was with friends. Again using the methodology outlined earlier, the data would suggest that around 208 people are going from friends to rough sleeping each year.

SECTION TWO: ANALYSIS OF RETURNS FOR ROUGH SLEEPERS

Rough Sleepers Analysis: Introduction

In common with last year's report, the Homeless Watch Survey 2006 has identified significant levels of rough sleeping across Nottinghamshire. This is evidenced by data analysed in Section One of this report. This section of the report looks in further detail at the data relating to rough sleepers, in order to provide a more comprehensive analysis of the scale and nature of rough sleeping in the County.

In 2006, 254 people presented as rough sleepers. After removing duplicates and those presenting from outside Nottinghamshire the figure is **219**. This compares with a figure of **270** in 2005 (again when duplicates and those who presented from outside Nottinghamshire were removed). This is clearly a fall in numbers sleeping rough since last year.

As shown in Table B1 below men are significantly more likely to be rough sleeping than women. The gender split is consistent with previous surveys. The 2004 survey recorded that 81% of rough sleepers were male (or 85% if those cases where no gender was specified are removed) and the figures for 2005 were 84% (and 86%).

Three of the thirteen recommendations made in last years' report relate specifically to rough sleeping. There is a further recommendation concerning rough sleeping in this years report.

Table B1: Numbers Sleeping Rough after Duplicate Presentations are Removed

Previous Night	Male		Female		Gender Not Stated		Total
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num
Slept Rough	185	84	30	14	4	2	219

Table B2: Rough Sleepers by Area where Person Received Advice

District/Borough	Number	% of Rough Sleepers In This Area
Ashfield	10	4
Bassetlaw	15	6
Broxtowe	4	2
Gedling	2	1
Mansfield	41	16
Newark & Sherwood	7	3
Nottingham City	145	58
Rushcliffe	17	7
No Data Supplied	10	4
Total	251	100
Duplicate Presentations Across More Than One Area	7	
Duplicate Presentations Across Same Area	25	
Total	219	N/A

Table B3: Rough Sleepers by Local Connection

Client Connection	Number	% Of The 219 Rough Sleepers With Connection To This Area
Ashfield	16	7
Bassetlaw	13	6
Broxtowe	8	4
Gedling	5	2
Mansfield	46	21
Newark & Sherwood	13	6
Nottingham City	135	62
Rushcliffe	5	2
Out Of Notts	40	18
No Data Supplied	7	3
Total	288	N/A

Table B2 provides a breakdown of where rough sleepers received advice showing high levels of rough sleeping in Nottingham City (145), Mansfield (41), Rushcliffe (17), Bassetlaw (15) and Ashfield (10). It is important to note that there are significant differences in levels of rough sleeping identified by the survey compared to those identified in the annual headcounts of rough sleepers carried out by local authorities, and in particular Nottingham City. The most recent Nottingham City headcount found only 2 people sleeping rough. The difference can be explained to a degree by the very different methodologies used. It is not useful to speculate here which figures provide the most accurate picture of true levels of rough sleeping. However, the mismatch between the two sets of findings is unhelpful and is the subject of a recommendation in this years report.

Numbers of rough sleepers in particular districts this year show some differences from those in last years survey report. Mansfield in particular shows a fall from 79 in 2005 to 41 in 2006 whilst the number recorded in Nottingham City shows a small increase from 138 in 2005 to 145 this year. it is acknowledged that Winter Shelter schemes funded by Supporting People, operated in both Mansfield and Bassetlaw in 2005-06 and it is possible that the shelters, alongside other work arising from them had a positive impact on levels of rough sleeping – particularly in Mansfield.

As indicated above, the definition of local connection used for the survey was essentially the same as the main tests of local connection applied by local authorities when assessing applications from homeless people.

Any duplicate presentations where the district of origin was the same have been removed to produce the figures in Table B3. In addition three cases where the person received advice from an agency outside Nottinghamshire and where they had no connection with a Nottinghamshire authority have been removed. 40 people who are recorded as having a connection with an out of Nottinghamshire authority have been included in this table as they were in a Nottinghamshire authority when they received advice. Please also note that a person could have a connection with more than one local authority area (hence the total is higher than the number of rough sleepers recorded).

Bassetlaw, Nottingham City and Rushcliffe saw more rough sleepers present for advice than have a local connection with the area.

Table B4: Age of Rough Sleepers

Age	Male		Female		Gender Not Stated		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
16-17	6	3	5	17	0	0	11	5
18-24	44	24	2	7	1	25	47	21
25-40	82	44	11	37	3	75	96	44
41-59	40	22	5	17	0	0	45	21
60 and over	3	2	0	0	0	0	3	1
No Date of Birth Stated	10	5	7	23	0	0	17	8
Total	185	100	30	100	4	100	219	100

Please note that this table has been adjusted to take account of all known duplicate presentations by rough sleepers.

Table B4 clearly shows that the largest proportion (44%) of rough sleepers are in the 25 to 40 years age range. This compares with only 39% of all those presenting as homeless. 65% of rough sleepers are aged 25 and over, compared with 67% in 2005. 24% of men who were sleeping rough at the time of the survey are aged between 18 and 24 years compared with only 7% of women. 5% of rough sleepers are aged 16 or 17 compared with only 3% in 2005.

Table B5: Ethnic Origin of Rough Sleepers

Ethnic Origin	Number	%
Asian/Asian British: Indian	0	0.0
Asian/Asian British: Other	1	0.5
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	2	0.9
Black/Black British: African	3	1.4
Black/Black British: Caribbean	6	2.7
Black/Black British: Other	1	0.5
Chinese	0	0.0
Mixed: Other	2	0.9
Mixed: White & Asian	0	0.0
Mixed: White & Black African	1	0.5
Mixed: White & Black Caribbean	3	1.4
White: British	189	85.1
White: Irish	3	1.4
White: Other	4	1.8
Other	3	1.4
No Data Supplied	4	1.8
Total	222*	100

Please note that the total at table B5 includes three people who had been previously classed as duplicate entries but gave different ethnic origins. Therefore the percentage figures have been calculated using 222 as the total rather than 219.

The ethnic origin of the great majority of rough sleepers (85.1%) is stated as White British. This compares with 89.6% in 2005 and 93.3% in 2004. When compared with 2001 census data which indicates that 91.8% of the general population of Nottinghamshire is White: British, these figures suggest an increasing over representation of ethnic minorities amongst the rough sleeping population compared to the population as a whole. After White British, the second highest proportion of rough sleepers stated their ethnic origin as Black/Black British Caribbean (2.7%). In 2005 White Irish accounted for 2.2% of rough sleepers compared with 1.4% this year. The numbers of individuals involved however are so low that making any firm conclusions about trends concerning rough sleepers from ethnic minorities remains problematic.

Table B6: Type of Rough Sleeping

Slept Rough Type	Number	%
Sleeping In Open Air	137	55
Building/Structure Not For Habitation	68	27
Squat	21	8
Don't Know	22	9
No Data Supplied	3	1
Total	251	100

In common with last year's report, recognising that circumstances of people may have changed during the course of the survey fortnight, Table B6 above is based on the returns for all rough sleeper presentations (e.g. 251 as opposed to 219 individuals). The categories of rough sleeping shown in the table were defined on the survey form as:

- Sleeping in the open air (e.g. on the streets, in a doorway, in a park or bus shelter);
- Sleeping in a building or structure not designed for habitation (e.g. a squat, barn, shed, car, derelict boat).

These definitions are taken from a definition of rough sleeping used by the former Office of The Deputy Prime Minister (now DCLG). It should be noted that this definition differs from that used when official headcounts of rough sleepers are undertaken by local authorities using the approved Government methodology.

Table B6 shows that overall 55% of rough sleepers slept in the open air. This is the same proportion as in 2005. If invalid data is excluded this figure rises to 61%, with the remaining 39% sleeping in a building or structure which is not designed for habitation.

Table B7: Time Spent Sleeping Rough

Time Rough Sleeping	Number	%
1 night	11	5
More than a night up to 1 week	47	19
More than 1 week and up to 1 month	38	16
More than 1 month and up to 3 months	56	23
More than 3 months and up to 6 months	29	12
More Than 6 months and up to 12 months	16	7
More than 12 months	34	14
Don't Know	8	3
No Data Supplied	5	2
Total	244	100

Please note that Table B7 includes duplicate presentations where responses given about the time spent sleeping rough differs between presentations, **therefore this data should be treated as a broad indicator only.**

Consistent with the 2005 survey, agencies were asked to record the approximate time a person was known to have been rough sleeping. Accurately determining this period is problematic and as indicated there were a number of cases where the same person had been recorded as sleeping rough for different periods, depending on the agency that had completed the form. As there is no way of determining which figure is accurate, all these cases have been included in Table B7.

However, what can be drawn from the data contained within Table B7 is an indication of a continuing problem of chronic and entrenched rough sleeping in Nottinghamshire. The data shows that 56% of rough sleepers slept rough for more than one month, 33% for more than three months, 21% for more than six months and perhaps most worryingly 14% of rough sleepers (34) individuals stated they had slept rough for more than 12 months. These figures are similar to those found in 2005 when for example 162 people or 53% were recorded as sleeping rough for more than one month and nearly a quarter of rough sleepers for six months or more.

Even taking into account problems with the data, these figures indicate a real challenge in tackling rough sleeping in Nottinghamshire for both the agencies working with rough sleepers and those that commission services for them.

Table B8: Agencies that Saw Rough Sleepers

Project Name	Number of Presentations By People Sleeping Rough
Street Outreach Team - FHA	49
Handel St - Framework HA	28
Emmanuel House	18
Sherwood St Day Centre - Framework	17
Friary Drop-in	16
London Road - Framework HA	10
Base 51	8
Nottingham YMCA	7
Probation - 96 Nottm Road	7
Drug Support Team - HLG	6
Homeless Health Team	6
Mansfield District Council	6
Community Houses (City) - Framework	4
Emergency Accommodation for Women	4
Housing Aid	4
Oasis Christian Centre	4
Probation – Worksop	4
Framework – Bassetlaw	3
HOPE	3
ADLT - Kings Mill Hospital	2
Assertive Outreach City East	2
Beacon Project	2
Fritchley Court - Framework HA	2
HLG – MHST	2
NCHA - Midworth Street	2
Newark & Sherwood D.C.	2

Project Name	Number of Presentations By People Sleeping Rough
One Stop Shop 11a Newark Framework	2
Refugee Action	2
Sorted	2
Ashfield District Council	1
Assertive Outreach County Team	1
Bassetlaw CAB	1
Bassetlaw Direct Access Drug Service	1
Bassetlaw TS Scheme - Framework HA	1
Bassetlaw Womens Aid	1
Connexions – Mansfield	1
County Contact Team - Sutton-in-Ash	1
Gedling Borough Council	1
Kirkby Youth Housing 109 Vernon Rd	1
Kirkby Youth Housing 127A	1
Mansfield CAB	1
Mansfield Probation	1
Midway Supported Housing	1
NCHA - Forest Court	1
NCHA - Mansfield Road	1
NCHA - New Ollerton	1
NCHA Mansfield Road	1
New Roots Housing Project	1
Nottingham City Homes	1
Portland House - Framework HA	1
Probation - City South Team	1
Probation - Derby Road	1
Probation – Newark	1
Probation - Sherwood Court	1
Probation - Traffic Street	1
Rethink - Outram St, Mansfield	1
Rushcliffe CMHT	1
The Hall Homeless Support	1
Vine Terrace One Stop Shop - FHA	1
Total	254

Please note that this table includes all presentations by rough sleepers including the three rough sleepers presenting to agencies during the survey period who were outside of Nottinghamshire.

Table B8 shows that 59 (47%) of the 125 agencies which took part in the survey had contact with rough sleepers, with the outreach, emergency accommodation and day services provided by Framework HA (FHA) across the county seeing the largest numbers.

Table B9: Support Needs of Rough Sleepers

Support Needs Of Rough Sleepers	Number	% of 251 Presentations Where This Support Need Was Identified	% Profile Of All 938 Returns
Drug Abuse	122	48	29
Alcohol Abuse	92	36	18
Ex-Offender	85	33	22
Mental Health	65	26	17
Learning Difficulties	27	11	8
Domestic Violence	24	9	10
Physically Disabled	5	2	4
Other	12	5	9
Total	437	N/A	N/A

Please note that Table B9 above is based on the returns for all rough sleeper presentations (e.g. 251 as opposed to 219 individuals). The total number of support needs identified is greater than the total number of presentations since rough sleepers identified more than one support need.

Table B10: Number of Support Needs

Number of Support Needs	Rough Sleepers with this number of Support Needs
0	1
1	79
2	82
3	39
4	11
5	6
6	1
Total	219

The data in table B9 provides a comparison between proportions of rough sleepers identifying a particular support need and the percentage of the total number of presentations where that need was identified. The comparison shows that rough sleepers are more likely to have support needs connected with substance misuse, offending behaviour and mental health issues than the general homeless population.

The number of rough sleepers who require support connected with domestic violence is approximately the same as for all returns and it is interesting to note that 54% of rough sleepers who identified this need are men.

69% of rough sleepers identified either a drug or alcohol support need, compared with 70% in 2005 and with 47% of total presentations. This is consistent with national research into substance misuse amongst rough sleepers which generally shows much higher prevalence of substance misuse compared with the general homeless population. Again, these findings present a significant challenge for both the agencies working with rough sleepers and those that commission services for them.

Table B10 shows that 139 (63.5%) of the 219 rough sleepers presented with more than one support need with 57 (26%) identifying three or more needs. This provides some indication of the complexity of needs amongst rough sleepers and the challenges faced by agencies in working successfully with them.

Table B11: Where Rough Sleepers Are Willing To Live

Where Rough Sleepers Are Willing To Live	Number	% of 251 Rough Sleepers Presenting Who Are Willing To Live In These Areas
Ashfield	56	22
Bassetlaw	42	17
Broxtowe	35	14
Gedling	35	14
Mansfield	74	29
Newark & Sherwood	37	15
Nottingham City	160	63
Rushcliffe	38	15
Out Of Notts	49	19
No Data Supplied	10	4
Total	536	N/A

Please note that more than one area could be stipulated on the survey form and therefore the total number in this table is greater than the number of people who presented as rough sleeping.

The largest proportion of rough sleepers presented for advice in Nottingham (58%) and Mansfield (16%) and therefore it is unsurprising that a significant percentage of rough sleepers would prefer to live in these areas. Whilst only 4% of rough sleepers presented for advice in Ashfield, 22% identified a willingness to live in the area.

In common with the response for all of those recorded by the survey, the majority of rough sleepers (65%) have identified that they are only willing to live in one area.

The report continues on the next page with Reasons why Rough Sleepers are Homeless

Table B12: Reasons Why Rough Sleepers Are Homeless

Reasons Why Rough Sleepers Are Homeless	Number Of Presenting Rough Sleepers Homeless For This Reason	% of 251 Rough Sleeper Presentations Falling Into This Category
Drug Use Meaning Client Unable To Access Accommodation	75	30
Parents No Longer Willing To Accommodate	54	22
Other Relatives/Friends No Longer Willing To Accommodate	44	18
Leaving Prison/custody	38	15
LA Rent Arrears	34	14
Other forms of violence	25	10
Non-violent Breakdown Of Relationship With Partner	23	9
Other harassment	20	8
Other reasons for loss of tenancy	19	8
Violent Breakdown Of Relationship With Partner	18	7
Housing Association Rent Arrears	14	6
Violent Breakdown Of Relationship Involving Associated Persons	13	5
Private Sector Rent Arrears	7	3
Leaving Hospital	6	2
Racially Motivated Violence	3	1
Required To Leave NASS accommodation	2	1
Assured Short-hold Termination	1	0
Leaving Care	1	0
Racially Motivated Harassment	1	0
Other	37	15
No Data Supplied	7	3
Total	442	N/A

Please note that more than one reason could be stipulated on the survey form and therefore the total number in this table is greater than the number of people who presented as rough sleeping.

Table B12 shows that the most common cause of homelessness amongst rough sleepers is that their drug use left them unable to access accommodation. Twice as many rough sleepers gave this as the reason for their homelessness compared to all presentations.

This is almost identical to the situation identified by the 2005 survey.

Table B13: Type of Accommodation Requested by Rough Sleepers

Type Of Accommodation Requested	Number Of Presenting Rough Sleepers Requesting This Type Of Accommodation	% of 251 Presenting Rough Sleepers Requesting This Type Of Accommodation
Own Flat	165	66
Supported Housing	121	48
Own Bedsit	89	35
Shared House	74	29
Own House	60	24
Lodgings	56	22
Other	29	11
No Data Supplied	7	3
Total	601	N/A

Please note that more than one choice could be given on the survey form and therefore the total number in this table is greater than the number of people who presented as rough sleeping.

Table B13 shows that for rough sleepers, in common with those presenting as homeless as a whole, the most popular choice of accommodation is a flat of their own. 48% of rough sleepers, compared with 36% overall, requested supported housing as the accommodation of their choice – indicating a higher prevalence of support needs amongst rough sleepers than the general homeless population and consistent with the findings above related to substance misuse.

35% of rough sleepers requested a bedsit compared with only 23% overall (and 28% of single people) and in common with survey findings in 2005 and 2004, rough sleepers are more likely to request lodgings; 22% this year compared with 18% in 2005 and 11% of all survey respondents.

Table B14: Outcome for Rough Sleepers of Contact with an Agency

Outcome	Number Of Presenting Rough Sleepers Where This Outcome Applies	% 251 Of Presenting Rough Sleepers Where This Outcome Applies
General Advice	155	61
Ref To Other Agency	55	22
Temporary Accommodation	23	9
Emergency Accommodation	5	2
Permanent Accommodation	4	2
Other	28	11
No Data Supplied	16	6
Total	286	N/A

Please note that more than one outcome could be stated on the survey form and therefore the total number in this table is greater than the number of people who presented as rough sleeping.

Table B14 above shows the outcome of contact with a particular agency for those presenting as rough sleepers during the period of the survey. It shows that 9% found temporary accommodation, compared with only 6% in 2005; that only 2% secured emergency accommodation, compared with 8% in 2005 and only 2% were found permanent accommodation compared with 4% in 2005.

These findings are consistent with those of the previous surveys, indicating that the majority of rough sleepers (87%) would continue to sleep rough after contact with an agency or agencies during the survey period.

Both the previous surveys identified that rough sleepers were less likely to secure some form of accommodation after contact with an agency when compared to all people recorded during the survey fortnight and this is repeated this year. 13% of rough sleepers were found some form of accommodation compared to 18% of overall presentations. In 2005, the figures were 22% of all presentations and 18% of rough sleepers indicating a decrease in the ability of agencies to secure accommodation for both rough sleepers and homeless people generally.

Table B15: Where Rough Sleepers Are Likely To Sleep Tonight

Where Tonight	Number	%
Sleeping Rough	208	83
Hostel	14	6
Friend's Home	8	3
Hospital	3	1
B&B Lodgings	1	0
Emergency Bed	1	0
Other Relative's Home	1	0
Parents' Home	1	0
Partner's Home	1	0
Other	6	2
No Data Supplied	7	3
Total	251	100

Please note that Table B15 is based on the returns for all rough sleeper presentations (e.g. 251 as opposed to 219 individuals).

Table B15 shows that 83% of rough sleepers expected to sleep rough on the night following contact with an agency during the survey period. Additionally, there were 24 people who expected to sleep rough that night who had not slept rough the previous night. Please note that the data in Table B14 differs from that in Table A25 as it excludes rough sleepers who were outside Nottinghamshire when they presented to a county based agency for advice.

Again this repeats the picture presented by previous surveys. In 2005, 81% of those who spent the previous night sleeping rough were expected to be rough sleeping the night following contact with an agency. Overall, the survey findings for 2006, including outcomes for rough sleepers show very little change from previous years. This must present a worrying picture for agencies that seek to work with rough sleepers and for commissioners of services to them, and strongly suggests the need for more focused action targeted specifically at this client group.

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HLG Resource Service
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Appendix One: Agencies Which Took Part In The Survey

Project Name	Number Of Forms Returned
38 Bentinck Rd, Framework HA	2
Acorn Initiative E2E	2
Actions - Welfare Rights	1
ADLT - Kings Mill Hospital	7
Aftercare - Retford	3
Aidan House	1
Aidan House - Framework HA	2
APAS	1
Ashfield CAB	2
Ashfield District Council	14
Ashfield Homes - Hucknall Property	2
Ashfield Homes-Council Office Hucknall	2
Ashfield Homes-Sutton Prop Shop	2
Ashfield Household - Framework HA	3
Assertive Outreach City East	3
Assertive Outreach County Team	2
Assertive Outreach County Team	2
Base 51	15
Bassetlaw CAB	1
Bassetlaw Direct Access Drug Service	1
Bassetlaw District Council	28
Bassetlaw TS Scheme - Framework HA	11
Bassetlaw Womens Aid	7
Beacon Project	4
Beeston Youth & Community Centre	2
Broxtowe Borough Council	10
Broxtowe Single Homeless Action Grp	1
Broxtowe Womens Project	4
Chilwell & Ingham Nook YP's Centre	2
City Household - Framework HA	1
Colville House - Framework HA	3
Community Houses (City) - Framework	15
Community Houses (County) Framework	9
Connexions - Arnold	4
Connexions - Ashfield	1
Connexions - Hockley	12
Connexions - Mansfield	4
Connexions - NCN Hucknall	2
Connexions - Newark	1
Connexions - Retford	3
Connexions - Worksop	1
Connexions Nottinghamshire (county)	4
County Contact Team - Sutton-in-Ash	2
Drug Support Team - HLG	11
Early Intervention in Psychosis	1
EMHA - Rock Court	2
Emmanuel House	26
Emergency Accommodation for Women	16

Project Name	Number Of Forms Returned
Framework - Bassetlaw	8
Framework - Somerville House	4
Framework HA - 38 Bentinck Road YP	7
Framework HA - Somerville House	2
Friary Drop-in	25
Fritchley Court - Framework HA	10
Gedling Borough Council	29
Handel St - Framework HA	39
HLG - Accommodation Access Team	5
HLG - MHST	2
Homeless Health Team	11
HOPE	19
Housing Aid	52
Hucknall Advice Centre	2
Kirkby Youth Housing 109 Vernon Ro	6
Kirkby Youth Housing 127A Vernon Ro	3
London Road - Framework HA	24
Mansfield & Ashfield TS - Framework	2
Mansfield CAB	2
Mansfield District Council	46
Mansfield Probation	2
Mayholme Mother & Baby Unit	1
Midway Supported Housing	5
Nacro Floating Support	5
NCHA - Mansfield Road	1
NCHA - Cobwell Road	3
NCHA - Forest Court	2
NCHA - Mansfield Road	11
NCHA - Midworth Street	14
NCHA - New Ollerton	1
NCHA Mansfield Road	2
New Albion - Framework HA	8
New Roots Housing Project	9
Newark & Sherwood D.C.	31
Newark Emmaus Trust	5
Newark TST - Framework HA	4
Noelle House - Framework HA	7
Nottingham City Homes	1
Nottingham Law Centre	2
Nottingham YMCA	17
Notts NHS Trust - Day Therapy Service	1
Oasis Christian Centre	4
Old Vicarage - Tuntum	2
Ollerton & District CAB	1
One Stop Shop - Watson Rd - Framework	5
One Stop Shop 11a Newark Framework	7
Park House - Framework HA	3
Portland House - Framework HA	1
Probation - 96 Nottm Road	22
Probation - Castle Quay	1

Project Name	Number Of Forms Returned
Probation - City South Team	1
Probation - Derby Road	2
Probation - Newark	1
Probation - Sherwood Court	1
Probation - Traffic Street	1
Probation - Worksop	6
Probation Drug Intervention Program	2
Raleigh Street Teenage Parents Project	2
Refugee Action	17
Retford County Contact	4
Rethink - Outram St, Mansfield	1
Roshni	7
Rushcliffe Borough Council	8
Rushcliffe CMHT	1
S. Notts Tenancy Sup - Framework HA	1
S.Notts Tenancy Sup - Framework HA	4
Sherwood St Day Centre - Framework	40
Social Services - Kings Mill Hospital	1
Social Services Dept - Arnold	3
Sorted	2
Step Forward - Floating Support	1
Street Outreach Team	70
Sure Start - Netherfield	5
The Hall Homeless Support	7
Umuada	8
Vine Terrace One Stop Shop - Framework	7
Womens Aid Advice Centre	4



Please complete as much information as possible. Please see attached Guidelines for help

S/C:

1. Name of agency	<input style="width:100%;" type="text"/>				
2. Agency office address <i>(Where this form is being completed)</i>	<input style="width:100%;" type="text"/>				
3. In which local authority area did the person receive your advice/help? (Tick ONE only)					
Ashfield District <input type="checkbox"/>	Bassetlaw District <input type="checkbox"/>	Broxtowe Borough <input type="checkbox"/>			
Gedling Borough <input type="checkbox"/>	Mansfield District <input type="checkbox"/>	Newark & Sherwood District <input type="checkbox"/>			
Nottingham City <input type="checkbox"/>	Rushcliffe Borough <input type="checkbox"/>				
Out of Nottinghamshire <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>(please specify)</i> _____				
4. Name (Initials only)	Forename <input type="text"/>	Surname <input type="text"/>	Please try to get the information needed for questions 4, 5 & 6 as it helps to avoid counting the same person twice		
5. Gender (Tick one)	Male <input type="checkbox"/>	Female <input type="checkbox"/>			
6. Date of Birth	<input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> day/month/year				
7. Household type (Tick one of those listed below)					
Single Person (No Children) <input type="checkbox"/>	Childless Couple <input type="checkbox"/>	Couple With Children <input type="checkbox"/>	Single Parent With Children <input type="checkbox"/>		
8. If the person is part of a couple, please give the initials and date of birth of their partner and complete a separate form to record full details.					
Date Of Birth:	<input type="text"/>	Forename <input type="text"/>	Surname <input type="text"/>		
9. How many children in each of the following age groups are also homeless with this household?	0yrs – 4 yrs <input type="text"/>	5yrs – 10yrs <input type="text"/>	11yrs – 15 yrs <input type="text"/>	16/17 yrs <input type="text"/>	18yrs + <input type="text"/>
10. Is a member of the household pregnant?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Possibly <input type="checkbox"/>		
11. Ethnic Origin (Tick the box which the client feels most appropriate, but tick ONLY ONE BOX)					
White: British <input type="checkbox"/>	Asian/Asian British: Indian <input type="checkbox"/>				
White: Irish <input type="checkbox"/>	Asian/Asian British: Pakistani <input type="checkbox"/>				
White: Other <input type="checkbox"/>	Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi <input type="checkbox"/>				
Mixed: White & Black Caribbean <input type="checkbox"/>	Asian/Asian British: Other <input type="checkbox"/>				
Mixed: White & Black African <input type="checkbox"/>	Black/Black British: Caribbean <input type="checkbox"/>				
Mixed: White & Asian <input type="checkbox"/>	Black/Black British: African <input type="checkbox"/>				
Mixed: Other <input type="checkbox"/>	Black/Black British: Other <input type="checkbox"/>				
Chinese <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (please specify) <input type="text"/>				

12. Has the client ever been in the Care of the local authority as a young person?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know <input type="checkbox"/>
12a. If in Care, please state where	Nottingham City <input type="checkbox"/>	Nottinghamshire <input type="checkbox"/>	Outside Nottinghamshire <input type="checkbox"/>
13. Does the client identify any support needs? (If Yes, please complete question 14. If No go to question 15)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Don't Know <input type="checkbox"/>
14. If the client has any support needs, please indicate what these are: (Tick as many as apply)			
Physically Disabled <input type="checkbox"/>	Learning Difficulties <input type="checkbox"/>	Mental Health <input type="checkbox"/>	
Drug Abuse <input type="checkbox"/>	Alcohol Abuse <input type="checkbox"/>	Ex-Offender <input type="checkbox"/>	
Domestic Violence <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (please specify) <input type="checkbox"/>		
15. Where did the client spend the previous night? (Tick ONE ONLY)			
Parents' home <input type="checkbox"/>	Grandparents' home <input type="checkbox"/>	Other relative's home <input type="checkbox"/>	
Partner's home <input type="checkbox"/>	Friend's home <input type="checkbox"/>	Own home <input type="checkbox"/>	
B&B Lodgings <input type="checkbox"/>	Hostel <input type="checkbox"/>	Emergency bed <input type="checkbox"/>	
Social Services <input type="checkbox"/>	Hospital <input type="checkbox"/>	Custody <input type="checkbox"/>	
Slept Rough <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (please specify) <input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>(If the person slept rough please complete questions 16 and 17 below.)</i>			
16. If the person slept rough the previous night, please indicate the approximate length of time they have been continuously rough sleeping? (Tick ONE ONLY)			
1 night <input type="checkbox"/>	More than a night and up to 1 week <input type="checkbox"/>	More than 1 week and up to 1 month <input type="checkbox"/>	
More than 1 month and up to 3 Months <input type="checkbox"/>	More than 3 months and up to 6 Months <input type="checkbox"/>	More than 6 months and up to 12 Months <input type="checkbox"/>	
More than 12 months. <input type="checkbox"/>	Don't Know <input type="checkbox"/>		
17. If the person slept rough the previous night, specify type of rough sleeping? (Tick ONE ONLY)			
Sleeping In The Open Air (e.g. on the streets, in a doorway or bus shelter, in a park). <input type="checkbox"/>	Sleeping In A Building/Structure Not Designed For Habitation (e.g. barn, shed, car, derelict boat) <input type="checkbox"/>		
Squat <input type="checkbox"/>	Don't Know <input type="checkbox"/>		
18. With which local authority does the person have a connection for one or more of the following reasons (Tick as many local authority areas where one or more of these connection conditions apply):			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Person has immediate family in area. • Person has lived in area for six of the last 12 months. • Person has lived in area for 3 of the last 5 years. • Person has employment in the area. 			
Ashfield District <input type="checkbox"/>	Bassetlaw District <input type="checkbox"/>	Broxtowe Borough <input type="checkbox"/>	
Gedling Borough <input type="checkbox"/>	Mansfield District <input type="checkbox"/>	Newark & Sherwood District <input type="checkbox"/>	
Nottingham City <input type="checkbox"/>	Rushcliffe Borough <input type="checkbox"/>	Out of Nottinghamshire <input type="checkbox"/>	
18a. What was the postcode of their last permanent address (complete the first part only):			
Postcode	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Don't know <input type="checkbox"/>

19. Reason(s) for being homeless (Tick as many as apply):

Parents no longer willing to accommodate. <input type="checkbox"/>	Other relatives / friends no longer willing to accommodate. <input type="checkbox"/>	Non-violent breakdown of relationship with partner <input type="checkbox"/>
Violent breakdown of relationship with partner <input type="checkbox"/>	Violent breakdown of relationship involving associated persons <input type="checkbox"/>	Other forms of violence <input type="checkbox"/>
Racially motivated violence <input type="checkbox"/>	Racially motivated Harassment <input type="checkbox"/>	Other harassment <input type="checkbox"/>
LA rent arrears <input type="checkbox"/>	Housing association/RSL rent arrears <input type="checkbox"/>	Private sector rent arrears <input type="checkbox"/>
Mortgage arrears <input type="checkbox"/>	Assured short-hold termination. <input type="checkbox"/>	Other reasons for loss of tenancy/inc tied accom. <input type="checkbox"/>
Leaving the HM Forces <input type="checkbox"/>	Leaving hospital <input type="checkbox"/>	Leaving prison/custody <input type="checkbox"/>
Leaving care <input type="checkbox"/>	Drug use meaning client unable to access accommodation. <input type="checkbox"/>	Required to leave National Asylum Support Service accommodation <input type="checkbox"/>
Other (please specify) <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	

20. What type of accommodation is the client asking for? (Tick as many as apply):

Own house <input type="checkbox"/>	Own flat <input type="checkbox"/>	Own bedsit <input type="checkbox"/>
Shared house <input type="checkbox"/>	Supported housing <input type="checkbox"/>	Lodgings <input type="checkbox"/>
Other (please specify) <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	

21. Please indicate where client would be willing to live (Tick as many as apply):

Ashfield District <input type="checkbox"/>	Bassetlaw District <input type="checkbox"/>	Broxtowe Borough <input type="checkbox"/>
Gedling Borough <input type="checkbox"/>	Mansfield District <input type="checkbox"/>	Newark & Sherwood District <input type="checkbox"/>
Nottingham City <input type="checkbox"/>	Rushcliffe Borough <input type="checkbox"/>	
Out of Nottinghamshire <input type="checkbox"/>	(please specify) _____	

22. Outcome Of Interview (Tick as many as apply):

Permanent Accommodation <input type="checkbox"/>	Temporary accommodation <input type="checkbox"/>	Emergency accommodation <input type="checkbox"/>	General advice <input type="checkbox"/>
Referral to other agency (please name agency) <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	Other (please specify) <input type="checkbox"/>	_____

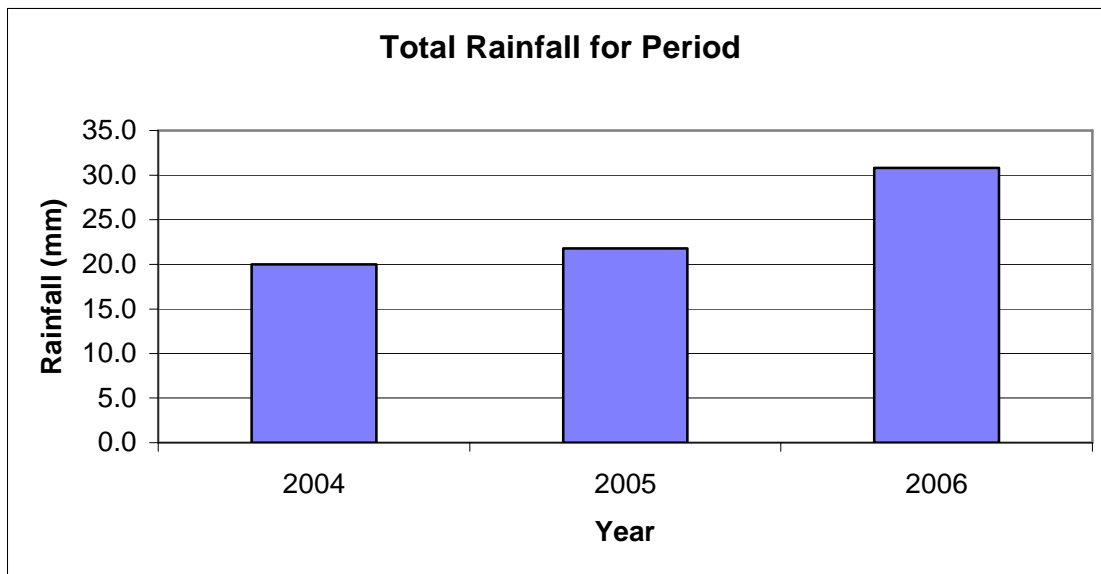
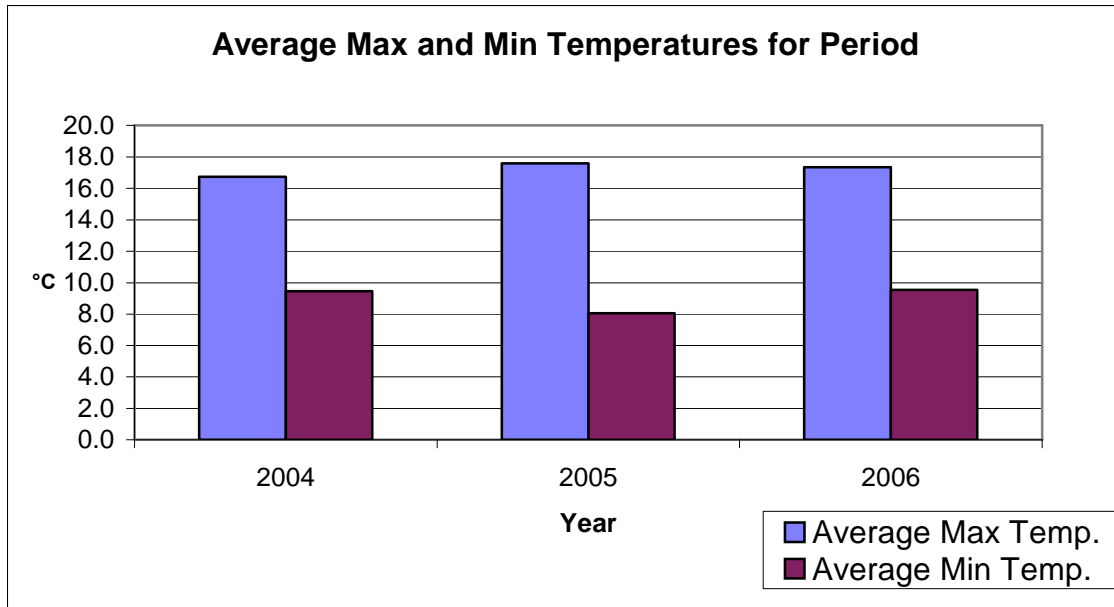
23. Where is the person likely to stay tonight? (Tick ONE only):

Parents' home <input type="checkbox"/>	Grandparents' home <input type="checkbox"/>	Other relative's home <input type="checkbox"/>
Partner's home <input type="checkbox"/>	Friend's home <input type="checkbox"/>	Own home <input type="checkbox"/>
B&B Lodgings <input type="checkbox"/>	Hostel <input type="checkbox"/>	Emergency bed <input type="checkbox"/>
Social Services <input type="checkbox"/>	Hospital <input type="checkbox"/>	Custody <input type="checkbox"/>
Sleeping Rough <input type="checkbox"/>		
Other (please specify) <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	

ANY OTHER COMMENTS (please include overleaf if needed)

Appendix Three: Analysis of weather conditions during survey periods 2004, 2005 and 2006 and potential impact on survey findings

The tables below provide an analysis of weather conditions during the survey periods for 2004, 2005 and 2006. There has been some discussion on the impact of weather conditions on survey findings. The data clearly shows that weather conditions each year were very much the same, and it is therefore unlikely that there was any particular effect on survey outcomes.



Year	Total number of days it rained during the period
2004	8
2005	8
2006	8