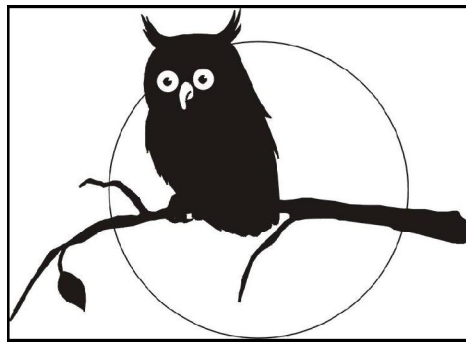


# Homeless Watch 2005

## A Snapshot Survey Of Homelessness in Nottinghamshire

19<sup>th</sup> September – 2nd October 2005



HLG Resource Service  
Mar 2006

Copies of this report are available on the Internet at  
[www.hlg.org.uk/homelesswatch.htm](http://www.hlg.org.uk/homelesswatch.htm)

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## **Executive Summary & Recommendations**

The Nottinghamshire Homeless Watch Survey 2005 is a snapshot survey aimed at recording details of everyone who presents to a County agency as homeless during a two week period spanning the end of September and the beginning of October.

### ***Overall Findings:***

- 171 agencies took part in the survey (a response rate of 28.2%) and between them returned 1187 forms for people/households which presented as homeless during the two week survey period.
- 1307 people presented as homeless to agencies across Nottinghamshire, compared to 883 in 2004. This figure includes 294 dependant children who were part of a presenting household and 1013 adults. The actual number is likely to be higher than this but no data about children has been included for 31 single parents and 6 couples with children.
- Two women aged 15 presented to agencies for advice, although one of these was outside Nottinghamshire at the time.
- 57% (579 individuals) of those who contacted agencies as homeless were men, although among 16 and 17 year olds, 62% were women.
- There were more presentations by women than men in Ashfield, Bassetlaw, Gedling and Newark & Sherwood.
- 77% (910) of the adult presentations were from single people and 13% (156) were from single parents.
- 34 presentations were made by women who were pregnant – less in both absolute and proportionate terms than the 2004 Homeless Watch Survey.

### ***Ethnic Profile***

For the second year running, there is evidence that people from a non White: British ethnic background are over-represented among those who are homeless. 16.4% of homeless people were from a non White: British ethnic background, whereas the Censuses profile for the Nottinghamshire population is 8.2%. There is evidence that people from African and Caribbean ethnic groups are particularly over-represented.

### ***Support Needs***

In common with the 2004 Survey, the most common support need was for drug abuse, recorded in 32% of cases. 40% of people had either a drug or alcohol support need. 23% identified that they had support needs due to offending behaviour – the second most common answer. Among women, the most common support need was for domestic violence issues, identified by 20%. 20% of presentations recorded that the person had a history of being in the care of a local authority as a child. Just under a quarter of people identified that they had no support needs.

### ***Previous Night's Accommodation***

Mirroring findings from the 2004 Survey, the most common place where people spent the previous night was rough sleeping. 325 incidences of rough sleeping were recorded, representing 27% of all presentations, up from 24% last year. 24% spent the previous night with friends and a further 17% spent the night with a relative.

### ***Reasons For Homelessness***

29% of those who presented cited that one of the reasons for their homelessness was that parents could no longer accommodate them. Among 16 and 17 year olds, 69% identify this as a reason for homelessness. 14% of presentations recorded that they were homeless because drug abuse meant they could not access any accommodation, a rise from the 11% who cited

this in 2004. An increase from 11% in 2004, to 14% in 2005 was also recorded for the proportion of people who were homeless due to rent arrears.

### ***Outcome After Agency Contact***

Agencies were asked to record the outcome of any advice and support they offered to people. 22% of those who presented secured some type of accommodation, slightly down on the 24% who secured some type of accommodation in the 2004 Survey.

### ***Rough Sleeping***

In common with last year's survey, the most notable finding from the 2005 Survey is the continued high levels of rough sleeping. During the survey fortnight, 325 presentations (27% of all presentations, compared to 24% in 2004) were recorded to be from people who slept rough the night prior to contacting an agency. However, several rough sleepers presented to agencies more than once during the survey period and therefore the actual number of individuals recorded as rough sleeping was 270. Other notable findings were:

- Rough sleepers were recorded in every district in Nottinghamshire.
- 64% of rough sleepers, slept in the open air, with the remaining 36% sleeping in a building or structure which is not designed for habitation.
- Very high levels of rough sleeping were recorded in Nottingham City (138 separate people over the survey fortnight), Mansfield (79 people), Rushcliffe (21 people) and Bassetlaw (18 people).
- 70% of rough sleepers had either a drug or alcohol support need.
- Significant numbers of people are being discharged from institutions, (custody, prison, hostels and hospitals) to rough sleeping.
- 81% of those who slept rough the night prior to contact with an agency were expected to still be sleeping rough the following night.
- 53% of those recorded as sleeping rough are reported as doing so for over 1 month. Nearly a quarter are reported to have been sleeping rough for six months or more.

### ***Recommendations***

The report makes thirteen recommendations:

**Recommendation One:** Nottinghamshire local authorities, where they have not already done so, should consider implementing the recommendations made in the ODPM's 'Causes Of Homelessness Amongst Ethnic Minority Populations' research paper including:

- Mapping existing ethnic minority resources
- Assessing future trends in ethnic minority population and needs
- Ensuring consistency of monitoring practices across partner organisations
- Making strategic use of monitoring data
- Developing partnerships with the ethnic minority voluntary sector and building its capacity
- Consult and involve ethnic minority service users in service planning
- Assisting ethnic minority homeless households in settling into their temporary and permanent accommodation.

**Recommendation Two:** Consideration should be given by Nottinghamshire County Council to undertaking further research to ascertain if care leavers from Nottinghamshire are particularly vulnerable to becoming homeless and if so, the reasons for this.

**Recommendation Three:** The high proportion of homeless people with a substance misuse support need, means that clear referral routes into a range of drug treatment and support

options need to be established for homeless people, where these do not currently exist. The Nottinghamshire DAAT and Nottingham City DAAT should lead on this.

**Recommendation Four:** Where this is not already the case, consideration should be given by local authorities to establishing mediation services aimed particularly at 16 and 17 year olds whose parents are no longer willing to accommodate them. Mediation services should have referral routes which are accessible to all agencies working with young homeless people.

**Recommendation Five:** Supported housing providers and the Supporting People programmes in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire should ensure that allocation policies and project remits enable a range of drug free and drug managed options are available to homeless people.

**Recommendation Six:** General needs housing providers and drug support agencies should be pro-active in exploring options for letting tenancies to people with substance misuse problems and linking this to appropriate packages of support.

**Recommendation Seven:** The proportion of people citing drug abuse affecting their ability to access accommodation should be specifically monitored in future Homeless Watch surveys to identify if the upward trend is continuing.

**Recommendation Eight:** General needs and supported housing providers should explore more flexible, individual risk assessed approaches to allocating tenancies/licences to people with rent arrears. In the case of general needs housing, linking allocation to a package of floating support should be considered.

**Recommendation Nine:** General needs housing providers should adopt best practice in managing rent arrears to prevent vulnerable people from accruing arrears which may affect their future entitlement to housing. Where they have not already done so, RSLs (and LAs/ALMOs) should consider adopting the recommendations outlined in the Audit Commission/Housing Corporation report, 'Housing Association Rent Income' (May 2003). LA's should encourage the adoption of such best practice as part of their homelessness strategy.

**Recommendation Ten:** The proportion of people citing rent arrears as a reason for homelessness should be specifically monitored in future Homeless Watch surveys to identify if the upward trend is continuing.

**Recommendation Eleven:** Referral pathways for those leaving custody, hospital and hostels should be reviewed and strengthened to ensure that all reasonable steps are taken to avoid people being discharged/evicted to rough sleeping or homelessness. These should be cited as specific actions within local authority homelessness strategies and, in the case of hostels, in Supporting People strategies and annual plans.

**Recommendation Twelve:** Bassetlaw, Rushcliffe, Mansfield and Nottingham City Councils should review existing service provision and strategic plans for rough sleepers to identify whether provision can be better targeted in both the short and long term to reduce the level of rough sleeping. If short term progress cannot be made to reduce rough sleeping, consideration should be given to including in plans for 2006/07 emergency Winter Shelters or other forms of winter provision to prevent the worst effects of the cold weather for rough sleepers.

**Recommendation Thirteen:** Supporting People strategies and related annual plans for Nottingham and Nottinghamshire should be subject to a comprehensive review, to specifically outline both short and long term measures which can be implemented to reduce levels of rough sleeping. If rapid short term progress cannot be made, consideration should be given to including in plans for 2006/07 suitable funding to facilitate the opening of emergency Winter Shelters, or other provision, to prevent the worst effects of the cold weather for rough sleepers.

## **Introduction**

The Nottinghamshire Homeless Watch Survey 2005 is the second County wide snapshot survey of people who present as homeless during a two week snapshot period. The survey is co-ordinated by a steering group comprising representatives from the eight local authorities which make up the area, the Nottinghamshire Rural Community Council, the Supporting People Partnership For Nottinghamshire and Nottinghamshire County Council. Funding for the survey has been provided by the eight district authorities in the County and Nottinghamshire County Council's Social Services Department. The survey has been conducted on their behalf by HLG – a Nottinghamshire umbrella organisation for voluntary sector services working with homeless and other vulnerable people.

The survey uses a similar format to a number of successful snapshot surveys which have been undertaken in recent years in several Nottinghamshire local authorities, notably Ashfield. The aim of the Homeless Watch survey is to record any instances of a person or household presenting as homeless to Nottinghamshire agencies during a snapshot two week period, which ran from Monday 19<sup>th</sup> September 2005 to Sunday 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2005 inclusive. In addition to this County wide report a series of mini reports have been produced covering each of the eight district authorities in Nottinghamshire, including Nottingham City.

## **Methodology**

During the two week snapshot period, agencies across Nottinghamshire were asked to complete a three page questionnaire for each person or household who presented as homeless. A copy of the survey form is available on the Homeless Watch website at [www.hlg.org.uk/homelesswatch.htm](http://www.hlg.org.uk/homelesswatch.htm). Agencies were asked wherever possible to complete the form with the person presenting as homeless, 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.

Agencies were only asked to record details about people who matched one or more of the following definitions of homelessness:

- Living in something which is not normally considered to be housing (such as vehicles, sheds, barns, derelict buildings – 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 friend's 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)

Agencies were specifically requested not to include people who were living in homeless hostels or other supported housing projects, unless there was a likelihood that they would lose that accommodation within the next 28 days.

## **Response Rate**

606 services from the statutory, voluntary and private sectors were initially invited to take part in the survey, although information about the survey was also distributed through a range of meetings and organisations and therefore the total number of agencies who received information about the survey will be higher. 171 agencies took part this year, with 120 returning one or more survey forms. The remaining 51 agencies sent returns to indicate that they saw no homeless people during the survey fortnight. All of these figures are a considerable improvement on the 2004 survey. If we use the original 606 agencies as a base line, the response rate for the 2005 survey was 28.2%. A list of the agencies that returned

forms and those that recorded nil returns is shown in Appendix One. Table One, summarises the response to the 2005 survey compared to the 2004 survey.

Table One: Comparison Of Response With 2004 Homeless Watch Survey

	2004 Survey	2005 Survey
Number Of Forms Returned	691	1187
Number Of Agencies Taking Part	118	171
Number Of Nil Returns	37	51
Number Of Agencies Seeing one or more homeless person	81	120
Response Rate	21.3%	28.2%

The Homeless Watch Steering Group extend their thanks to all those agencies who gave up the time to take part in the survey.

## Survey Findings – Introduction & Conventions

In common with last year, this report is split into two sections. The first section analyses the data from the 1187 forms returned by local agencies. The second section looks specifically at the data for people who were reported as sleeping rough the night prior to contacting the agency which completed the survey return.

As a general rule in Section One of this report, analysis is based on the 1187 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. The main reason for basing much of the analysis on the 1187 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 person's 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), although there are also cases where the data recorded by different agencies is conflicting (e.g a person may be recorded as being White: British, but also White: Other).

Given the above, two things should be borne in mind. Firstly, **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. Secondly, it would be sensible to view the data 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 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. Again where this is not the case this will be explained in the text.

It is inevitable that comparisons will be made between the data in this report and the data from the 2004 survey, indeed this report makes such comparisons. However, it should be noted that the higher number of homeless people recorded by this year's survey is not necessarily an indication that the homelessness problem in Nottinghamshire is worse than last year, but is likely, in the main, to be a reflection of the greater levels of participation this year. In that respect the data collected this year is likely to be a more comprehensive snapshot picture of homelessness presentations than the 2004 Survey.

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. The report does make some recommendations which are highlighted by the use of **white text on a black background**, but it is envisaged that any recommendations will be built upon more appropriately as part of the ongoing reviews of district homelessness and other strategies.

## **Section One**

# **Survey Findings For All Homeless Watch Returns**

## **Section One: Survey Findings For All Homeless Watch Returns**

### ***Overall Numbers Presenting As Homeless***

As previously mentioned, a total of 1187 forms were returned for individuals or households who presented as homeless. This is a considerable increase on the 691 forms returned for the 2004 survey. However, the number of agencies taking part in this survey has also increased considerably and therefore it cannot be concluded that the higher figure for 2005 is an indication of increased levels of homelessness across Nottinghamshire. There were a significant number of duplicate presentations this year (116 people presented two or more times) and therefore the total number of individuals who presented as homeless is actually 1013. In addition 294 dependent children (*please note that children could be of any age, see Table A4, as long as they were part of a presenting household*) were recorded as being part of a presenting household. Again this figure has been calculated after removing any duplicate presentations and also removing one half of the data from any known instances where both members of a couple with children have been recorded by the survey. Therefore, after removing all known duplicates, the total number of people recorded as homeless during the two week period in 2005 was 1307. The actual number is likely to be higher, but unfortunately the numbers of children were not recorded for 31 single parents and 6 couples with children. The number of individuals and presentations recorded by the survey shows that there is a considerable amount of activity across Nottinghamshire being undertaken to support and engage with people who are homeless or threatened with homelessness.

### ***Gender By Area Where Advice Was Given***

Table A1 provides a summary of the gender of those who presented as homeless and also breaks this information down into figures for each district. Please 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. However, adjusted overall totals for each gender, which take account of duplicate presentations, are provided in the final row of the table.

In common with the 2004 survey, the majority of presentations were from men (57% of the adjusted total). However, the county wide summary, masks notable differences between district areas. In Ashfield, Bassetlaw, Gedling and Newark & Sherwood the majority of presentations were from women. 18 cases were recorded where the person sought advice from a Nottinghamshire based agency, but were outside Nottinghamshire when they received that advice (e.g they had made contact by telephone).

*Table A1 is on the next page.*

Table A1: Gender of People By Local Authority Area Where Advice Was Received

Local Authority Area Where Advice Received	Men		Women		Gender Not Stated		All	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Ashfield	45	7	47	10	1	3	93	8
Bassetlaw	58	8	91	20	4	12	153	13
Broxtowe	12	2	12	3	0	0	24	2
Gedling	6	1	14	3	0	0	20	2
Mansfield	127	18	63	14	11	32	201	17
Newark & Sherwood	16	2	24	5	0	0	40	3
Nottingham City	374	54	181	39	15	44	570	48
Rushcliffe	39	6	20	4	2	6	61	5
Out Of Notts	9	1	8	2	1	3	18	2
No Data Supplied	4	1	3	1	0	0	7	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1187</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Adjusted Totals After Duplicate Presentations</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1013</b>	<b>N/A</b>

### Age Of Men and Women Presenting As Homeless

Despite the majority of presentations being from men, Table A2 highlights significant variations in the numbers of each gender in particular age groups. In common with the 2004 survey, the majority of 16 and 17 year olds were women (62% in 2005, 65% in 2004), although unlike the 2004 survey, the majority of 18-24 year olds were men. The two women who were identified as under 16 were both aged 15. One is recorded as being outside Nottinghamshire when she approached an agency, by phone, for advice and the other 15 year old was a single parent who was due to spend the coming night with her parents. Please note that Table A2 does not include data about children (of any age) who presented as homeless as part of a family – further information about the numbers and ages of dependent children can be found in Table A4 and the related text.

Table A2: Age Of Men & Women Presenting As Homeless

Age	Men		Women		Gender Not Stated		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Under 16s*	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
16-17	47	7	81	17	3	9	131	11
18-24	185	27	145	31	12	35	342	29
25-40	306	44	136	29	11	32	453	38
41-59	106	15	37	8	2	6	145	12
60 and over	8	1	4	1	1	3	13	1
No Data Supplied	38	6	58	13	5	15	101	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1187</b>	<b>100</b>

\*Number of under 16s who presented as homeless in their own right and not as a dependent child

### ***Household Type of Those Presenting as Homeless***

In percentage terms, the findings are very consistent with the 2004 Survey, with three quarters of those who presented as homeless being single people. Families of all types comprised 17% of presentations, again consistent with last year's survey.

Table A3: Household Type Of Those Presenting As Homeless

<b>Household Type</b>	<b>Num</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Single Person</b>	910	77
<b>Single Parent With Children</b>	156	13
<b>Childless Couple</b>	60	5
<b>Couple With Children</b>	46	4
<b>No Data Supplied</b>	15	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1187</b>	<b>100</b>

### ***Age and Number Of Children With Presenting Households***

As with last year's survey, there is a mismatch between some of the data supplied for household type and the recording of children as part of the presenting household. The net result of this is that if we exclude those cases where a household type without children has been specified but the age of a child has been recorded it reduces the overall number by 5 and reduces the number of children aged 0-4 by 3, and by one for the 5-10 and 11-15 age ranges. However, there are also 31 single parents and six couples with children where no ages and numbers of children have been recorded and therefore it is probable that the figure for overall numbers of children will be an under representation. Please note that the figures in Table A4 have been adjusted to take account of duplicate presentations and children who were part of a couple where both members of the couple have been identified by the survey.

Table A4: Age of Children With Presenting Households

<b>Age of Children</b>	<b>Num</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>0- 4 year olds</b>	115	39
<b>5-10 year olds</b>	89	30
<b>11-15 year olds</b>	61	21
<b>15-16 year olds</b>	2	1
<b>16-17 year olds</b>	16	5
<b>18 years old and over</b>	11	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>100</b>

### ***Number of Pregnant Women***

34 women were identified as being pregnant and agencies recorded that a further seven may have been pregnant but that this had not been confirmed. There were two duplicate presentations by pregnant women, one in Gedling and one where two different areas had been recorded. The figure in Table A5 has been adjusted to take account of these duplicate presentations. The number and percentage of women who are recorded as pregnant is less than last year's survey which recorded 38 households with a pregnant women. 21%, or 7 pregnant women, were aged 16 or 17.

Table A5: Number Of Pregnant Women

Is Member Of Household Pregnant	Number
Possibly	7
Yes	34

### ***Area Where Pregnant Women Presented***

Table A6 shows the local authority area where pregnant women presented either in their own right or as part of a household. The figures have been compiled after any duplicate presentations were removed, although please see the footnote to the table. 50% of the presentations were in Nottingham City, although as survey returns for Nottingham made up 48% of all returns this figure is not unexpected. No pregnant women are recorded as seeking advice as a homeless person in Broxtowe.

Table A6: Area Where Pregnant Women Presented

District/Borough	Number	%
Ashfield	3	9
Bassetlaw	6	18
Gedling	1	3
Mansfield	4	12
Newark & Sherwood	1	3
Nottingham City*	17	50
Rushcliffe	2	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100</b>

\* One pregnant women presented in Nottingham, but has another presentation recorded in an unspecified area which is not shown on this table.

### ***Ethnic Origin***

In common with the findings for the 2004 Homeless Watch Survey, there is again evidence that people of a non White: British ethnic origin are over-represented among those presenting as homeless. Table A7 shows that if we analyse all the presentations by homeless people, 18% are from a non White: British ethnic origin. However, this figure takes no account of duplicate presentations. To enable comparison with the 2001 UK Census profile for Nottinghamshire an additional column has been included in this table, which shows the percentage for each ethnic group after duplicate cases and those cases where no data was supplied have been excluded. Using this method indicates that 16.4% of those who presented during the survey fortnight were from a non White: British ethnic group, whereas we would expect to see 8.2% based on the last available census data.

More detailed analysis of over-representation among specific ethnic groups is problematic due to the relatively small numbers recorded for some ethnic groups. However, the figures do suggest that people who are of Caribbean origin (Black British: Caribbean and Mixed White & Black Caribbean) are particularly over represented. These two ethnic groups were also over-represented in last year's Homeless Watch Survey, so despite the low actual numbers presenting (especially last year) the data over the two years does suggest that particular efforts need to be made to ensure that services are addressing the needs of these ethnic groups. Likewise, although the actual numbers are very low, both the 2004 and 2005 surveys have recorded that those who are of a Black British: African ethnic origin are much more likely to present as homeless. In the 2004 Survey five times as many people from a Black British:

African ethnic origin presented as would be expected from the census profile and this year nearly seven times as many presented than would be expected.

The September 2005 research report, 'Causes of Homelessness Amongst Ethnic Minority Populations' published by the ODPM cited that people who were of Black African and Black Caribbean origin were twice as likely as other ethnic minorities to be statutorily homeless (which, it should be noted, is a much narrower definition of homelessness than used in this study) and this would appear to be reflected in Nottinghamshire. Given the over-representation among those from non White: British ethnic backgrounds, it would seem sensible for local authority homelessness strategies to consider the local implications and any response. The mini reports for each district which have been produced alongside this county wide report will help to identify if over-representation from non White: British ethnic groups is an issue and where appropriate the following recommendation is made:

**Recommendation One:** Nottinghamshire Local authorities, where they have not already done so, should consider implementing the recommendations made in the ODPM's 'Causes Of Homelessness Amongst Ethnic Minority Populations' research paper including:

- Mapping existing ethnic minority resources
- Assessing future trends in ethnic minority population and needs
- Ensuring consistency of monitoring practices across partner organisations
- Making strategic use of monitoring data
- Developing partnerships with the ethnic minority voluntary sector and building its capacity
- Consult and involve ethnic minority service users in service planning
- Assisting ethnic minority homeless households in settling into their temporary and permanent accommodation.

*Table A7 is on the next page.*

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	4	0.3	0.4	1.1
Asian/Asian British: Other	6	0.5	0.6	0.2
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	14	1.2	1.3	1.1
Black/Black British: African	16	1.3	1.3	0.2
Black/Black British: Caribbean	25	2.1	2.4	1.1
Black/Black British: Other	2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Chinese	1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Mixed: Other	9	0.8	0.8	0.2
Mixed: White & Asian	3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mixed: White & Black African	4	0.3	0.2	0.1
Mixed: White & Black Caribbean	34	2.9	3.4	0.8
White: British	973	82.0	83.6	91.8
White: Irish	17	1.4	1.6	0.8
White: Other	26	2.2	2.5	1.5
Other	13	1.1	1.3	N/A
No Data Supplied	40	3.4	N/A	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>1187</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>N/A</b>

### ***Clients Who Have Been in Care***

The guidance notes for the survey asked agencies only to record people who were in the care of a local authority until the age of 18. Just over 14% of the homeless presentations were from people who indicated that they had previously been in the care of a local authority. However, in 28% of cases agencies either did not know, or did not answer this question. If we exclude this 'invalid data' then the percentage of presentations from those who were in care is 20% this year compared to 18% in 2004. These figures continue to suggest that those who have a history of being in the care of a local authority are particularly vulnerable to homelessness.

*Table A8 is on the next page.*

Table A8: People Who Have Been In The Care of A Local Authority

Has The Client Been In Care	Num	%
Yes	172	14
No	680	57
Don't Know	273	23
No Data Supplied	62	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1187</b>	<b>100</b>

### **Area Where People Were In Care**

Table A9 shows that 47% of the presentations by care leavers were from people who had been in care in Nottinghamshire. This compares to 20% who had been in care in Nottingham City. Given that 48% of all the Homeless Watch presentations were in Nottingham and that 45% of people had a local connection to Nottingham it would be expected that the proportion of Nottingham care leavers would be higher. Whilst, it is not possible from the data available to definitively explain this anomaly, it should be remembered that Nottingham City has only been a unitary authority since 1998 and prior to this social services for the City area was also the responsibility of Nottinghamshire. However, if we look at the data for the younger age groups, who would have been subject to care arrangements after the City assumed unitary status, this shows that 53% of 16 and 17 year olds were (or are) in care in Nottinghamshire (10 people after removing duplicate presentations), compared to 21% (4 people after duplicate presentations are removed) who had been in the care in the City. Among those aged 18-24 the proportion who were in care in Nottinghamshire was 66% (33 people after duplicate presentations are removed) compared to 10% (5 people after duplicate presentations are removed) for those in care in Nottingham City.

**Recommendation Two:** Consideration should be given by Nottinghamshire County Council to undertaking further research to ascertain if care leavers from Nottinghamshire are particularly vulnerable to becoming homelessness and if so, the reasons for this.

Table A9: Area Where Person Was In Care

Area Where Person Was In Care Of Local Authority	Number	%
Nottinghamshire	81	47
Outside Nottinghamshire	48	28
Nottingham City	34	20
No Data Supplied	9	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>100</b>

### **Age Of People Who Have Been In Care**

Table A10 shows the age of people who have a history of being (or are currently) in the care of a local authority. The figures show that 50% are aged 25 and over. This percentage has been calculated by excluding the 10 cases where no date of birth has been supplied.

Table A10: Age Of People Who Have Been In Care

Age	Men		Women		Gender Not Stated		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
16-17	6	6	19	28	1	33	26	15
18-24	28	27	26	39	1	33	55	32
25-40	52	51	14	21	1	33	67	39
41-59	11	11	2	3	0	0	13	8
60 and over	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
No Date Of Birth Supplied	4	4	6	9	0	0	10	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>100</b>

### Support Needs

Table A11 summarises the number of presentations where the person identified support needs. Following last year's survey, where it was not possible to distinguish between cases where no answer had been given regarding support needs and those where no support needs were required, a specific question was introduced for the 2005 Survey to record this data. If we exclude those cases where the agencies completing the form did not know if the person had support needs and those cases where no answer was given, this means that 24% of those presenting did not identify that they had any support needs.

Table A11: Support Needs

Does client have support needs?	Number	%	Adjusted Percentage To Exclude 'Invalid Data'
Yes	802	68	76
No	252	21	24
Don't Know	49	4	N/A
No Data Supplied	84	7	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>1187</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

### Support Needs By Type & Gender

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 690 male presentations, the 463 female presentations and the 34 presentations where no gender has been specified. 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 needs to be borne in mind when looking at 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 2004 Survey, drug abuse is the most commonly identified support need and is cited in just under a third of all cases, although there is a significant difference between the figures for men (43%) and women (15%). The 32% overall figure is exactly the same as identified in last year's survey. 40% of presentations identified that the person had either a drug or alcohol abuse support need.

In light of the 7% of women who identified support due to domestic violence as part of the 'Other' category in the 2004 Survey, a new support need category of domestic violence was introduced for this year's survey. This appears to have been a useful change, as support due to domestic violence is the most commonly identified support need among women in this year's survey, accounting for 20% of all presentations by women.

The proportion of those requiring support due to offending behaviour, alcohol abuse, mental health, learning disabilities and physical disabilities are all higher than for 2004.

**Recommendation Three:** The high proportion of homeless people with a substance misuse support need, means that clear referral routes into a range of drug treatment and support options need to be established for homeless people, where these do not currently exist. The Nottinghamshire DAAT and Nottingham City DAAT should provide the lead for this work.

Table A12: Support Needs By Type & Gender

Support Needs	Men		Women		Gender Not Stated		Total	% Of Presentations Where This Support Need Identified	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%		Num	%
Drug Abuse	297	43	71	15	7	21	375		32
Ex-Offender	235	34	32	7	3	9	270		23
Alcohol Abuse	165	24	42	9	3	9	210		18
Mental Health	133	19	69	15	2	6	204		17
Domestic Violence	18	3	94	20	5	15	117		10
Learning Difficulties	69	10	25	5	3	9	97		8
Physically Disabled	43	6	6	1	2	6	51		4
Other	69	10	60	13	2	6	131		11
<b>Total</b>	<b>1029</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>1455</b>		<b>n/a</b>

### ***Analysis Of People With Drug Support Needs***

Given the high proportion of those identifying support due to drug abuse, some further analysis has been undertaken of the presentations which fall into this category. Table A13 shows the presentations in each local authority by people with a drug abuse support need. This shows that homeless people with a drug abuse support need were most likely to present in Mansfield (39% of all presentations) and Nottingham (36% of all presentations).

*Table A13 is on the next page.*

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	18
Bassetlaw	35	26
Broxtowe	10	24
Gedling	0	0
Mansfield	79	39
Newark & Sherwood	12	30
Nottingham City	208	36
Rushcliffe	8	13
Out Of Notts	3	17
No Area Data Supplied	3	43
<b>Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>N/A</b>

Table A14 Table shows the age breakdown of those with a drug abuse support need and shows that the highest concentration was in the 25-40 age range, with just under half (47%) of all presentations by this age group identifying this support need. However, reflecting the overall figures, men made up 81% of the figure for this age group. This trend is reflected at all age ranges, except among 16 and 17 year olds where 60% of those with a drug support need were women.

Table A14: Age Of People Who Presented With A Drug Abuse Support Need

Age	Number Of Presentations By People With Drug Abuse Support Need	Percentage Of Presentations By People Of This Age
Under 16	0	0
16-17	15	11
18-24	88	26
25-40	211	47
41-59	41	28
60 and over	1	8
No Date Of Birth Stated	19	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>N/A</b>

### **Number Of Support Needs**

Table A15: shows that the proportion of people identified as having two or more support needs has increased compared to the 2004 Survey from 41% to 52%. In common with last year's survey, women were more likely to have one support need and men more likely to have multiple support needs.

*Table A15 is on the next page*

Table A15: Multiple Support Needs

Number Of Support Needs	Male		Female		No Gender Stated		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
<b>One</b>	207	40	163	63	13	13	383	48
<b>Two</b>	169	33	63	24	4	4	236	30
<b>Three</b>	102	20	25	10	2	2	129	16
<b>Four</b>	34	7	6	2	0	0	40	5
<b>Five</b>	6	1	1	0	0	0	7	1
<b>Six</b>	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>100</b>

### ***Where Men & Women Slept The Previous Night***

Table A16 summarises where people spent the night prior to presenting to an agency for advice. 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 are in a particular situation.***

In common with last year's survey, the most common answer to this question was that people slept rough. 325 presentations (27% of all presentations, compared to 24% in 2004) were recorded across the County for people who spent the previous night sleeping rough. Due to the high number of presentations, this year's report again includes a separate section which analyses the data on rough sleepers in more detail and includes an assessment of the actual number of people who were rough sleeping during the survey fortnight.

In terms of the other categories, the findings are broadly consistent with the 2004 survey with 24% staying the previous night with friends (21% last year), 17% (the same as last year) staying the previous night with a relative (parent, grandparent or other relative) and 7% staying in a hostel (8% last year). The numbers who spent the night prior to presenting as homeless in custody are again very low and there has been a reduction in both absolute and proportionate terms in the numbers who spent the previous night in custody. This may suggest that discharge planning from custody has improved, although as identified in Table A25 a concerning number of people are recorded as being discharged from custody to rough sleeping.

*Table A16 is on the next page.*

Table A16: Where Men &amp; Women Slept The Previous Night

	Men		Women		Gender Not Stated		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
<b>Slept Rough</b>	277	40	41	9	7	21	325	27
<b>Friend's Home</b>	145	21	130	28	7	21	282	24
<b>Parents Home</b>	44	6	64	14	5	15	113	10
<b>Own Home</b>	37	5	68	15	3	9	108	9
<b>Hostel</b>	36	5	45	10	3	9	84	7
<b>Other Relative's home</b>	38	6	31	7	3	9	72	6
<b>B&amp;B Lodgings</b>	13	2	16	3	0	0	29	2
<b>Partners Home</b>	5	1	14	3	1	3	20	2
<b>Custody</b>	16	2	1	0	0	0	17	1
<b>Grandparent's Home</b>	9	1	7	2	0	0	16	1
<b>Hospital</b>	10	1	3	1	0	0	13	1
<b>Emergency Bed</b>	9	1	3	1	0	0	12	1
<b>Social Services</b>	3	0	4	1	1	3	8	1
<b>Other</b>	29	4	20	4	1	3	50	4
<b>No Data Supplied</b>	19	3	16	3	3	9	38	3
<b>Totals</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1187</b>	<b>100</b>

### ***Previous Night By Household Type***

There are notable differences between where different households spent the previous night, as can be seen in Table A17. 34% of the presentations by single people recorded that they had spent the previous night sleeping rough (up from 30% last year) and 23% of childless couples were also recorded as sleeping rough, compared to 11% last year. The 2004 Survey indicated that there may have been families sleeping rough in squats but no incidences of any family household types sleeping rough have been recorded this year.

Couples with children were much more likely than single people to have spent the previous night in their own home (39% compared to 34% last year) as were single parents (26% of presentations, compared to 25% last year).

*Table A17 is on the next page.*

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	%
<b>Slept Rough</b>	307	34	14	23	0	0	0	0	4	27	325	27
<b>Friends Home</b>	229	25	11	18	8	17	33	21	1	7	282	24
<b>Parents Home</b>	78	9	7	12	8	17	18	12	2	13	113	10
<b>Own Home</b>	39	4	9	15	18	39	41	26	1	7	108	9
<b>Hostel</b>	52	6	3	5	5	11	23	15	1	7	84	7
<b>Other Relatives Home</b>	51	6	6	10	2	4	13	8	0	0	72	6
<b>B&amp;B Lodgings</b>	22	2	1	2	1	2	5	3	0	0	29	2
<b>Partners Home</b>	9	1	2	3	1	2	8	5	0	0	20	2
<b>Custody</b>	17	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	1
<b>Grandparents Home</b>	14	2	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	16	1
<b>Hospital</b>	10	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	7	13	1
<b>Emergency Bed</b>	11	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	12	1
<b>Social Services</b>	7	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1
<b>Other</b>	38	4	3	5	2	4	6	4	1	7	50	4
<b>No Data Supplied</b>	26	3	2	3	0	0	6	4	4	27	38	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1187</b>	<b>100</b>

### ***Where People Are Willing To Live***

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. In common with last year, the high overall figure masks the fact that the majority of people (838 of the presentations or 71%) have actually only requested one area where they would be willing to live.

*Table A18 is on the next page.*

Table A18: Where People Are Willing To Live

<b>Where Client Wants To Live</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage Of Those Presenting Who Are Willing To Live In This Area</b> (based on 1187 returns)
<b>Ashfield</b>	215	18
<b>Bassetlaw</b>	194	16
<b>Broxtowe</b>	134	11
<b>Gedling</b>	154	13
<b>Mansfield</b>	287	24
<b>Newark &amp; Sherwood</b>	130	11
<b>Nottingham City</b>	621	53
<b>Rushcliffe</b>	140	12
<b>Outside Nottinghamshire</b>	124	11
<b>No Data Supplied</b>	62	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2061</b>	<b>N/A</b>

### ***Local Authority/Authorities To Which Person Is Connected***

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 which are applied by local authorities when assessing applications from homeless people under the homelessness legislation. 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. The proportion of presentations with a local connection to Ashfield, Broxtowe, Gedling, Mansfield and Newark and Sherwood were higher than the percentage who presented for advice in these areas, whereas the proportion with a local connection to Bassetlaw, Nottingham City and Rushcliffe was lower than the percentage who presented for advice in these areas.

*Table A19 is on the next page.*

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	139	12
Bassetlaw	132	11
Broxtowe	45	4
Gedling	47	4
Mansfield	208	18
Newark & Sherwood	64	5
Nottingham City	525	45
Rushcliffe	46	4
Outside Nottinghamshire	163	14
No Area Data Supplied	44	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1413</b>	<b>N/A</b>

### **Reason Homeless**

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. In common with last year's survey a significant proportion of those who became homeless cited parents or other relatives being unable to accommodate them as a reason for their homelessness. 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 third most common reason was drug use meaning that clients would be unable to access accommodation cited in 14% of presentations, again up on last year's figure of 11%,

There are notable gender differences in the proportion of people citing three of the reasons for homelessness, which are:

- Leaving prison/custody – male presenters were 9.5 times more likely to cite this as a reason for homelessness.
- Violent Breakdown Of Relationship With Partner – female presenters were 4.5 times more likely to cite this as a reason for homelessness.
- Drug abuse meaning that person is unable to access accommodation – male presenters were 3.8 times more likely to cite this as a reason for homelessness.

In addition to gender differences there are also notable differences by age. 69% of 16 and 17 year olds cited that parents no longer being able to accommodate was a reason for their homeless. This figure drops to 32% among those aged 18-21 suggesting that mediation services should be particularly targeted at the 16 and 17 year old age group.

An increasing concern by many agencies working with homeless people is the number of people who are homeless due to rent arrears. 14% of the presentations cited rent arrears as a reason for homelessness, compared to 11% in the 2004 Survey.

**Recommendation Four:** Where this is not already the case, consideration should be given to establishing mediation services aimed particularly at 16 and 17 year olds whose parents are no longer willing to accommodate them. Mediation services should have referral routes which are accessible to all agencies working with young homeless people.

**Recommendation Five:** Supported housing providers and the Supporting People programmes in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire should ensure that allocation policies and project remits enable a range of drug free and drug managed options are available to homeless people.

**Recommendation Six:** General needs housing providers and drug support agencies should explore options for letting tenancies to people with substance misuse problems and linking this to appropriate packages of support.

**Recommendation Seven:** The proportion of people citing drug abuse affecting their ability to access accommodation should be specifically monitored in future Homeless Watch surveys to identify if the upward trend is continuing.

**Recommendation Eight:** General needs and supported housing providers should explore more flexible, risk assessed approaches to allocating tenancies/licences to people with rent arrears. In the case of general needs housing, linking allocation to a package of floating support should be considered.

**Recommendation Nine:** General needs housing providers should adopt best practice in managing rent arrears to prevent vulnerable people from accruing arrears which may affect their future entitlement to social housing. Where they have not already done so, RSLs (and LAs/ALMOs) should consider adopting the recommendations outlined in the Audit Commission/Housing Corporation report, 'Housing Association Rent Income' (May 2003). LA's should encourage the adoption of such best practice as part of their homelessness strategy.

**Recommendation Ten:** The proportion of people citing rent arrears as a reason for homelessness should be specifically monitored in future Homeless Watch surveys to identify if the upward trend is continuing.

**Recommendation Eleven:** Referral pathways for those leaving custody, hospital and hostels should be reviewed and strengthened to ensure that all reasonable steps are taken to avoid people being discharged/evicted to rough sleeping or homelessness. These should be cited as specific actions within local authority homelessness strategies and, in the case of hostels, in Supporting People strategies and annual plans.

*Table A20 is on the next page.*

Table A20: Reason Homeless By Gender

Reason Homeless	Male		Female		Gender Not Stated		Totals	
Parents No Longer Willing To Accommodate	198	29	140	30	7	21	345	29
Other Relatives/Friends No Longer Willing To Accommodate	169	24	94	20	7	21	270	23
Drug Use Meaning Client Unable To Access Accommodation	133	19	25	5	3	9	161	14
Leaving Prison/custody	128	19	9	2	5	15	142	12
Violent Breakdown Of Relationship With Partner	27	4	84	18	1	3	114	10
LA Rent Arrears	72	10	30	6	1	3	103	9
Non-violent Breakdown Of Relationship With Partner	67	10	35	8	1	3	103	9
Other reasons for less of tenancy	54	8	17	4	1	3	72	6
Other harassment	32	5	21	5	1	3	54	5
Other forms of violence	29	4	11	2	1	3	41	3
Violent Breakdown Of Relationship Involving Associated Persons	15	2	23	5	0	0	38	3
Leaving Care	18	3	19	4	0	0	37	3
Housing Association Rent Arrears	27	4	9	2	0	0	36	3
Assured Short-hold Termination	9	1	18	4	1	3	28	2
Leaving Hospital	25	4	0	0	0	0	25	2
Private Sector Rent Arrears	12	2	12	3	1	3	25	2
Mortgage Arrears	10	1	11	2	1	3	22	2
Required To Leave NASS accommodation	13	2	4	1	1	3	18	2
Racially Motivated Harassment	3	0	4	1	0	0	7	1
Leaving The Armed Forces	4	1	1	0	0	0	5	0
Racially Motivated Violence	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Other	113	16	59	13	2	6	174	15
No Data Supplied	18	3	16	3	2	6	36	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1178</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>1858</b>	<b>N/A</b>

### ***Accommodation Requested By Gender***

The proportion requesting supported housing has risen to 38% from 29% in the 2004 survey. Lodgings continue to be the least popular form of accommodation, although 14% of the male presentations cited that they would be happy with this accommodation type. Please note that more than one answer could be given to this question and that the percentages in Table A21 have been calculated by using the number of presentations (1187) as a base line.

*Table A21 is on the next page.*

Table A21: Accommodation Requested By Gender

Accommodation Type	Male		Female		Gender Not Stated		Totals	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Own Flat	437	63	205	44	13	38	655	56
Supported Housing	301	44	139	30	7	21	447	38
Own House	193	28	198	43	18	53	409	35
Own Bedsit	230	33	66	14	5	15	301	26
Shared House	172	25	43	9	5	15	220	19
Lodgings	95	14	18	4	0	0	113	10
Other	59	9	38	8	2	6	99	8
No Data Supplied	17	2	26	6	4	12	47	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1504</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>54</b>		<b>2291</b>	<b>N/A</b>

### ***Accommodation Requested By Household Type***

Unsurprisingly there are some notable differences between the accommodation requested by different household types, with households with children significantly more likely to request their own home compared to single people and childless couples. The figures for supported housing have changed since the 2004 survey with 46% of single people requesting this type of accommodation in 2005, compared to 35% last year and a notable increase from 5% to 13% in the proportion of single parent presentations requesting supported housing.

Table A22: 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	545	60	49	82	10	22	47	31	4	27	655	55
Supported Housing	416	46	9	15	2	4	18	13	2	13	447	38
Own House	221	24	31	52	38	83	115	72	4	27	409	34
Own Bedsit	274	30	12	20	1	2	10	7	4	27	301	25
Shared House	201	22	5	8	3	7	6	4	5	33	220	19
Lodgings	103	11	1	2	1	2	7	4	1	7	113	10
Other	89	10	1	2	0	0	9	6	0	0	99	8
No Data Supplied	30	3	1	2	1	2	10	6	5	33	47	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1879</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>2291</b>	<b>N/A</b>

### ***Outcome After Contact With Agency***

Just under 22% of those who presented as homeless secured some type of accommodation after contact with an agency. This would indicate that 928 people (plus their dependant children) continued to be homeless after contact with an agency, although some of those who were given general advice or referred to other agencies may have had their homelessness addressed. 11% of those who presented as homeless were recorded as accessing temporary accommodation, 6% permanent accommodation and 5% emergency accommodation. The corresponding figures from the 2004 Survey are broadly similar, namely 14% temporary accommodation, 5% permanent accommodation and 6% emergency accommodation.

Table A23: Outcome After Contact With Agency

Outcome	Number	Percentage Of Presentations
General Advice	559	47
Ref To Other Agency	272	23
Temporary Accommodation	131	11
Permanent Accommodation	65	6
Emergency Accommodation	63	5
Other	186	16
No Data Supplied	183	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>1459</b>	<b>N/A</b>

### ***Where Person Is Likely To Be Sleeping Tonight***

Table A24 shows where people were expected to be sleeping the night following their contact with an agency. Please note these figures are based on all presentations as the circumstances of those who sought advice on more than one occasion may have changed during the survey fortnight. The most likely place where a person was expected to spend the coming night was rough sleeping, although the figure, at 303, is less than the 325 cases where a person spent the previous night rough sleeping. However, comparisons between the overall numbers in each category in the previous night and coming night data hide a fluid situation in terms of the changing circumstances of people presenting as homeless and this is more apparent from the comparison data in Table A25.

Table A24: Where Person Is Likely To Be Sleeping Tonight

Where tonight	Number	%
Sleeping Rough	303	26
Friend's Home	261	22
Hostel	124	10
Own Home	92	8
Parents' Home	88	7
Other Relative's Home	56	5
B&B Lodgings	34	3
Emergency Bed	31	3
Grandparents' Home	14	1
Hospital	13	1
Partner's Home	13	1
Custody	8	1
Social Services	7	1
Other	70	6
No Data Supplied	73	6
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1187</b>	<b>100</b>

### ***Comparison Of Previous and Coming Night's Accommodation***

The format of the questionnaire for the 2004 Homeless Watch Survey meant that it was not possible to clearly identify whether there had been any change to a person's type of homelessness as a result of contact with an agency. 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. Table A25 summarises the results from this comparison. The table highlights a number of important areas including:

- In 27% of cases people were expected to be spending the coming night somewhere different from where they spent the previous night.

- There is evidence that significant numbers of people are being discharged from institutions to rough sleeping.
- 29% of those who spent the previous number in custody were due to be sleeping rough the coming night. Indeed if you remove those people who were still expected to be in custody the coming night the proportion discharged to rough sleeping is 71%. Although the actual numbers (5) are small this is in a two week period and if this trend is replicated over a year this would equate to 130 people being discharged from custody to rough sleeping each year across Nottinghamshire.
- Applying the same methodology to those who spent the previous night in hospital, 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 130 people each year are being discharged (possibly due to eviction) to rough sleeping from hostels.
- Although the figures suggest that around 130 people are discharged from hostels to rough sleeping each year, the figures also indicate that over the course of a year hostels are taking 364 people a year directly from rough sleeping into their accommodation.
- 80% of those who presented as rough sleeping were still expected to be sleeping rough the coming night (as outlined in Section Two, this figure rises to 81% when duplicate rough sleepers presentations have been taken into account).
- 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 416 people are going from friends to rough sleeping each year.

*Table A25 is on the next page.*

Table A25: Comparison Of Previous & Coming Night's Accommodation

		Where Person Is Sleeping the Night Following Contact With An Agency															
		B&B Lodgings	Custody	Emergency Bed	Friends Home	Grandparents	Hospital	Hostel	Other Relative	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	19	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	3	29
	Custody	0	7	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	1	17
	Emergency Bed	0	0	8	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	12
	Friend's Home	3	0	3	221	1	0	12	3	2	3	0	16	0	8	10	282
	Grandparents	0	0	0	1	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	16
	Hospital	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	13
	Hostel	1	0	2	1	0	0	64	0	2	0	0	5	0	6	3	84
	Other Relative	3	0	2	4	0	0	5	47	1	1	0	2	1	2	4	72
	Own Home	1	0	2	5	0	1	6	1	82	1	1	2	0	3	3	108
	Parents' Home	2	0	1	4	1	0	6	3	2	77	1	2	1	5	8	113
	Partner's Home	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	1	0	2	8	1	0	2	1	20
	Sleeping Rough	4	1	11	13	0	4	14	0	0	0	0	260	0	2	16	325
	Social Services	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	8
	Other	0	0	0	3	0	1	4	0	2	1	1	3	1	33	1	50
	No Data Supplied	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	3	0	4	20	38
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>73</b>		

## **Section Two**

### **Survey Findings For People Sleeping Rough**

## Section Two: Survey Findings For Rough Sleepers

As already identified in part one of this report, this year's Homeless Watch Survey has identified significant levels of rough sleeping across Nottinghamshire. Given the scale of rough sleeping, this section of the report looks in further detail at the data relating to rough sleepers, in order to construct a more precise picture of the scale and nature of rough sleeping in the County.

### *The Numbers Rough Sleeping*

In the first part of this report, Table A16 recorded that there were 325 presentations during the survey fortnight from people who slept rough the night prior to making contact with an agency. If we remove those cases where the presentation was from someone who was outside Nottinghamshire at the time they sought advice this reduces to 319. For this section of the report, further analysis has been undertaken of the rough sleeping figures to remove any duplicate presentations by the same person. Duplicate presentations are identified by comparing initials, gender and date of birth data. Using this method the actual number of individuals who were identified as rough sleeping during the two week survey period was 270. There are a number of cases where comparison data is missing, so it is possible that there were further duplicate presentations. However, analysis of the 17 cases where there is no date of birth shows that none have the same initials and gender. Among the 5 cases where no initials have been supplied only two of these could possibly be duplicate presentations given other data available. Given this the figure of 270 individuals is likely to be very accurate on the basis of the data supplied. No family household types were recorded as rough sleeping.

As shown in Table B1 men are significantly more likely to be rough sleeping than women. The proportion from each gender is consistent with the 2004 Survey which recorded that 81% of rough sleepers were male, or 85% if those cases where no gender was specified are removed. The corresponding figures for this year are 84% and 86%.

B1: Numbers Sleeping Rough After Duplicate Presentations Are Removed

Previous Night	Men		Women		Gender Not Stated		Total
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	
Slept Rough	226	84	37	14	7	3	270

### *Rough Sleepers By Area Where Person Received Advice*

Table B2 has been adjusted to take account of presentations for advice by the same person in the same local authority area. However, there are 10 instances where the same person presented for advice in different areas and therefore an adjustment figure has been included at the end of this table. There are four instances where the same person presented to agencies in Nottingham and Rushcliffe (two of these made presentations in each area more than once), two instances in Ashfield and Nottingham, one in Bassetlaw and Nottingham and another where the same person presented in both Broxtowe and Rushcliffe.

The survey has recorded that rough sleepers presented for advice in every area of the County, but high levels of rough sleeping have been recorded in Bassetlaw, Rushcliffe, and especially Mansfield and Nottingham City.

**Recommendation Twelve:** Bassetlaw, Rushcliffe, Mansfield and Nottingham City Councils should review existing service provision and strategic plans for rough sleepers to identify whether provision can be better targeted in both the short and long term to reduce the level of rough sleeping. If short term progress cannot be made to reduce rough sleeping, consideration should be given to including in plans for 2006/07 emergency Winter Shelters or other forms of winter provision to prevent the worst effects of the cold weather for rough sleepers.

**Recommendation Thirteen:** Supporting People strategies and related annual plans for Nottingham and Nottinghamshire should be subject to a comprehensive review, to specifically outline both short and long term measures which can be implemented to reduce levels of rough sleeping. If rapid short term progress cannot be made, consideration should be given to including in plans for 2006/07 suitable funding to facilitate the opening of emergency Winter Shelters, or other provision, to prevent the worst effects of the cold weather for rough sleepers.

Table B2: Rough Sleepers By Area Where Person Received Advice

District/Borough	Number	% Of Rough Sleepers In This Area
Ashfield	6	2
Bassetlaw	18	6
Broxtowe	7	3
Gedling	3	1
Mansfield	79	28
Newark & Sherwood	5	2
Nottingham City	138	49
Rushcliffe	21	8
No Data Supplied	3	1
<b>Totals</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>100</b>
Duplicate Presentations Across More Than One Area	10	
<b>Total</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>N/A</b>

### ***Rough Sleepers By Local Authority Of Connection***

Local connection was defined on the survey forms as:

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

This definition is the same as the main tests of local connection which are applied by local authorities when assessing applications from homeless people under the homelessness legislation.

Any duplicate presentations where the district of origin was the same have been removed to produce the figures in table B3 on the next page). 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. The remaining 56 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).

It is interesting to contrast the figures for where rough sleepers presented for advice with the data for local area of connection for rough sleepers, which is summarised in Table B3. The table highlights that significantly more rough sleepers have a connection with Ashfield, Broxtowe and Newark & Sherwood than presented for advice in these areas. Conversely, Bassetlaw, Nottingham City and Rushcliffe saw more rough sleepers present for advice than have a local connection with the area.

Table B3: Rough Sleepers By LA Of Connection

Client Connection	Number	% Of The 270 Rough Sleepers With Connection To This Area
Ashfield	26	10
Bassetlaw	16	6
Broxtowe	13	5
Gedling	5	2
Mansfield	86	32
Newark & Sherwood	14	5
Nottingham City	125	46
Rushcliffe	8	3
Out Of Notts	56	21
No Data Supplied	5	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>N/A</b>

### Age Of Rough Sleepers

Please note that this table has been adjusted to take account of all known duplicate presentations by rough sleepers. In contrast to the findings for all people who presented during the survey fortnight, the data for rough sleepers shows that a higher proportion of rough sleepers were in the 25-40 year age range (55% compared to 38%). 67% of rough sleepers were aged 25 and over (72% if we exclude those cases where no age data was supplied) which contrasts with the overall findings from the survey where the corresponding figures are 51% and 56% respectively.

Table B4: Age Of Rough Sleepers

Age	Men		Women		Gender Not Stated		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
16-17	6	3	3	8	0	0	9	3
18-24	48	21	12	32	2	29	62	23
25-40	131	58	13	35	4	57	148	55
41-59	29	13	4	11	0	0	33	12
60 and over	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
No Date Of Birth Stated	11	5	5	14	1	14	17	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>100</b>

### Ethnic Origin Of Rough Sleepers

In the 2004 Survey report it was noted that in contrast to the overall findings from the survey, the number of rough sleepers from non White: British ethnic backgrounds was lower than either the 2001 Census or overall Homeless Watch survey findings would suggest. Last year, 93.3% of rough sleepers were White: British, but this year's proportion (after excluding cases where no ethnic origin has been specified) has fallen to 89.6%, slightly below the 2001 Census profile for Nottinghamshire, where the corresponding figure is 91.8%. This would suggest of course that unlike last year, there is a slight over-representation of Non White: British people among rough sleepers. Although the data suggests a slight over-representation among some ethnic groups (notably White: Irish which account for 2.2% of rough sleepers, compared to 0.8% of the

Nottinghamshire population) the actual numbers are so low that making any firm conclusions is problematic.

Table B5: Ethnic Origin Of Rough Sleepers

<b>Ethnic Origin</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%*</b>
<b>Asian/Asian British: Indian</b>	1	0.4
<b>Asian/Asian British: Other</b>	1	0.4
<b>Asian/Asian British: Pakistani</b>	1	0.4
<b>Black/Black British: Caribbean</b>	2	0.7
<b>Mixed: Other</b>	1	0.4
<b>Mixed: White &amp; Asian</b>	1	0.4
<b>Mixed: White &amp; Black African</b>	1	0.4
<b>Mixed: White &amp; Black Caribbean</b>	3	1.1
<b>White: British</b>	242	87.1
<b>White: Irish</b>	6	2.2
<b>White: Other</b>	11	4
<b>No Data Supplied</b>	8	2.9
<b>Totals</b>	<b>278*</b>	<b>100</b>

*\* Please note that the total figure is higher because different ethnic origins have been recorded for the same person in six instances (some of these people presented several times) and it is not possible to establish which EO is correct. To reflect this the percentage figures have been calculated using the 278 figure, rather than the 270 figure.*

### **Type Of Rough Sleeping**

As the circumstances of people may have changed during the course of the survey fortnight, Table B6 (see next page) is based on the returns for all rough sleeper presentations (e.g. 319 as opposed to 270 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/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 Office of The Deputy Prime Minister, although it should be noted that this definition differs from that used when 'official' counts of rough sleepers are undertaken by local authorities using the approved Government methodology.

The table shows that 55% of the people (174 individuals) recorded as rough sleeping during the survey fortnight slept in the open air. If we exclude the invalid data (i.e where agencies either did not know or record the data) then the proportion sleeping in the open air is 64%, with the remaining 36% sleeping in a building or structure which is not designed for habitation.

Table B6: Type Of Rough Sleeping:

<b>Slept Rough Type</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Sleeping In Open Air</b>	174	55
<b>Sleeping In A Building/Structure Not For Habitation</b>	96	30
<b>Don't Know</b>	42	13
<b>No Data Supplied</b>	7	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>100</b>

### ***Time Spent Rough Sleeping***

Agencies were asked to record the approximate time a person was known to have been rough sleeping. Accurately determining this period is problematic and this is underlined by the fact that there were 26 cases where the same person had been recorded as sleeping rough for different periods, depending on the agency which 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, any consistent cases where individuals presented to more than one agency, but every agency had recorded the same period for that person have been counted as one figure. These factors explain why the total is different from the actual number who presented as rough sleeping, but adopting this methodology is likely to give more accurate percentage figures. However, because of the inconsistencies in the data supplied, this table should only be used as a broad indicator of the period that people have been rough sleeping.

It is of concern that the data shows that a significant proportion of rough sleepers have been sleeping rough for an extended period. 162 people or 53% (although as noted before this figure will include some double counting) are recorded as sleeping rough for more than 1 month. Nearly a quarter of rough sleepers are recorded as sleeping rough for six months or more. These figures underline the seriousness of the rough sleeping situation in Nottinghamshire and the need for both emergency and longer term action.

Table B7: Time Spent Rough Sleeping

<b>Time Rough Sleeping</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>1 night</b>	20	7
<b>More than a night up to 1 week</b>	53	17
<b>More than 1 week and up to 1 month</b>	50	16
<b>More than 1 mth and up to 3 mths</b>	64	21
<b>More than 3 mths and up to 6 mths</b>	27	9
<b>More Than 6 mths and up to 12 mths</b>	27	9
<b>More than 12 mths</b>	44	14
<b>Don't Know</b>	19	6
<b>No Data Supplied</b>	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>100</b>

### ***Agencies Which Saw Rough Sleepers***

In the 2004 Homeless Watch Survey, 43% of the agencies that saw homeless people had contact with one or more rough sleepers. The proportion has risen this year to 54% and a full list of the agencies which saw rough sleepers is shown in Table B8. Please note that this table is based on all presentations by rough sleepers.

Table B8: Agencies Which saw Rough Sleepers

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Number Of Presentations By People Rough Sleeping</b>
Street Outreach Team, Nottingham	39
Sherwood Street Day Centre, Mansfield	39
Emmanuel House Day Centre, Nottingham	31
Friary Drop-in, West Bridgford	21
Beacon Project, St John's Church, Mansfield	13
Chatshop, Nottingham	13
Base 51, Nottingham	11
National Probation Service - SMT Probation	9
YMCA - Nottingham	9
Midway Network Housing Support, Mansfield	7
Nottingham City Council (Housing Aid)	6
Mansfield District Council - Homelessness Dept	6
National Probation Service	6
National Probation Service Nottinghamshire HQ	6
Framework HA - London Road Project, Nottingham	5
Framework HA - Community Houses	5
Nottingham Health Team for Homeless People	5
HLG Mental Health Support Team For Homeless People	5
Probation - Drug Intervention Programme	5
Bassetlaw District Council	4
Framework HA - Potter St Project, Worksop	4
Stepping Stones (Eastwood)	3
The Hall - Homeless Support, Mansfield	3
Framework HA - Vine Terrace, Hucknall	3
Stonham Housing Association (Mansfield)	3
Framework HA - Somerville House Project	3
HOPE	3
Broxtowe Borough Council - Tenancy Services Sec	2
Framework HA - Noelle House	2
Framework HA - Handel St Alcohol Support Project	2
Double Impact	2
Eastwood Peoples Initiative	2
Ashfield Homes Ltd, Council Offices	2
HLG Accommodation Access Team	2
Access House	2
Framework HA - Tenancy Support (Drug Scheme)	2
Women's Aid Advice Centre	2
Mansfield Probation Office	2
The Salvation Army - Sneinton House, Nottingham	2
Nene Housing Society	2
Stonham Housing Association Ltd	2
Nottingham Community HA - Midworth Street, Mansfield	2
Framework HA - Chatsworth St	1
Ashfield District Council (Homelessness Dept) Council Offices	1
The Maltings (North Notts Drug Service)	1

The Centre Place, Worksop	1
Step Forward Single Homeless Project	1
Shelter NHAS (Nottingham)	1
Community Outreach Services - East	1
Connexions (Gedling)	1
Retford YP Housing Scheme	1
J E Wright (HHS) Ltd - Lettings Agent Challenge Group	1
Oasis Christian Centre, Beeston	1
Hucknall Nightstop	1
Notts County Council - Social Services (Aftercare)	1
Newark & Sherwood District Council	1
Framework HA - Mansfield & Ashfield TST	1
New Roots Housing Project, Bassetlaw	1
Framework HA - One Stop Shop	1
NCH - West Notts Independence Project	1
Nacro	1
Mansfield YMCA	1
Probation - Prolific Offender Unit	1
Probation Service/Substance Misuse Team	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>319</b>

### **Support Needs Of Rough Sleepers**

Table B9 summarises the support needs of rough sleepers. This table is based on the data supplied for all 319 presentations by rough sleepers. In common with last year's survey, the data shows that rough sleepers are more likely to have support needs connected with drug abuse, offending behaviour, alcohol abuse and mental health issues when compared to all of those who presented during the survey fortnight. The expected figures given the overall results for all homeless people who presented in this year's survey is shown in column three of table B7.

The number of rough sleepers who require support connected with domestic violence is significantly lower than would be expected from the profile for all returns. Whilst the latter is probably a reflection of the lower numbers of women among rough sleepers, it should be noted that 42% of the rough sleepers who identified domestic violence as a support need were men. 70% of rough sleepers identified either a drug or alcohol support need.

Table B9 Support Needs Of Rough Sleepers

<b>Support Needs Of Rough Sleepers</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>% of 319 Presentations Where This Support Need Was Identified</b>	<b>Expected % Profile From All HW Returns</b>
Drug Abuse	188	59	32
Ex-Offender	126	39	23
Alcohol Abuse	84	26	18
Mental Health	69	22	17
Learning Difficulties	24	8	8
Physically Disabled	21	7	4
Domestic Violence	12	4	10
Other	31	10	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>

### **Where Rough Sleepers Are Willing To Live**

Please note that more than one area could be stipulated on the survey form and therefore the total is more than the number of people who presented as rough sleeping. Given that the largest proportion of rough sleepers presented for advice in Nottingham and Mansfield it is unsurprising that a significant percentage of rough sleepers would prefer to live in these areas. In common with the response for all of those recorded by the survey, the majority of rough sleepers (59%) have identified that they are only willing to live in one area.

Table B10: Where Rough Sleepers Are Willing To Live

<b>Where Rough Sleepers Are Willing To Live</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>% Of Rough Sleepers Presenting Who Are Willing To Live In These Areas</b>
Ashfield	67	21
Bassetlaw	37	12
Broxtowe	57	18
Gedling	56	18
Mansfield	111	35
Newark & Sherwood	43	13
Nottingham City	203	64
Rushcliffe	51	16
Out Of Notts	40	13
No Data Supplied	10	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>N/A</b>

### **Reason Why Rough Sleepers Are Homeless**

The reasons why rough sleepers are homeless differ in some respects from the data collected for all homeless people as recorded in Table A20 in Section One of this report. In contrast with the data for all of those recorded by the survey, Table B11 (see next page) shows that rough sleepers were more than twice as likely to state that drug use meaning that that they were unable to access accommodation was a reason for their homelessness, making this the most common reason among rough sleepers. The proportion of rough sleepers citing leaving prison or custody as a reason for homelessness is 10% higher than for all Homeless Watch returns.

*Table B11 is on the next page.*

Table B11: Reason Why Rough Sleepers Are Homeless

<b>Reason Why Rough Sleepers Are Homeless</b>	<b>Number of Presenting Rough Sleepers Homeless For This Reason</b>	<b>% Of 319 Rough Sleeper Presentations Falling Into This Category</b>
Drug Use Meaning Client Unable To Access Accommodation	97	30
Parents No Longer Willing To Accommodate	92	29
Other Relatives/Friends No Longer Willing To Accommodation	83	26
Leaving Prison/custody	70	22
LA Rent Arrears	37	12
Non-violent Breakdown Of Relationship With Partner	37	12
Other reasons for less of tenancy	29	9
Other harassment	17	5
Housing Association Rent Arrears	15	5
Violent Breakdown Of Relationship With Partner	14	4
Other forms of violence	12	4
Leaving Hospital	10	3
Violent Breakdown Of Relationship Involving Associated Persons	8	3
Private Sector Rent Arrears	6	2
Leaving Care	3	1
Racially Motivated Harassment	3	1
Assured Short-hold Termination	1	0
Racially Motivated Violence	1	0
Other	47	15
No Data Supplied	11	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>N/A</b>

### ***Type Of Accommodation Requested By Rough Sleepers***

In common with responses for the survey as a whole the most popular choice of accommodation among rough sleepers is a flat. It is of note that the proportion requesting supported housing at 50% is higher than for survey respondents as whole (38%), although not too dissimilar to the 46% of single people requesting this type of housing. The proportion requesting a bedsit is significantly higher at 42%, than the 25% of all respondents or 30% of all single people who requested this type of accommodation. Mirroring last year's survey findings, people who are rough sleeping are more likely to request lodgings – 18% compared to 10% of all survey respondents.

*Table B12 is on the next page.*

Table B12: Type Of Accommodation Requested By Rough Sleepers

Type Of Accommodation Requested	Number Of Presenting Rough Sleepers Requesting This Type Of Accommodation	% Of 319 Presenting Rough Sleepers Requesting This Type Of Accommodation
Own Flat	207	65
Supported Housing	159	50
Own Bedsit	133	42
Own House	93	29
Shared House	92	29
Lodgings	56	18
Other	28	9
No Data Supplied	8	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>N/A</b>

### **Outcome For Rough Sleepers Of Contact With An Agency**

The proportion of rough sleepers accessing some type of accommodation after contact with an agency is slightly higher than last year. The comparative figures are:

- Emergency accommodation – 8% in 2005, 7% in 2004
- Temporary Accommodation – 6% in 2005, 6% in 2004
- Permanent Accommodation – 4% in 2005, 2% in 2004.

This would imply that, in common with the findings from 2004, the vast majority of rough sleepers would still be rough sleeping after contact with an agency. This is confirmed by the responses to the question on the survey form relating to where people would spend the coming night – see table B14 on page 42. The 2004 Survey 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. Unfortunately, this finding has been repeated this year, although the extent of the difference has narrowed. In 2004 24% of all those who presented secured some form of accommodation compared to 16% of rough sleepers. The figures this year are 22% of all presentations and 18% of rough sleepers.

Table B13: Outcome For Rough Sleepers Of Contact With An Agency

Outcome	Number Of Presenting Rough Sleepers Where This Outcome Applies	% 319 Of Presenting Rough Sleepers Where This Outcome Applies
General Advice	182	57
Ref To Other Agency	77	24
Temporary Accommodation	26	8
Emergency Accommodation	19	6
Permanent Accommodation	13	4
Other	39	12
No Data Supplied	46	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>N/A</b>

### **Where Rough Sleepers Are Likely To Sleep Tonight**

As suggested by Table B13, the majority of rough sleepers failed to secure any form of accommodation after contact with an agency and therefore are likely to continue rough sleeping. As mentioned in Section One, for the 2005 Survey a new question was introduced to record specifically where a person was expected to spend the coming night, using the same categories as for the previous night question. This data confirms the implication of the previous outcome table and shows that 81% of those who spent the previous night rough sleeping were expected to be rough sleeping the night following contact with an agency. 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. It should be remembered of course that in addition to the 257 presentations by people who are still expected to be sleeping rough, another 43 incidences are recorded of people sleeping rough who were not shown as rough sleeping the night prior to contacting an agency.

Table B14: Where Rough Sleepers Are Likely To Sleep Tonight

<b>Where tonight</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Slept Rough</b>	257	81
<b>Hostel</b>	14	4
<b>Friend's Home</b>	13	4
<b>Emergency Bed</b>	9	3
<b>Hospital</b>	4	1
<b>B&amp;B Lodgings</b>	4	1
<b>Custody</b>	1	0
<b>Other</b>	2	1
<b>No Data Supplied</b>	15	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>100</b>

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HLG Resource Service  
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## **Appendix One**

### **Agencies Which Took Part In The Survey**

## Appendix One: Agencies Which Took Part In The Survey

<b><i>Agencies Which Took Part In The Survey But Saw No Homeless People During The Survey Period</i></b>	
Acorn (Lifeskills) Project, Worskop	Ludlow Hill GP Surgery, Nottingham
Age Concern, Nottingham	Midlands Women's Aid, Broxtowe District
APAS, Nottingham	NCC - Beeston Library Service
Arnold Police Station	NCHA - Castle Street, Mansfield Woodhouse
Ashwood Trust , Kirkby In Ashfield	Newark YOT
Bassetlaw CAB - Retford	North British Housing Association, Nottingham
Bassetlaw CAB - Worksop	Nottingham City Social Services
Ollerton Community Dental Clinic	Nottingham City Social Services District Office
Worksop Community Dental Clinic	NCHA - Dale Street, Nottingham
Bassetlaw PCT Health Promotion	NCHA , Nottingham
Bassetlaw Primary Care Mental Health Team	Notts Social Services (Aftercare, Mansfield)
Bassetlaw Primary Care Trust PALS	Notts Rural Community Council, Newstead
Broxtowe College	QMC, Nottingham (Speech Therapy)
Carlton Police Station, Nottingham	Queensberry Baptist Church, Nottingham
Chilwell Road Methodist Church, Beeston	Retford Baptist Church
Christians Against Poverty, Retford	Salvation Army - Acorn Lodge, Nottingham
Clifton Advice Centre, Nottingham	Stapleford Advice Bureau
Coal Industry Welfare Organisation, Mansfield	Stapleford Health Centre
Dept For Work & Pensions, Nottingham	Sutton Centre Community College
Dr Woods MJ & Partners, West Bridgford	Sutton In Ashfield Volunteer Bureau
Eastwood Connexions Centre	The Canaan Trust, Long Eaton
EMHA - Rock Court Project, Mansfield	The Guinness Trust, Nottingham
Framework HA – TST Newark	The Langold Centre
Holy Trinity Church, Lambley	The Old Vicarage, Nottingham
Hucknall Police Station	The Rectory, Kimberley
Kirkby Centre College	

<b>Agencies Which Sent Returns For Homeless People</b>	
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Number Of Forms Returned</b>
Access House	5
Albion Family Centre	2
Alcohol Liaison Nurse (Kings Mill Hospital)	1
Amber House	5
Ashfield CAB	3
Ashfield District Council (Homelessness Dept) Council Offices	39
Ashfield Homes Ltd, Council Offices	2
Base 51	33
Bassetlaw District Council	47
Bassetlaw Women's Aid	11
Beacon Project, St John's Church, Mansfield	19
Beeston Citizens Advice Bureau	1
Broxtowe Borough Council	7
Broxtowe Social Services Dept	1
Broxtowe Women's Project	1
Central Women's Aid	2
Chatshop	45
Citizen Advice Bureau (Mansfield)	9
Community Outreach Services - East	6
Connexions (Gedling)	6
Connexions (Retford)	3
Department of Psychological Medicine (QMC)	3
Double Impact - Nottingham	7
Double Impact - Worksop	1
Drug Intervention Programme (Nottingham)	9
Drug Intervention Programme (Worksop)	2
East Nottingham Women's Aid	5
Eastwood Peoples Initiative	4
Emmanuel House Day Centre	42
Face It Young Persons Drug & Alcohol Service	2
Family First	1
Framework HA – Bentinck Road, Nottingham	1
Framework HA - Aidan TST	4
Framework HA - Bassetlaw TST	7
Framework HA - Chatsworth St	8
Framework HA - Colville House	9
Framework HA - Community Houses	17
Framework HA - HASP	6
Framework HA - London Road Project	9
Framework HA - Mansfield & Ashfield TST	9
Framework HA - Noelle House	10
Framework HA - One Stop Shop	6
Framework HA - Potter St Project	14
Framework HA - Somerville House Project	12
Framework HA - Tenancy Support	1
Framework HA - The Albion	2

Framework HA - TST (Drug Scheme)	5
Framework HA - Vine Terrace	8
Friary Drop-in	41
Gedling Borough Council	4
HLG Accommodation Access Team	21
HLG Mental Health Support Team	10
HOPE	21
Hucknall Nightstop	4
Imaani Project	1
J E Wright (HHS) Ltd - Lettings Agent	5
Karibu House Foyer	13
Kirkby Youth Housing Trust	10
Mansfield & Ashfield Youth Offending Team	2
Mansfield District Council - Homelessness Dept	41
Mansfield Police/Probation Prolific Offender Unit	6
Mansfield Probation Office	3
Mansfield YMCA	9
Meadows Advice Group	1
Midway Network Housing Support	10
Moveahead	4
Nacro - Elm Avenue	1
Nacro - Vivian Avenue Housing Scheme	9
Nacro Services In Notts	13
National Probation Service (Notts) - Castle Quay	3
National Probation Service (Notts) - Derby Road, Nottingham	14
National Probation Service (Notts) - Mansfield	5
National Probation Service (Notts) - Newark	2
National Probation Service (Notts) - Ropewalk, Nottingham	18
National Probation Service (Notts) - Traffic Street (Nottingham)	1
National Probation Service (Notts) - Worksop	7
National Probation Service (Notts) - HQ	18
NCH - West Notts Independence Project	9
NCHA – Clumber Court	1
NCHA - Midworth Street	8
NCHA - Teenage Parent Project	5
NCHA - Wright Wilson St Scheme	1
NCHA -210 Mansfield Road, Nottingham	2
Nene Housing Society	2
New Leaf - Mellor's Lodge	6
New Roots Housing Project	13
Newark & Sherwood District Council	15
Newark Emmaus Trust	4
Newark Women's Aid	1
Nottingham City Council (Housing Aid)	95
Nottingham East & Carlton Mental Health Team	10
Nottingham Health Team for Homeless People	7
Notts Social Services - Kings Mill Hospital	3
Notts Social Services - Bassetlaw	6
Notts Social Services (Aftercare, Arnold)	4
Notts Social Services (Balderton Gate Aftercare)	1

Oasis Christian Centre, Beeston	2
Ollerton and District CAB	3
Ozanam House	5
Portland House	1
Retford YP Housing Scheme	2
Roshni - Nottingham Asian Women's Aid	7
Rushcliffe Borough Council	18
Shelter NHAS (Mansfield)	8
Shelter NHAS (Nottingham)	7
Sherwood Street Day Centre	45
SORTED	4
Step Forward Single Homeless Project	2
Stepping Stones (Eastwood)	7
Stonham Housing Association (Mansfield)	9
Stonham Housing Association (Nottingham)	5
Street Outreach Team	47
Sure Start - Netherfield	3
Sure Start (North West Notts)	2
The Centre Place	4
The Hall - Homeless Support	5
The Maltings (North Notts Drug Service)	1
The Salvation Army - Sneinton House	7
Women's Aid Advice Centre	17
YMCA - Nottingham	34