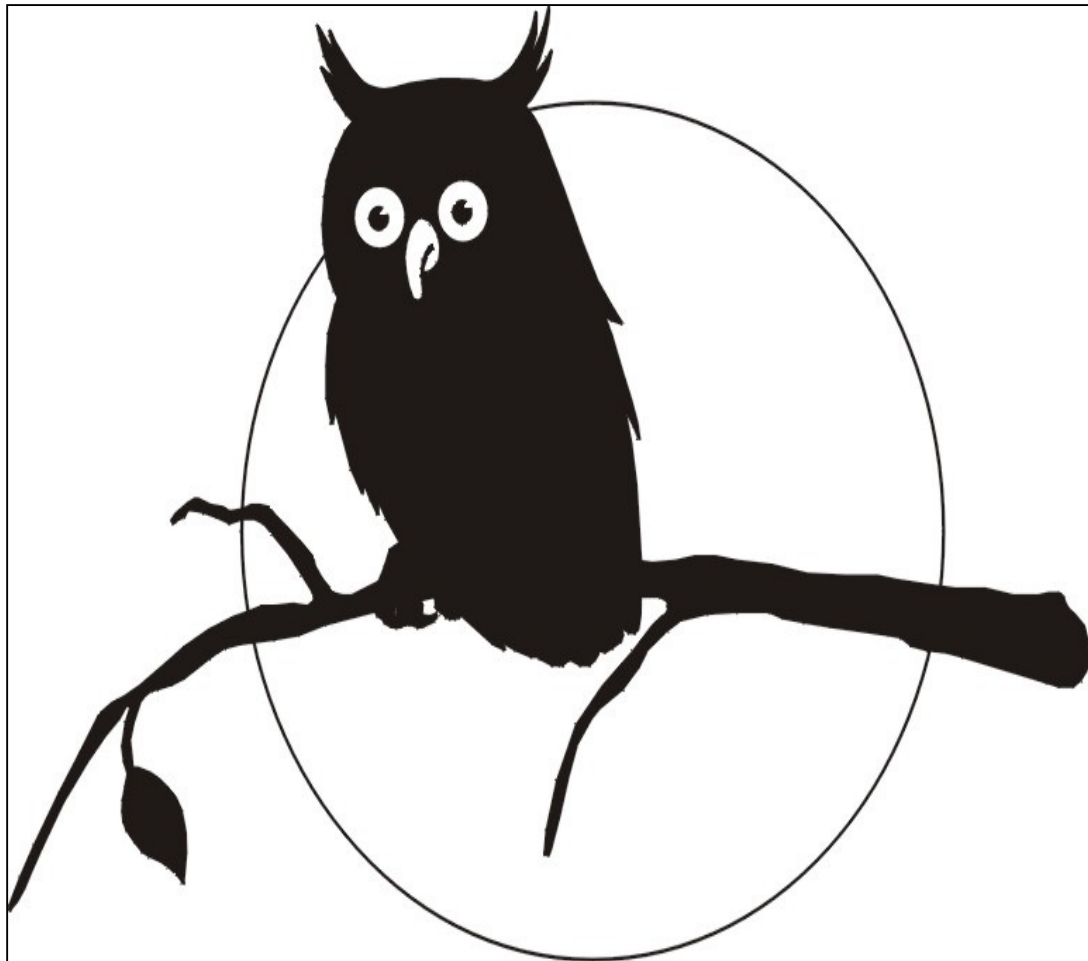


Homeless Watch 2008 Derbyshire

The First Annual Snapshot Survey of
Homelessness in Derbyshire

29th September to 10th October 2008



HLG Resource Service

March 2009

Copies of this report are available on the Internet at

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Derbyshire Homeless Watch Survey 2008 is the first annual survey of homelessness in Derbyshire. It provides a snapshot survey that records details of everyone who presented as homeless to participating agencies in the County, including Derby City, during the two week survey period from 29th September to 10th October 2008.

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

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

Agencies across the County who regularly come into contact with homeless people were invited to participate by completing survey forms for homeless people presenting to them during the survey period. A full list of all agencies invited to participate is provided at Appendix One.

500 agencies were approached and of those, 97 agencies took part in the survey by submitting returns. Participating agencies completed a survey form for each individual who presented to them as homeless in the period. 34 agencies gave nil returns and the overall response rate was 19.4%. It is important to bear in mind that this is the first time that the survey has been carried out in Derbyshire, and should the survey be repeated in future years it can be expected that the response rate will increase.

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

The number of homeless adults presenting during the survey period was 386 including 40 repeat presentations where the same households presented to agencies more than once during the period. Repeat presentations are identified by comparing initials, gender and date of birth information.

This number (386) is used as the total figure throughout the first section of the report unless otherwise stated. The reason for basing much of the analysis on the 386 forms returned 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) and therefore it is important to capture these changes.

127 dependent children were recorded as homeless in Derbyshire during the survey period giving **a total number of 473 homeless people**.

In the second section of this report, which looks in more detail at rough sleeping, most of the data tables and related analysis are based on the actual number of individuals who were recorded as sleeping rough. Where this is not the case, it is

made clear in the text. **The number of individual rough sleepers recorded by the Derbyshire Homeless Watch Survey 2008 survey was 65.**

It is hoped that agencies in Derbyshire will find the analysis of homelessness in Derbyshire contained within this report a valuable source of data and a valuable tool in their work with homeless people and will therefore wish to repeat the exercise annually from now. A major advantage of undertaking an annual survey over a period of years is that it provides an opportunity to begin to build up a picture of changes, patterns and trends and thereby can inform and enable an informed response to changes in homelessness and related problems and issues.

A similar survey has been carried out in Nottinghamshire annually since 2004 and is now widely recognised as a valuable resource for agencies working with homeless people in the County.

This report does not make specific recommendations for action. However, it does highlight some key areas of concern and suggests areas for further exploration and examination.

KEY FINDINGS

Overview

The number of homeless adults presenting during the survey period was 386 including 40 repeat presentations where the same households presented to agencies more than once during the period. 127 dependent children were recorded as homeless in Derbyshire during the survey period giving **a total number of 473 homeless people. The number of individual rough sleepers recorded by the Derbyshire Homeless Watch Survey 2008 survey was 65.**

The highest numbers of presentations were recorded in:

- Chesterfield with 118 presentations
- Derby City with 84
- High Peak with 61.

Survey data shows that the majority of individuals presenting as homeless were men, 60% of the adjusted total (when those where no gender information is available are removed). However, more women than men presented in Amber Valley and Derbyshire Dales and equal numbers of men and women in NE Derbyshire and South Derbyshire.

It is important to note that 25 presentations were made by 17 individuals (with eight repeat presentations) at a voluntary sector night shelter in Derby. However, unfortunately no data was recorded for these presentations and therefore they are not included within the total number of returns and the analysis within this report. The figures presented for Derby in particular within the report underestimate levels of homelessness by at least this number.

Reasons for homelessness

The major reasons for their homelessness stated by those taking part in the survey were that parents or other relatives/friends were no longer willing to accommodate them. 25% identified that parents were unable to accommodate them and 20% identified friends and other relatives. The next major reason given was the non-violent breakdown of the relationship with a partner with 45 households identifying this reason (12%). Leaving prison or custody as the reason for their homelessness was reported by 40 (10%) of those presenting.

Age

140 presentations (39%) were made to the survey by homeless people aged under 25 years, including 31 presentations by 16 and 17 year olds. 142 presentations (37%) were made by those aged between 25 and 40 and eight presentations by homeless people aged 60 or over. The data shows that 55% of presentations made by 16 to 17 year olds were young women compared with only 38% of total presentations made by women of all ages; indicating that young women are over represented within this age group. No under 16 year olds presented as homeless in their own right during the survey period.

Household type and children

Survey data shows that 271 presentations (70% of the total) were made by single people and that families of all types made up 20% of presentations including 14% single parents and 6% couples with children. 33 presentations (9% of the total) were made by couples without children. 127 children were recorded within the two weeks of the survey as being homeless with the largest number in the nought to four years age range.

Pregnancy

14 women presented to the survey as definitely being pregnant at the time and another woman thought that she might be pregnant. The data indicates that one of the pregnant women was aged 16 or 17 and the young woman who thought she might be pregnant was also in this age group.

Ethnicity

The survey indicates an over representation of ethnic minority populations amongst homeless people in Derbyshire compared to the general population. This is particularly the case with those defining their ethnic origin as Black British African or Caribbean. Whilst the numbers recorded are relatively small this situation provides cause for concern. However, it is important to note that the majority of homeless people from ethnic minority communities presented in Derby City; the data indicating that 25 presentations were made in Derby by people from ethnic communities other than White British representing 30% of all presentations in the City (after removing a single presentation where no data on ethnic origin was supplied).

Care leavers

43 presentations (11%) were made by people with a care history. However, there were 19% of entries in this section where agencies did not now or did not answer the question concerning care history. After excluding the "Don't Know" and "No Data Supplied" figures then the figure for the proportion of care leavers within all presentation increases to 14%. The data indicates that 23 presentations were made to agencies by those with a care history aged between 16 and 24 within a two week period.

Support Needs

57% of people who presented as homeless during the survey period identified themselves as having one or more support needs. The data shows that 23% of those presenting reported drug misuse as a support need. This need was reported by 28% of men and 17% of women. 36% (139) of all presentations had a support need relating to either drug or alcohol misuse and 28 (or 7%) relating to both. A support need relating to a history of offending was reported by 20% of those presenting – with 29% of men and only 6% of women reporting this need. Mental health support needs were reported by 13% of those presenting. 17% of women cited domestic violence as a support need.

It is difficult at this stage to make particular observations concerning reported support needs since there is at present no comparative data available.

Repeat homelessness

Survey findings indicate that single people and single men in particular report experience of repeat homelessness in Derbyshire. The experience of repeat homelessness reported by those presenting to the survey appears to be most common in Chesterfield and Derby City.

Outcomes

Survey data shows that 20% of presentations secured some form of accommodation after making contact with an agency broken down into 9% temporary accommodation, 6% emergency accommodation and 4% permanent accommodation. Whilst these percentages might not seem large this represents 75 homeless people presenting who were able to secure some kind of accommodation.

45 of those presenting indicated that they would be likely to sleep rough the night following contact with an agency participating in the Homeless Watch survey compared with 69 the previous night. The 45 can be broken down into 37 of those who slept rough the previous night and eight moving from accommodation to rough sleeping.

Rough sleeping in Derbyshire

The survey found that **there were 65 presentations made by people reporting sleeping rough in Derbyshire**. The data indicates that there were two single parents and two couples with children who are reported as sleeping rough and that 81% of rough sleepers were men.

The areas with the highest numbers of rough sleepers presenting to the survey were Chesterfield with 25 presentations (36% of total rough sleepers) and Derby City (23%). The next highest number of rough sleepers was recorded in the High Peak district with nine presentations or 13% of rough sleepers.

These findings should be considered within the context of the launch of a new national strategy to tackle rough sleeping. The new strategy “No-one Left Out” sets out the Government’s aim to ensure that no one should have to sleep rough in twenty-first century Britain. Building on the achievements of the first national strategy to tackle rough sleeping, launched ten years ago, the vision of the new strategy is to bring an end to rough sleeping once and for all.

Detailed findings concerning rough sleeping are set out in **Section Two** of this report.

BACKGROUND

The Derbyshire Homeless Watch Survey 2008 was commissioned by the nine local authorities of:

- Amber Valley
- Bolsover
- Chesterfield
- Derby City
- Derbyshire dales
- Erewash
- High Peak
- North East Derbyshire
- South Derbyshire.

The Homeless Watch Survey 2008 and the development of this report have been undertaken under the supervision of the Homeless Watch Steering Group, which comprises representatives from each of the local authorities in Derbyshire plus Derbyshire County Council and the voluntary sector. The format of the survey has been developed by the steering group, based on the model used successfully in Nottinghamshire since 2004. The 2008 survey provides the first opportunity of its kind to begin to identify, analyse and understand levels of homelessness and the needs of homeless people across Derbyshire.

The Homeless Watch Survey 2008 has been undertaken against a background of:

- a worsening national and global economic situation
- an increasing national emphasis on homelessness prevention reflected within priorities for local commissioners
- the recent development of new five year homelessness strategies in each of the Derbyshire local authorities
- a new emphasis on the role of local strategic partnerships and the delivery of targets through local area agreements
- a new national strategy to tackle rough sleeping highlighted above.

Against this background, the survey is a relevant and worthwhile undertaking which can be used to inform the development of strategies and services designed to:

- prevent homelessness
- reduce levels of homelessness and rough sleeping
- improve service provision
- improve the lives of people who find themselves homeless in Derbyshire.

The Homeless Watch Steering Group would like to thank all those agencies and individuals who took part in the survey with a particular thank you to the homeless people who were willing to give information about their situations and their lives to make the survey both possible and meaningful. The Steering Group would also like to thank the agencies and individuals who have contributed information and comment on the analysis of findings within this report.

HOW THE REPORT SHOULD BE USED

The primary purpose of this report is to provide an analysis of the data collected during the survey period and highlight the key issues arising from the findings. Agencies working with homeless people across Derbyshire can consider the implications of the snapshot of homelessness and the analysis provided within this report for their work and the future provision of services.

The report, in conjunction with the eight district mini reports (see below), provides valuable information to inform district homelessness strategies and other relevant local strategies and should inform the commissioning and development of services for homeless people in Derbyshire. It can be used by housing and support agencies to inform the planning and development of services and to provide evidence to support funding bids and strategic planning.

This report provides detailed analysis and commentary on the survey findings and highlights a number of areas of concern and key issues for consideration. However, it does not make specific recommendations for action.

The data contained within the survey and report should be regarded as indicators of the general level and nature of homelessness across the County, rather than a definitive statement that a certain number of people fit into any particular category. As such, the report is intended as a practical tool for agencies rather than a scientific study of homelessness in Derbyshire. It is a snapshot survey that highlights some of the key issues and trends in homelessness at the time of the survey.

*The main report for the County of Derbyshire is complemented by separate reports analysing survey findings for each of the districts and boroughs. It is important to note that figures on the number of presentations and numbers of homeless people are calculated using a different methodology within the district reports than has been used for the area analysis in the main Derbyshire-wide Homeless Watch report. Figures in the district breakdowns within the main report are based on only those presenting within that particular district whereas for each district report they are based on presentations by people who were either recorded by the survey as presenting to agencies whilst in the district itself **or** recorded as seeking advice whilst in another Derbyshire authority area but as having a local connection to the particular district.*

SURVEY DATA: INTRODUCTION

During the two week survey period agencies across Derbyshire were asked to complete a questionnaire for each person or household who presented to them as homeless. Agencies were asked wherever possible to complete the form with the homeless person actually present, but this was not always possible. 500 agencies were approached and 97 agencies took part in the survey. 34 agencies gave nil returns. The overall response rate was 19.4%.

This report sets out the findings from the survey in table form with analysis of the data below each table. **The first section of the report analyses the data from the 386 forms returned by local agencies equating to 386 presentations by homeless people including repeat presentations.** The second section of the report looks specifically at the data for people who were reported as sleeping rough the night prior to contacting the agency that completed the survey return.

In Section One of the report the analysis is based on the 386 forms returned, though 40 people presented more than once – categorised as repeat presentations in this report and identified by comparing initials, gender and date of birth information.

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

In the second section of this report, which looks in more detail at rough sleeping, most of the data tables and related analysis are based on the actual number of individuals who were recorded as sleeping rough. Where this is not the case, it is made clear in the text. **The number of individual rough sleepers recorded by the survey was 65.**

SECTION ONE: SURVEY ANALYSIS FOR ALL HOMELESS WATCH RETURNS

Preamble

2008 Homeless Watch responses

	2008 survey
Number of forms returned	386
Number of Agencies taking part	97
Number of Nil Returns	34
Number of Agencies seeing one or more homeless person and returning forms	63
Response Rate	19.4%

The number of forms returned by agencies taking part in the Derbyshire Homeless Watch Survey 2008 was 386, giving the total presentations and used throughout this section of the report unless otherwise stated. 346 homeless individuals presented at least once and 40 individuals or households presented more than once (repeat presentations) giving the overall total of 386. Approximately one fifth of agencies invited to take part in the survey did so by returning completed forms or making nil returns.

As highlighted above, 25 presentations were made by 17 individuals (with eight repeat presentations) at a voluntary sector night shelter in Derby but no data was recorded for these presentations and therefore they are not included within the total number of returns and the analysis within this report.

Agencies taking part in the survey by district

District/Borough	No of Agencies reporting in this district
Amber Valley	8
Bolsover	4
Chesterfield	15
Derby City	17
Derbyshire Dales	4
Erewash	11
High Peak	9
North East Derbyshire	6
South Derbyshire	2
Nottinghamshire	3
Out of Derby	1
Not Stated	4
Grand Total	84

The above table provides a break down of those agencies taking part in the survey by district. Clearly, areas with the highest number of agencies taking part will have returned higher numbers of survey forms hence the numbers of homeless presentations recorded is likely to be greater in those districts than those where

fewer agencies took part in the survey. This should be kept in mind when analysing and interpreting survey findings.

Please note that the number of agencies reporting by district is greater than the number of agencies reporting in total. This is due to the fact that a number of agencies operate in more than one district.

Derbyshire population statistics (2001 census) by district with presentations to the survey per 1000 of population

	Presentations in Derbyshire	2001 Census Total	%	Per 1,000 pop
Amber Valley	28	116,471	0.024%	0.2
Bolsover	17	71,766	0.024%	0.2
Chesterfield	113	98,845	0.114%	1.1
Derby City	84	221,708	0.038%	0.4
Derbyshire Dales	5	69,469	0.007%	0.1
Erewash	40	110,099	0.036%	0.4
High Peak	61	89,433	0.068%	0.7
North East Derbyshire	14	96,940	0.014%	0.1
South Derbyshire	14	81,562	0.017%	0.2
Total Derbyshire	376	956,293	0.039%	0.4

The table above gives details of population figures for the Derbyshire districts and boroughs including Derby City (taken from 2001 census information) alongside numbers of homeless people presenting to the survey per 1000 head of population. Please note that the total number of presentations excludes any of those who presented as living outside Derbyshire. It can be seen from the table that Chesterfield had the highest number of presentations and more homeless people per head of population presented in Chesterfield than in any other area.

Gender

Table A1: Total presentations by gender

Presentations by gender	Male		Female		Not Stated		All
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	
All Presentations	230		145		11		386
Totals excluding repeat presentations	204	59	132	38	10	2	346

Table A1a: Gender of people presenting as homeless by Local Authority

Local Authority Area Where Advice Received	Male		Female		Gender Not Stated		All	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Amber Valley	11	5	16	11	1	9	28	7
Bolsover	13	6	4	3			17	4
Chesterfield	70	30	42	29	1	9	113	29
Derby City	58	25	21	14	5	45	84	22
Derbyshire Dales	2	1	3	2			5	1
Erewash	23	10	15	10	2	18	40	10
High Peak	32	14	27	19	2	18	61	16
North East Derbyshire	7	3	7	5			14	4
South Derbyshire	7	3	7	5			14	4
Out of Derby	1	0					1	0
Nottinghamshire	2	1	2	1			4	1
No Data Supplied	4	2	1	1			5	1
Grand Total	230	100	145	100	11	100	386	100
Adjusted Totals after repeat presentations removed	204	N/A	132	N/A	10	N/A	346	N/A

Table A1 above provides a breakdown of those presenting to the survey by gender and Table A1a provides a gender breakdown by district. It is important to note that as the same person may have received advice in more than one area, all presentations have been included and no account has been taken of repeats for the district information. Adjusted overall totals for each gender, which take account of repeat presentations, are provided in the final row of each table.

The survey data shows that the majority of individuals presenting as homeless were men, 60% of the adjusted total (when those where no gender information is available are removed). However, more women than men presented in Amber Valley and Derbyshire Dales and equal numbers of men and women in NE Derbyshire and South Derbyshire.

Please note that five presentations were made by people from outside Derbyshire including four from Nottinghamshire.

Age

Table A2: Age by gender

Age	Male		Female		Gender Not Stated		All	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
16-17	14	6	17	12			31	8
18-24	67	29	46	32	6	55	119	31
25-40	89	39	50	34	3	27	142	37
41-59	46	20	21	14	1	9	68	18
60 and over	5	2	3	2			8	2
No Date of Birth Supplied	9	4	8	6	1	9	18	5
Total	230	100	145	100	11	100	386	100

Table A2 shows that 140 presentations (39%) were made to the survey by homeless people aged under 25 years, including 31 presentations by 16 and 17 year olds. 142 presentations (37%) were made by those aged between 25 and 40 and eight presentations by homeless people aged 60 or over.

The data shows that 55% of presentations made by 16 to 17 year olds were young women compared with only 38% of total presentations made by women of all ages; indicating that young women are over represented within this age group. No under 16 year olds presented as homeless in their own right during the survey period.

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

Household Types

Table A3: Household Type with gender breakdown

Age	Male		Female		Gender Not Stated		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Single Person	198	86	66	46	7	64	271	70
Single Parent With Children	7	3	44	30	2	18	53	14
Couple with Children	11	5	14	10			25	6
Childless Couple	14	6	18	12	1	9	33	9
Household Type Not Stated			3	2	1	9	4	1
Total	230	100	145	100	11	100	386	100

Table A3 provides a breakdown of presentations by household type. The data shows that 271 presentations (70% of the total) were made by single people and that families of all types made up 20% of presentations including 14% single parents and 6% couples with children. 33 presentations (9% of the total) were made by couples without children.

Homeless Children

Table A4: Number and age of Children with presenting Households

Age of Children	Num	%
0-4 years olds	53	42
5-10 year olds	38	30
11-15 year olds	26	20
16-17 year olds	5	4
18 years old and over	5	4
Total	127	100

Table A4 provides data on the numbers of children within homeless households presenting to the survey. It shows that 127 children were recorded within the two weeks of the survey as being homeless with the largest number in the nought to four years age range.

Please note that three single parents and five couples with children presented to the survey but no data concerning their children was recorded.

Pregnant Women

Table A5: Number of Pregnant Women

Is Member of Household Pregnant	Number
Yes	14
Possibly	1

Table A6: Area where Pregnant Women presented

District/Borough	Number	%
Amber Valley	2	13
Chesterfield	2	13
Derby City	1	7
Erewash	4	27
High Peak	1	7
North East Derbyshire	3	20
South Derbyshire	2	13
Grand Total	15	100

Table A5 shows that 14 women presented to the survey as definitely being pregnant at the time and another woman thought that she might be pregnant.

Table A6 shows where homeless pregnant women including those who might have been pregnant presented to the survey with the largest number recorded in Erewash.

Though not shown by the tables, data from the survey indicates that one of the pregnant women was aged 16 or 17 and the young woman who thought she might be pregnant was also in this age group.

Ethnic origin

Table A7: Ethnic Origin

Ethnic Origin	Totals from All Homeless Watch Returns		Adjusted Percentage to take account of repeat presentations & missing data	2001 Census Profile for Derbyshire
	Num	%		
Asian/Asian British: Other	1	0.3	0.3	0.2
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	2	0.5	0.6	1.0
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	1	0.3	0.3	0.0
Black/Black British: African	8	2.1	2.3	0.1
Black/Black British: Caribbean	5	1.3	1.5	0.4
Gypsy/Traveller	2	0.5	0.6	N/A
Mixed: White & Black Caribbean	2	0.5	0.6	0.4
White: British	340	88.1	88.3	94.2
White: Irish	5	1.3	1.5	0.7
White: Other	5	1.3	1.5	1.0
Other	10	2.6	2.6	0.1
No Data Supplied	5	1.3	0	
Grand Total	386	100	100	

Table A7 provides data on ethnic origin. The survey indicates an over representation of ethnic minority populations amongst homeless people in Derbyshire presenting to the survey compared to the general population. This is particularly the case with those defining their ethnic origin as Black British African or Caribbean. Survey data shows that when repeats and invalid data are removed approximately 12% of presentations were made by people from an ethnic origin other than White British. This compares with 6% of the general population in the County recorded by the 2001 census as other than White British. Whilst the numbers of people from ethnic minority communities recorded by the Homeless Watch Survey are relatively small this situation provides some cause for concern.

It is important to note that the majority of homeless people from ethnic minority communities presented in Derby City which is to be expected since the City is the major centre of population in the County. This is confirmed by data set out in Table A7a below. The table shows that 25 presentations were made in Derby by people from ethnic communities other than White British representing 30% of all presentations in the City (after removing a single presentation where no data on ethnic origin was supplied).

Table A7a: Ethnic Origin by District

Ethnic Origin	Amber Valley		Bolsover		Chesterfield		Derby City		Derbyshire Dales		Erewash		High Peak		North East Derbyshire		South Derbyshire		Nottinghamshire		Out of Derby		No Data Supplied		Total		
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	
Asian/Asian British: Other							1	1																		1	0
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani							2	2																		2	1
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi					1	1																				1	0
Black/Black British: African							8	10																		8	2
Black/Black British: Caribbean							3	4			1	3					1	7								5	1
Gypsy/Traveller	1	4			1	1																				2	1
Mixed: White & Black Caribbean					1	1	1	1																		2	1
White: British	27	96	16	94	105	93	58	69	5	100	37	93	56	92	13	93	13	93	4	100	1	100	5	100	340	88	
White: Irish							4	5					1	2												5	1
White: Other					3	3							2	3												5	1
Other			1	6	1	1	6	7					2	3												10	3
No Data Supplied					1	1	1	1			2	5			1	7										5	1
Total	28	100	17	100	113	100	84	100	5	100	40	100	61	100	14	100	14	100	4	100	1	100	5	100	386	100	

Homeless people with a history of care

Table A8 People with a care history

Has the Client been in Care	Num	%
Yes	43	11
No	268	69
Don't Know	69	18
No Data Supplied	6	2
Total	386	100

Table A9: Area where person was in care

Area Where Person Was In Care Of Local Authority	Num	%
Derby City	5	12
Derbyshire	22	51
Outside Derbyshire	15	35
No Data Supplied	1	2
Total	43	100

Table A10: Age of those with care history

Age	Male		Female		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
16-17	5	17	1	7	6	14
18-24	11	38	6	43	17	40
25-40	8	28	6	43	14	33
41-59	4	14	1	7	5	12
No Date of Birth Supplied	1	3			1	2
Total	29	100	14	100	43	100

Tables A8, A9 and A10 set out survey findings on homeless people presenting to the survey with a history of care. Table A8 indicates that 11% of presentations were made by people with a care history. However, there were 19% of entries in this section where agencies did not now or did not answer the question concerning care history. After excluding the "Don't Know" and "No Data Supplied" figures then the figure for the proportion of care leavers within all presentation increases to 14%. The data indicates that 23 presentations were made to agencies by those with a care history aged between 16 and 24 within a two week period.

Table A9 shows that of those presenting to the survey as having a care history 12% were in care in Derby City, 51% in Derbyshire and 35% outside the County.

Table A10 shows that (where data is available) 45% of people who had been in care and presented to the survey as homeless were aged over 25; perhaps indicating something about the lasting impact of being in care on their lives.

Support Needs amongst Homeless People

Table A11: Support Needs

Does Client Have Support Needs?	Number	%	Adjusted Percentage To Exclude 'Invalid Data'
Yes	205	53	57
No	154	40	43
Don't Know	13	3	N/A
No Data Supplied	14	4	N/A
Total	386	100	100

Table A12: Support Needs by Type and Gender

Support Needs	Male		Female		Gender Not Stated		Total	This Support Need Identified as a % of Total Presentations
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Drug Problem	65	28	24	17			89	23
Ex-Offender	67	29	8	6	1	9	76	20
Mental Health	36	16	15	10	1	9	52	13
Alcohol Problem	37	16	13	9			50	13
Domestic Violence			24	17			24	6
Learning Difficulties	12	5	4	3	1	9	17	4
Physically Disabled	11	5	2	1			13	3
Other	22	10	15	10	2	18	39	10
No Data Supplied	1	0	2	1			3	1
Total	251	N/A	107	N/A	5	N/A	363	N/A

Table A13: Multiple Support Needs

Number of Support Needs	Male		Female		Gender Not Stated		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
One	52	40	45	64	3	75	100	49
Two	43	33	16	23	1	25	60	29
Three	31	24	6	9			37	18
Four	5	4	3	4			8	4
Total	131	100	70	100	4	100	205	100

Tables A11, A12 and A13 set out survey findings on support needs amongst homeless people presenting in Derbyshire during the survey period. Please note that the percentage figures at Table 11 are based on the 386 total presentations and that homeless people could identify one or more support needs. 40% of people presenting to the survey stated they had no support needs.

Table A11 shows that when the figures are adjusted to remove invalid data (i.e. where no data was given or agencies did not know) 57% of people who presented as homeless during the survey period identified themselves as having one or more support needs.

Table A12 provides a breakdown of support needs by gender. The data shows that 23% of those presenting reported a drug problem as a support need. This was reported by 28% of men and 17% of women. 36% (139) of all presentations had a support need relating to either drug or alcohol problems and 28 (or 7%) relating to both. A support need relating to a history of offending was reported by 20% of those presenting – with 29% of men and only 6% of women reporting this need. Mental health support needs were reported by 13% of those presenting. 17% of women cited domestic violence as a support need.

It is difficult at this stage to make particular observations concerning reported support needs since as this is the first survey of its kind to be carried out in Derbyshire, there is at present no comparative data available.

Table A13 provides data on multiple support needs and indicates that 27% of presentations reported two or more needs. The data suggests that women were more likely than men to have just one particular support need.

Table A14: People with a Drug Problem Support Need by Area

Local Authority Area	Number of Presentations In Area By Homeless People With A Drug Problem Support Need	% Of Presentations in This Area
Amber Valley	4	14
Bolsover	3	18
Chesterfield	39	35
Derby City	21	25
Derbyshire Dales	1	20
Erewash	8	20
High Peak	8	13
North East Derbyshire	1	7
South Derbyshire	3	21
Out of Derbyshire	0	0
Nottinghamshire	0	0
No Data Supplied	1	20
Total	89	23

Table A15: People with a Drug Problem Support Need by Age

Age	Number of Presentations By People With Drug Problem Support Need	Percentage Of Presentations By People Of This Age
16-17	2	6
18-24	28	24
25-40	46	32
41-59	12	18
60 and over		
No Date of Birth Stated	1	6
Total	89	23

Tables A14 and A15 provide more detailed information concerning presentations who identified drug problems as a support need. Table 14 shows that Chesterfield (35% of all

presentations) and Derby City (25% of all presentations) had the highest number of homeless people presenting who reported this need.

Table A15 shows that 32% of the 25-40 year olds reported drug problems as a support need. 70% of this group were men. In the 18-24 age group the split was 78% men and 22% women. In the 31-59 age group, the split was 75% men and 25% women.

Previous night's accommodation/whereabouts

Table A16: Where people spent the previous night by gender

	Male		Female		Gender Not Stated		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Friend's Home	59	26	27	19	4	36	90	23
Slept Rough	56	24	12	8	1	9	69	18
Own Home	21	9	33	23	2	18	56	15
Parents' Home	24	10	21	14	3	27	48	12
Other Relative's Home	23	10	17	12			40	10
B&B Lodgings	13	6	5	3			18	5
Hostel	8	3	4	3			12	3
Partner's Home	4	2	4	3			8	2
Grandparents' Home	3	1	4	3			7	2
Custody	7	3					7	2
Hospital	2	1	1	1			3	1
Emergency Bed	1	0					1	0
Children's Home or Foster Care			1	1			1	0
Other	4	2	13	9			17	4
No Data Supplied	5	2	3	2	1	9	9	2
Total	230	100	145	100	11	100	386	100

Tables A16 and A17 below provide data on where homeless people spent the night prior to presenting to a survey agency.

Please note that as a person's circumstances may have changed over the course of a fortnight all presentations have been included in Tables A16 and A17 and no allowance has been made for repeat presentations. Given this, the figures should be taken as an indicator only of the situation of homeless people presenting to the survey.

Table A16 shows that 23% of presentations spent the previous night at the home of a friend and that 69 presentations (18%) were sleeping rough on the night prior to presenting to an agency taking part in the survey. 56 presentations were made by those reporting they had been in their own home the previous night and 18 presentations were made by homeless people reporting that they had spent the previous night in B&B lodgings. Seven presentations were made by people who had been in custody the previous night and three by those who had been in hospital.

Table A17: Where people spent the 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	%
Friend's Home	74	27	5	15	4	16	7	13			90	23
Slept Rough	58	21	7	21	2	8	2	4			69	18
Own Home	23	8	9	27	9	36	15	28			56	15
Parents' Home	29	11	2	6	2	8	15	28			48	12
Other Relative's Home	25	9	6	18	4	16	4	8	1	25	40	10
B&B Lodgings	15	6	2	6			1	2			18	5
Hostel	10	4	1	3			1	2			12	3
Partner's Home	6	2			1	4	1	2			8	2
Custody	7	3									7	2
Grandparents' Home	5	2			1	4	1	2			7	2
Hospital	3	1									3	1
Children's Home or Foster Care	1	0									1	0
Emergency Bed	1	0									1	0
Other	8	3	1	3	1	4	6	11	1	25	17	4
No Data Supplied	6	2			1	4			2	50	9	2
Total	271	100	33	100	25	100	53	100	4	100	386	100

The data at table A17 shows that 21% of single people spent the previous night sleeping rough and that 21% of childless couples also spent the night sleeping rough. There were two couples with children and two single parents who presented as sleeping rough. The two couples with children also expected to be sleeping rough the following night. Of the single parents one expected to be sleeping at his partner's home the following night whilst the other would be sleeping rough again. The data also shows that 36% of couples with children and 28% of single parents spent the previous night in their own home.

Local connection and where homeless people want to live

Table A18: Where people are willing to live

Where Client Wants To Live	Number	Percentage Of Those Presenting Who Are Willing To Live In This Area (based on 386 returns)
Amber Valley	36	9
Bolsover	26	7
Chesterfield	121	31
Derby City	84	22
Derbyshire Dales	12	3
Erewash	37	10
High Peak	62	16
North East Derbyshire	33	9
South Derbyshire	17	4
Out of Derby	21	5
Nottinghamshire	22	6
No Data Supplied	22	6
Total	493	N/A

Table A19: Local Connection

Local Authority To which Person is Connected	Number	% of Presentations Who are Connected To This Authority
Amber Valley	29	8
Bolsover	19	5
Chesterfield	117	30
Derby City	77	20
Derbyshire Dales	6	2
Erewash	35	9
High Peak	61	16
North East Derbyshire	20	5
South Derbyshire	12	3
Out of Derby	16	4
Nottinghamshire	20	5
No Data Supplied	17	4
Total	429	N/A

Table A18 records details of the local authority area where homeless people who took part in the survey said they would be willing to live. More than one area could be recorded on the survey form and therefore the total is greater than the total number of presentations.

323 (84%) of the 386 presentations only requested one area where they would be willing to live.

Table A19 summarises the number of people who were recorded as having a local connection with each of the Derbyshire authorities. The definition of local connection used for the survey is the same as the main tests applied by local authorities when assessing homelessness applications. 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 living 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 figure is higher than the number of presentations.

Reasons for homelessness

Table A20: Reason Homeless by Gender

Reason Homeless	Male		Female		Gender Not Stated		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Parents No Longer Willing To Accommodate	57	25	36	25	4	36	97	25
Other Relatives/Friends No Longer Willing To Accom	46	20	29	20	2	18	77	20
Non-violent Breakdown Of Relationship With Partner	32	14	12	8	1	9	45	12
Leaving Prison/custody	36	16	4	3			40	10
Violent Breakdown Of Relationship With Partner	9	4	31	21			40	10
Other Reasons for Loss of Tenancy	18	8	10	7			28	7
Mortgage Arrears	12	5	5	3	1	9	18	5
LA Rent Arrears	8	3	7	5	1	9	16	4
Other harassment	7	3	8	6			15	4
Private Sector Rent Arrears	4	2	6	4	2	18	12	3
Drug Use Meaning Client Unable To Access Accom	9	4	1	1			10	3
Loss of Tied Accommodation	8	3	1	1			9	2
Other Forms of Violence	3	1	5	3			8	2
Violent Breakdown Of Relationship Involving Associated Persons	3	1	5	3			8	2
Assured Short-hold Termination	3	1	3	2			6	2
Required To Leave NASS accommodation	5	2					5	1
Leaving Care	3	1	1	1			4	1
Leaving Hospital	4	2					4	1
Housing Association Rent Arrears	2	1	1	1			3	1
Under 18 and witness to abuse/violence and can no longer cope	1	0	1	1			2	1
Leaving The HM Forces	1	0					1	0
Other	34	15	21	14	1	9	56	15
No Data Supplied	8	3	3	2	1	9	12	3
Total	313	N/A	190	N/A	13	N/A	516	N/A

Table A21: Reasons for Homelessness by Household Type

	Single Person		Childless Couple		Couple with Children		Single Person with Children		Household Type Not Stated		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Parents No Longer Willing To Accommodate	78	29	6	18	3	12	9	17	1	25	97	25
Other Relatives/Friends No Longer Willing To Accommodate	57	21	9	27	5	20	6	11			77	20
Non-violent Breakdown Of Relationship With Partner	35	13	1	3			9	17			45	12
Leaving Prison/custody	37	14	2	6	1	4					40	10
Violent Breakdown Of Relationship With Partner	20	7	2	6	2	8	16	30			40	10
Other Reasons for Loss of Tenancy	19	7	2	6	3	12	4	8			28	7
Mortgage Arrears	3	1	4	12	8	32	3	6			18	5
LA Rent Arrears	11	4	2	6	1	4	2	4			16	4
Other harassment	7	3	2	6	4	16	2	4			15	4
Private Sector Rent Arrears	6	2	2	6	1	4	2	4	1	25	12	3
Drug Use Meaning Client Unable To Access Accommodation	9	3	1	3							10	3
Loss of tied accommodation	9	3									9	2
Other forms of violence	6	2					2	4			8	2
Violent Breakdown Of Relationship Involving Associated Persons	6	2					1	2	1	25	8	2
Assured Short-hold Termination	2	1	2	6			2	4			6	2
Required To Leave NASS accommodation	4	1			1	4					5	1
Leaving Care	4	1									4	1
Leaving Hospital	4	1									4	1
Housing Association Rent Arrears	2	1					1	2			3	1
Under 18 and witness to abuse/violence and can no longer cope	1	0	1	3							2	1
Leaving The HM Forces			1	3							1	0
Other	44	16	4	12	2	8	6	11			56	15
No Data Supplied	9	3	1	3					2	50	12	3
Grand Total	373	N/A	42	N/A	31	N/A	65	N/A	5	N/A	516	N/A

Please note that the percentages in Tables A20 and A21 are the figures for the proportion of presentations which identified this reason for their homelessness. Please also note that more than one reason could be given for a person's homelessness and therefore the totals are higher than the actual number of presentations.

The major reasons for their homelessness stated by those taking part in the survey were that parents or other relatives/friends were no longer willing to accommodate them. 25% identified that parents were unable to accommodate them and 20% identified friends and other relatives.

The next major reason given was the non-violent breakdown of the relationship with a partner with 45 households identifying this reason (12%). Leaving prison or custody as the reason for their homelessness was reported by 40 (10%) of those presenting.

Rent arrears from all accommodation sectors (eg Local Authority, Private rented and RSL) were reported as the reason for homelessness by eight percent of those presenting.

Nine presentations were made by people who reported the loss of tied accommodation as the reason for their homelessness. This could be economic migrants whose accommodation is tied to employment or people in the farming or catering industries in a similar position. This might merit further investigation and is worth noting for future analysis in the context of the worsening economic climate.

Drug use leading to loss of accommodation was reported by 3% of presentations.

Repeat homelessness

Tables A22 to A22c: Number of times homeless by household type (A22), gender (A22a), district (A22b) and ethnic origin (A22c).

The tables below provide data on the number of times those presenting to the survey reported experiencing homelessness. The tables indicate that single people and single men in particular report experience of repeat homelessness in Derbyshire. The experience of repeat homelessness reported by those presenting to the survey appears to be most common in Chesterfield and Derby City.

Table A22: Number of times homeless by household type

Household Type	None Stated	Once	Twice	3 times	More than 3 times	Total
Childless Couple	25	3	1	1	3	33
Couple With Children	21	3	1			25
Single Parent With Children	40	6	4	3		53
Single Person (No Kids)	160	32	29	13	37	271
Household Type Not Stated	3	1				4
Total	249	45	35	17	40	386

Table A22a: Number of times homeless by gender

Gender	None Stated	Once	Twice	3 times	More than 3 times	Total
Male	136	25	22	11	36	230
Female	104	20	12	5	4	145
No Gender Stated	9		1	1		11
Total	249	45	35	17	40	386

Table A22b: Number of times homeless by district

District/Borough	None Stated	Once	Twice	3 times	More than 3 times	Total
Amber Valley	24	1	1		2	28
Bolsover	11		2	2	2	17
Chesterfield	59	23	12	9	10	113
Derby City	48	8	9	4	15	84
Derbyshire Dales	4				1	5
Erewash	32	1	4	1	2	40
High Peak	43	7	5	1	5	61
North East Derbyshire	12	1	1			14
South Derbyshire	11	2	1			14
Out of Derby					1	1
Nottinghamshire	3				1	4
No Data Supplied	2	2			1	5
Total	249	45	35	17	40	386

Table A22c: Number of times homeless by ethnic origin

Ethnic Origin	None Stated	Once	Twice	3 times	More than 3 times	Total
Asian/Asian British: Other	1					1
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	2					2
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi		1				1
Black/Black British: African	4	3	1			8
Black/Black British: Caribbean	5					5
Gypsy/Traveller		2				2
Mixed: White & Black Caribbean	1		1			2
White: British	222	33	31	17	37	340
White: Irish	3	1			1	5
White: Other	4				1	5
Other	2	5	2		1	10
No Data Supplied	5					5
Grand Total	249	45	35	17	40	386

Accommodation requested

Table A23: Type of accommodation requested by Gender

Accommodation Type	Male		Female		Gender Not Stated		Totals	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Own Flat	149	65	68	47	5	45	222	58
Own House	60	26	75	52			135	35
Own Bedsit	63	27	26	18	1	9	90	23
Supported Housing	61	27	16	11			77	20
Shared House	37	16	15	10			52	13
Lodgings	28	12	4	3	1	9	33	9
Other	32	14	14	10	1	9	47	12
No Data Supplied	14	6	6	4	4	36	24	6
Total	444	N/A	224	N/A	12	N/A	680	N/A

Table A24: 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	178	66	18	72	5	15	20	35	1	25	222	58
Own House	53	20	16	64	21	64	43	75	2	50	135	35
Own Bedsit	80	30	8	32	2	6					90	23
Supported Housing	74	27	2	8			1	2			77	20
Shared House	48	18	3	12			1	2			52	13
Lodgings	32	12	1	4							33	9
Other	39	14	4	16	1	3	2	4	1	25	47	12
No Data Supplied	15	6	5	20	1	3	1	2	2	50	24	6
Total	519	N/A	57	N/A	30	N/A	68	N/A	6	N/A	680	N/A

Please note that more than one answer could be given to this question and therefore the percentages in Tables A23 and A24 have been calculated by using the number of presentations (863) as a base line.

Tables A23 and A24 provide data on the types of accommodation requested by those presenting as homeless during the survey period.

Table A23 shows that most people who presented to the survey wanted their own flat with 58% expressing this as their preference. 20% of people presenting preferred supported accommodation as their first choice. Table A24 indicates that Supported Housing was preferred by 27% of single people presenting.

Outcomes

Table A25: Outcome of contact with Agency

Outcome	Number	Percentage of Presentations
General Advice	201	52
Ref To Other Agency	79	20
Prevention of Homelessness	36	9
Temporary Accommodation	34	9
Emergency Accommodation	25	6
Permanent Accommodation	16	4
Other	78	20
No Data Supplied	43	11
Total	512	N/A

Table 25a: Outcome of contact with agency by household type

Outcome	Single Person		Childless Couple		Couple with Children		Single Person with Children		Household Type Not Stated		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
General Advice	137	51	17	52	13	52	33	58	1	25	201	52
Ref To Other Agency	61	23	8	24	2	8	8	14			79	20
Prevention of Homelessness	18	7	8	24	4	16	6	11			36	9
Temporary Accommodation	24	9			2	8	7	12	1	25	34	9
Emergency Accommodation	19	7	4	12			2	4			25	6
Permanent Accommodation	13	5	1	3	1	4	1	2			16	4
Other	53	20	6	18	4	16	15	26			78	20
No Data Supplied	28	10	7	21	3	12	3	5	2	50	43	11
Total	353	N/A	51	N/A	29	N/A	75	N/A	4	N/A	512	N/A

Table 25b: Outcome of contact with agency by gender

Outcome	Male		Female		Gender Not Stated		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
General Advice	122	53	74	51	5	45	201	52
Ref To Other Agency	49	21	28	19	2	18	79	20
Prevention of Homelessness	19	8	16	11	1	9	36	9
Temporary Accommodation	18	8	15	10	1	9	34	9
Emergency Accommodation	14	6	11	8			25	6
Permanent Accommodation	10	4	6	4			16	4
Other	45	20	33	23			78	20
No Data Supplied	29	13	11	8	3	27	43	11
Total	306	N/A	194	N/A	12	N/A	512	N/A

Table A26: Where homeless person is likely to sleep tonight

Where Tonight	Number	%
Friend's Home	91	24
Sleeping Rough	45	12
Own Home	43	11
Parents' Home	39	10
Other Relative's Home	39	10
Hostel	24	6
B&B Lodgings	22	6
Emergency Bed	10	3
Partner's Home	6	2
Grandparents' Home	5	1
Custody	3	1
Hospital	2	1
Children's Home or Foster Care	1	0
Other	23	6
No Data Supplied	33	9
Total	386	100

Tables A25, A25a, A25b and A26 provide data on what happened to those presenting to agencies as homeless immediately following contact with an agency taking part in the survey.

The data shows that 20% of presentations secured some form of accommodation after making contact with an agency broken down into 9% temporary accommodation, 6% emergency accommodation and 4% permanent accommodation. Whilst these percentages might not seem large this represents 75 homeless people presenting who were able to secure some kind of accommodation.

45 of those presenting indicated that they would be likely to sleep rough the night following contact with an agency participating in the Homeless Watch survey compared with 69 the previous night. The 45 can be broken down into 37 of those who slept rough the previous night and eight moving from accommodation to rough sleeping.

Table A27: Comparison of previous and coming night's accommodation

		Where Person Is Sleeping the Night Following Contact With An Agency															
		B&B Lodgings	Children's Home or Foster care	Custody	Emergency Bed	Friend's Home	Grandparents' Home	Hospital	Hostel	Other Relative's Home	Own Home	Parents' Home	Partner's Home	Sleeping Rough	Other	No Data Supplied	Total
Where Person Slept The Night Prior To Seeing Agency For Advice	B&B Lodgings	11			1				2						4	18	
	Children's Home or Foster care		1													1	
	Custody			2		3			1				1			7	
	Emergency Bed				1											1	
	Friend's Home	1		1		66			4		2	1	4	2	9	90	
	Grandparents' Home					1	5						1			7	
	Hospital							2	1							3	
	Hostel					2			8						1	1	12
	Other Relative's Home	3				1				34			1		1	40	
	Own Home	2			1	2				2	41	1			2	5	56
	Parents' Home	2				7			2			31			2	4	48
	Partner's Home				1							2	4			1	8
	Slept Rough	3			5	9			5	3		2	1	37	2	2	69
	Other				1				1		1				14		17
	No Data Supplied										1	1		1		6	9
	Total	22	1	3	10	91	5	2	24	39	43	39	6	45	23	33	386

Table A27 provides data comparing where those homeless people who took part in the survey spent the previous night with where they would spend the night following their contact with an agency. It shows that:

- 32% of presentations are likely to be sleeping in a different place
- one person will have come from custody to sleeping rough
- no people moved from hostels to sleeping rough
- 54% of those sleeping rough still expect to be sleeping rough the following night.

The data within Table A27 suggests that over a year:

- hostels are taking in 130 people directly from rough sleeping
- 104 people over the year will go from staying with friends to sleeping rough.

Additional data on Refugees, Asylum Seekers and Economic Migrants

Table A28: Refugees, Asylum Seekers and Economic Migrants by household type

Household Type	Asylum Seeker	Economic Migrant	Refugee	Total
Childless Couple	1			1
Couple with Children	1			1
Single Person (No Kids)	4	4	3	11
Total	6	4	3	13

Table 28a Refugees, Asylum Seekers and Economic Migrants by gender

Gender	Asylum Seeker	Economic Migrant	Refugee	Total
Male	5	4	2	11
Female	1			1
No Gender Stated			1	1
Total	6	4	3	13

Table 28b Refugees, Asylum Seekers and Economic Migrants by district

District/Borough	Asylum Seeker	Economic Migrant	Refugee	Total
Chesterfield		2		2
Derby City	6	1	3	10
High Peak		1		1
Grand Total	6	4	3	13

Table 28c Refugees, Asylum Seekers and Economic Migrants by ethnic origin

Ethnic Origin	Asylum Seeker	Economic Migrant	Refugee	Total
Black/Black British: African	4		1	5
Other	2	2	2	6
White: Other		2		2
Grand Total	6	4	3	13

The tables above provide more detailed information on refugees, asylum seekers and economic migrants presenting to the survey as homeless. No attempt has been made to analyse the data at this stage.

SECTION TWO: ANALYSIS OF RETURNS FOR ROUGH SLEEPERS

INTRODUCTION

This section of the report looks in further detail at the data relating to rough sleepers, providing a more comprehensive analysis of the scale and nature of rough sleeping in Derbyshire recorded by the 2008 survey. For the purposes of the survey rough sleeping is defined as sleeping in the open air or living in something not normally considered to be housing (such as derelict buildings, sheds, vehicles).

Table B1 below shows that **there were 65 presentations made by people reporting sleeping rough in Derbyshire** (after removing four repeat presentations).

Survey data indicates that there were two single parents and two couples with children who are reported as sleeping rough and that 81% of rough sleepers were men.

Table B1: Numbers sleeping rough [after repeat presentations removed]

Previous Night	Male		Female		Gender Not Stated		Total
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num
Slept Rough	52	80	12	18	1	2	65

Table B2: Rough Sleepers by area where advice received

District/Borough	Number	% of Rough Sleepers In This Area
Bolsover	3	4
Chesterfield	25	36
Derby City	16	23
Derbyshire Dales	2	3
Erewash	6	9
High Peak	9	13
North East Derbyshire	3	4
South Derbyshire	2	3
No Data Supplied	3	4
Total	69	100
Repeat Presentations Across More Than One Area	0	
Repeat Presentations Across Same Area	4	
Total	65	

Table B2 shows clearly that the areas with the highest numbers of rough sleepers presenting to the survey were Chesterfield and Derby City. The next highest number of rough sleepers was recorded in the High Peak district with 9 presentations or 13% of rough sleepers.

Table B3: Local Authority connection of rough sleepers

Client Connection	Number	% Of The 65 Rough Sleepers With Connection To This Area
Amber Valley	1	2
Bolsover	5	8
Chesterfield	28	43
Derby City	15	23
Derbyshire Dales	3	5
Erewash	3	5
High Peak	9	14
North East Derbyshire	5	8
South Derbyshire	2	3
Out of Derby	3	5
Nottinghamshire	5	8
No Data Supplied	3	5
Total	82	N/A

Table B3 shows rough sleeper presentations by local connection and includes those who presented as sleeping rough within Derbyshire who reported a local connection outside the County, including five rough sleepers reporting a connection with neighbouring Nottinghamshire.

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

Please note that a person could have a connection with more than one local authority area (hence the total is higher than the number of individual rough sleepers recorded).

Table B4: Age of Rough Sleepers

Age	Male		Female		Gender Not Stated		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
16-17	1	2	2	17			3	5
18-24	21	40	3	25			24	37
25-40	18	35	2	17	1	100	21	32
41-59	10	19	5	42			15	23
60 and over								
No Date of Birth Stated	2	4					2	3
Total	52	100	12	100	1	100	65	100

Table B4 provides an age and gender breakdown of those presenting to the survey as sleeping rough after all repeat presentations have been removed. The data shows that 37% of rough sleepers are in the 18 to 24 age group which compares with 31% of the total number of presentations. 25-40 year olds made up 32% of those presenting as rough sleepers compared with 37% of all presentations and 41-59 year olds 23% compared with 18% of all presentations. Three presentations were made by under 18 year olds reporting sleeping rough.

When those where no gender was stated are removed from the survey, women made up over 18% of rough sleepers and men 81%. This compares with a gender split of 40% and 60% respectively for all homeless individuals recorded by the survey.

Table B5: Ethnic Origin of Rough Sleepers

Ethnic Origin	Number	%
Asian/Asian British: Other	1	2
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	1	2
Other	1	2
White: British	60	92
White: Irish	1	2
White: Other	1	2
Total	65	100

Table B5 shows that 92% of the 65 rough sleepers were white British compared with 2001 census population data of 94% for the general population of the county. Please note that the percentage figures in the table above are rounded up to the nearest whole number.

Table B6: Type of Rough Sleeping

Slept Rough Type	Number	%
Sleeping In Open Air	31	45
Building/Structure Not For Habitation	25	36
Squat	8	12
Don't Know	2	3
No Data Supplied	3	4
Total	69	100

Table B6 above is based on the returns for all rough sleeper presentations including repeats (e.g. 69 as opposed to 65 individuals). The categories of rough sleeping shown in the table were defined on the survey form as:

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

The data shows that 45% of those presenting as rough sleepers reported sleeping in the open air and if invalid data is data removed this figure increases to 48%.

Table B7: Time Spent Sleeping Rough

Time Rough Sleeping	Number	%
1 night	11	16
More than a night up to 1 week	21	30
More than 1 week and up to 1 month	4	6
More than 1 month and up to 3 months	14	20
More than 3 months and up to 6 months	5	7
More Than 6 months and up to 12 months	3	4
More than 12 months	5	7
Don't Know	5	7
No Data Supplied	1	1
Total	69	100

Please note this table includes repeat presentations where the time spent sleeping rough differs between presentations and should therefore be treated as providing broad indications only.

Table B7 indicates that 27 presentations were made by people reporting sleeping rough for more than one month and eight by those who reported sleeping rough for more than six months. This suggests a degree of chronic and entrenched rough sleeping in Derbyshire.

Table B8: Agencies that saw Rough Sleepers

Project Name	Number of Presentations By People Sleeping Rough
Pathways	11
Derbyshire Housing Aid	8
Chesterfield Borough Council	5
High Peak Community Housing	5
Single Point of Entry	5
Call Derbyshire	3
Jobcentre Plus	3
Probation Service	3
Aduham	2
Bolsover District Council	2
Connexions	2
Derby City Careline	2
North Derbys Community Drug Team	2
North East Derbys District Council	2
Barnardos	1
Chesterfield Citizens Advice Bureau	1
Derby City Council (Careline)	1
Derbyshire County Council	1
Derbyshire Dales District Council	1
Derwent Living	1
Erewash Borough Council	1
Erewash Citizens Advice Bureau	1
High Peak Nightstop	1
North Derbyshire Women's Aid	1
P3 Artemis House	1
Probation	1
South Derbyshire District Council	1
Stonham - Harris House	1
Total	69

Table B8 lists the agencies who had contact with rough sleepers during the survey period and shows that 28 agencies out of the 63 (44%) who saw homeless people had contact with people who had slept rough.

Table B9: Rough Sleepers support needs

Support Needs Of Rough Sleepers	Number	% of Presentations Where A Support Need Was Identified	% Profile Of All Returns
Ex-Offender	20	29	20
Drug problems	18	26	23
Alcohol problems	16	23	13
Mental Health	11	16	13
Physically Disabled	5	7	3
Domestic Violence	2	3	6
Learning Difficulties	2	3	4
Other	9	13	10
No Data Supplied	1	1	1
Total	84	N/A	N/A

Table B9a: Rough Sleepers with Multiple Support Needs

Number of Support Needs	Total Num
One	22
Two	16
Three	6
Four	3
Total	47

Tables B9 and B9a set out data on the reported support needs of rough sleepers taking part in the survey. Table B9 provides a comparison between the percentage of rough sleepers identifying a particular support need and the prevalence of each identified need amongst the survey population as a whole.

Please note that rough sleepers could report more than one particular support need and therefore the total needs at Table B9 is higher than total presentations of rough sleepers.

The data shows that 26% of rough sleepers identified a support need related to a drug problem compared with 23% of the total survey population and that 23% of rough sleepers presenting to the survey identified a support need with alcohol problems compared with only 13% of the general survey population. Six of those presenting as rough sleepers (9%) identified both drug and alcohol support needs.

29% of rough sleepers identified a support need related to histories of offending compared with only 20% of the survey population as a whole. 16% reported support needs relating to mental health issues compared with 13% of the overall survey group.

Overall, the data shows a generally higher level of support needs amongst rough sleepers than within the general homeless population reporting to the survey.

Table B9a shows that 25 rough sleepers reported more than one support need with nine reporting three or more needs.

Table B10: Where Rough Sleepers are willing to live

Where Rough Sleepers Are Willing To Live	Number	% of Rough Sleepers Presenting Who Are Willing To Live In These Areas
Amber Valley	2	3
Bolsover	6	9
Chesterfield	27	39
Derby City	19	28
Derbyshire Dales	4	6
Erewash	6	9
High Peak	10	14
North East Derbyshire	11	16
South Derbyshire	3	4
Out of Derby	4	6
Nottinghamshire	4	6
No Data Supplied	3	4
Total	99	N/A

Table B10a Where Rough Sleepers are willing to live by local connection

Where Rough Sleepers Are Willing To Live	Number	% of Rough Sleepers Presenting Who Are Willing To Live In These Areas	Number of Rough Sleepers with a connection to the area	% of Rough Sleepers with a connection
Amber Valley	2	3	1	2
Bolsover	6	9	3	8
Chesterfield	27	39	28	43
Derby City	19	28	15	23
Derbyshire Dales	4	6	3	5
Erewash	6	9	3	5
High Peak	10	14	9	14
North East Derbyshire	11	16	5	8
South Derbyshire	3	4	2	3
Out of Derby	4	6	3	5
Nottinghamshire	4	6	5	8
Not Stated	3	4	3	5
Total	99	N/A	80	N/A

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

The data at Tables B10 and B10a shows that the largest proportion of rough sleepers presented for advice in Chesterfield and Derby City and identified these as the areas where they would prefer to live. 77% of rough sleepers identified only one area where they would choose to settle.

Table B11: Reasons why Rough Sleepers became homeless

Reasons Why Rough Sleepers Are Homeless	Number Of Presenting Rough Sleepers Homeless For This Reason	% of 69 Rough Sleeper Presentations Falling Into This Category
Parents No Longer Willing To Accommodate	18	26
Leaving Prison/Custody	13	19
Non-violent Breakdown Of Relationship With Partner	12	17
Other Relatives/Friends No Longer Willing To Accom	11	16
Other Reasons for Less of Tenancy	6	9
Violent Breakdown Of Relationship With Partner	6	9
Drug Use Meaning Client Unable To Access Accom	4	6
Loss of Tied Accommodation	4	6
LA Rent Arrears	3	4
Other harassment	3	4
Leaving Hospital	1	1
Leaving The HM Forces	1	1
Private Sector Rent Arrears	1	1
Violent Breakdown Of Relationship Involving Associated Persons	1	1
Other	13	19
No Data Supplied	2	3
Total	99	N/A

Table B11 provides data on the reason for homelessness amongst rough sleepers presenting to the survey. In common with the general homeless population reporting to the survey 'parents no longer willing to accommodate' was reported as the most common reason for their homelessness by rough sleepers. 6% of rough sleepers compared with 3% of all presentations gave drug problems as a reason for their homelessness. The data shows that 19% of rough sleepers had left custody to homelessness compared with 10% overall.

Table B12: Type Of Accommodation requested by Rough Sleepers

Type Of Accommodation Requested	Number Of Presenting Rough Sleepers Requesting This Type Of Accommodation	% of Presenting Rough Sleepers Requesting This Type Of Accommodation
Own Flat	54	78
Own Bedsit	21	30
Supported Housing	18	26
Own House	17	25
Lodgings	14	20
Shared House	12	17
Other	13	19
No Data Supplied	2	3
Total	151	N/A

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

The data at table B12 shows that 26% of rough sleepers requested supported housing as the accommodation of their choice. This compares with 20% overall and is very close to the 27% of single people seeking supported housing recorded by the survey. 30% of rough sleepers wanted a bedsit compared with 23% overall and 30% of single people. Rough sleepers were more willing to go into lodgings - 20% requesting lodgings compared with nine percent overall and 12% of single people.

Table B13: Outcome for Rough Sleepers of contact with a participating Agency

Outcome	Number Of Presenting Rough Sleepers Where This Outcome Applies	% Of Presenting Rough Sleepers Where This Outcome Applies
General Advice	39	57
Temporary Accommodation	13	19
Emergency Accommodation	11	16
Prevention of Homelessness	9	13
Ref To Other Agency	1	1
Other	4	6
No Data Supplied	12	17
Total	89	N/A

Table B14: Where Rough Sleepers are likely to sleep the night following contact with an agency

Where Tonight	Number	%
Slept Rough	37	54
Friend's Home	9	13
Emergency Bed	5	7
Hostel	5	7
B&B Lodgings	3	4
Other Relative's Home	3	4
Parents Home	2	3
Partners Home	1	1
Other	2	3
No Data Supplied	2	3
Total	69	100

Table B13 shows that 24 rough sleepers were able to access accommodation as an outcome of their contact with an agency during the survey period; with 19% moving into temporary accommodation and 16% emergency accommodation. 35% were able to find accommodation compared with 19% of overall presentations.

Table B14 shows that 54% of rough sleepers were likely to sleep rough again on the night following contact with a participating agency. There were also 8 people who expected to sleep rough on the night following contact with an agency who had not slept rough the previous night.

Appendix 1:

Participating Agencies

<i>Agencies Which Took Part In The Survey But Saw No Homeless People During The Survey Period</i>
Burton YMCA
Derwent Rural Counselling Service
Derby Furniture Project
Derbyshire Federation for Mental Health
High Peak CAB - Buxton
North East Derbyshire CAB - Clay Cross
Age Concern - Derby and Derbyshire
Connexions Derbyshire - Alfreton Centre
Connexions Derbyshire - Connexions Buildings
Connexions Derbyshire - Derby Centre
Connexions Derbyshire - Glossop Centre
Connexions Derbyshire - Ilkeston
Connexions Derbyshire - Long Eaton Centre
Connexions Derbyshire - Matlock Centre
Connexions Derbyshire - Ripley Centre
Connexions Derbyshire - Swadlincote Centre
Turning Point - Social Inclusion Project
DCC Adult Social Services
Derbyshire MH Services
North Derbyshire Youth Offending team
Action Housing Association - Derbyshire and North Nottinghamshire
Staveley Neighbourhood Management Pathfinder Project
Connexions - Buxton Centre
Derbyshire WISH
Derbyshire Rural Community Council
Glossop Women's Aid
Amber Trust
Chesterfield Town Centre Sure Start Children's Centre
Derbyshire County Council Youth Service - Polygon Youth Centre
Langwith Junction Sure Start Children's Centre
Whaley Thorns Children Centre
Shirebrook Children's Centre
North East District Youth Office
Clay Cross CMHT

Agencies which sent returns for homeless people	No of Returns
Chesterfield Borough Council	43
High Peak Community Housing	41
Single Point of Entry	35
Pathways	24
Amber Valley Housing	20
Erewash Borough Council	17
North Derbys Community Drug Team	16
Derby City Council	13
Derbyshire Housing Aid	13
South Derbyshire District Council	13
Bolsover District Council	11
Chesterfield Law Centre	11
Refugee Action	8
Jobcentre Plus	7
Probation Service	7
Stonham - Harris House	7
Probation	6
Adullam	5
North East Derbys District Council	5
P3 Artemis House	5
Call Derbyshire	4
Connexions	4
High Peak Nightstop	4
NCH Corner House	4
Stonham - Brook House	4
Chesterfield Citizens Advice Bureau	3
Derby City Careline	3
Derwent Living	3
Housing Options Team, RYKNELD Homes	3
Adullam Homes HA	2
Barnardos	2
Children's Rapid Response Team	2
Derbyshire Dales District Council	2
Derbyshire Mental Health Trust	2
Erewash Citizens Advice Bureau	2
Good News Family Care	2
Good News Family Care (Homes) Ltd	2
Hartington House	2
North Derbyshire Women's Aid	2
Rykneld Homes	2
Salisbury House	2
Social Services	2
Adullam Homes HA Salisbury House	1
Barnardo's	1
Barnardos Aftercare Service	1
CAMHS (Erewash)	1
Connexions Derbyshire	1
Derby City Council (Careline)	1
Derby City Council Housing Options	1
Derby Probation	1
Derby Probation Service	1
Derbys County Council	1
Derbys County Council Community Hsg	1
Derbyshire County Council	1
Derbyshire Probation Service	1
National Probation Service	1

NDAAS	1
North Derbyshire Womens Aid	1
Not stated - Connexions I think	1
Reach Out Barnardos	1
Rykneld Homes/NEDDC	1
The Coach House – Adullam	1
The Coach House – Adullam HA	1
Total	386