



Department for Levelling Up,
Housing & Communities

Ending Rough Sleeping in England

How to measure success and track progress
towards ending rough sleeping in your area



This guide covers the new data framework to measure success and track progress towards ending rough sleeping in England. It is intended for Local Authorities, Combined Authorities, or commissioned services wanting to understand what data is required to implement the framework, and how it will be used. It includes:

- Information on the context of the framework; its relationship to the definition of a successful end to rough sleeping; how it will be used to drive progress; and how it differs from what exists already.
- **Descriptions of key indicators aligned to the framework** and what it is they are measuring.
- A ‘key terms’ explainer, setting out the definitions that reporting will align with terms like ‘long-term rough sleeping,’ and ‘off-the-streets accommodation.’

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PART 1

What is the Ending Rough Sleeping Framework?

PHOTO BY JUAN SISINNI ON UNSPLASH

There have been many pledges to end rough sleeping over the years, at both the national and local level. There have been points where progress has been made but reductions have never been sustained, nor has any area claimed to have ‘ended’ rough sleeping.

The evidence tells us that if we want to end rough sleeping for good, we need a clear articulation of what we’re trying to achieve and robust measures to track whether what we’re doing is working. Better data will not solve rough sleeping on its own, but as it stands we don’t know enough about prevention, about people’s experiences of rough sleeping, or about how the system helps people move out of rough sleeping.

So when we talk about ending rough sleeping, what do we mean?

In 2022, the Centre for Homelessness Impact began working with five local areas (Newcastle City, Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole (BCP) and Local Authorities in London, Greater Manchester and the West Midlands) to collaborate with the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) to develop a shared **framework to track progress towards ending rough sleeping**.

The group has worked since March 2022 to co-design the framework and road-test the approach. By collaboratively testing and iterating new definitions within the framework, we have been able to show that the framework is both feasible and useful in different local contexts.

“ We are ambitious and committed as both a local authority and a wider Homelessness Partnership in BCP to preventing and ultimately ending all forms of homelessness, including rough sleeping. This project has made this vision much more tangible and focused, moving us beyond a commendable but somewhat vague target.”

— Fraser Nicholson, Homelessness Partnerships Coordinator at Bournemouth, Christchurch, and Poole Council

“ What we’re missing right now is the nuance: why is what we’re doing working or not and, crucially, who are our interventions not working for, and why? The Framework allows us to have these conversations in a data-led way and adapt our interventions and responses accordingly.”

— Joe Donohue, Homelessness Strategy Principal at the Greater Manchester Combined Authority

THE DEFINITION

Ending rough sleeping means preventing it wherever possible and, where it cannot be prevented, making it a rare, brief, and non-recurrent experience.

Prevented

This is about enabling you to track how effectively rough sleeping is being prevented.

Rare

This provides an enhanced and more directly comparable way of tracking the prevalence of rough sleeping nationally and locally, and provides insight into efforts to support people sleeping rough into accommodation.

Brief

This allows you to assess how effectively local systems are able to rapidly identify people sleeping rough and support them off the streets, and then into long-term accommodation.

Non-recurring

This intends to track how well local areas are doing at ensuring people who have previously slept rough are supported to avoid returning to the streets.

indicators

The framework is a set of eight core indicators. These are indicators that are relevant to every part of the country and will allow you to capture the prevalence of specific types of experiences of rough sleeping – for example, someone who is experiencing long-term rough sleeping, or repeated rough sleeping.

They can also help shape effective responses to local challenges by highlighting gaps in support provision, identifying the time people are spending on the streets, and showing where people sleeping rough have been supported into accommodation, and how successful this is.

GOAL

Ensuring that rough sleeping, where it cannot be prevented, is rare, brief and non-recurring

CORE INDICATORS

PREVENTED

P1
Number of new
people sleeping
rough

RARE

R1
Number of people
sleeping rough

BRIEF

B1
Number of people
experiencing long-
term rough sleeping

NON-RECURRING

NR1
Number of people
returning to rough
sleeping

P2

Number of people seen
rough sleeping after
being discharged from
institutions

R2

Number of people
sleeping rough who
have moved into
accommodation

B2

Number of nights
seen sleeping
rough

NR2

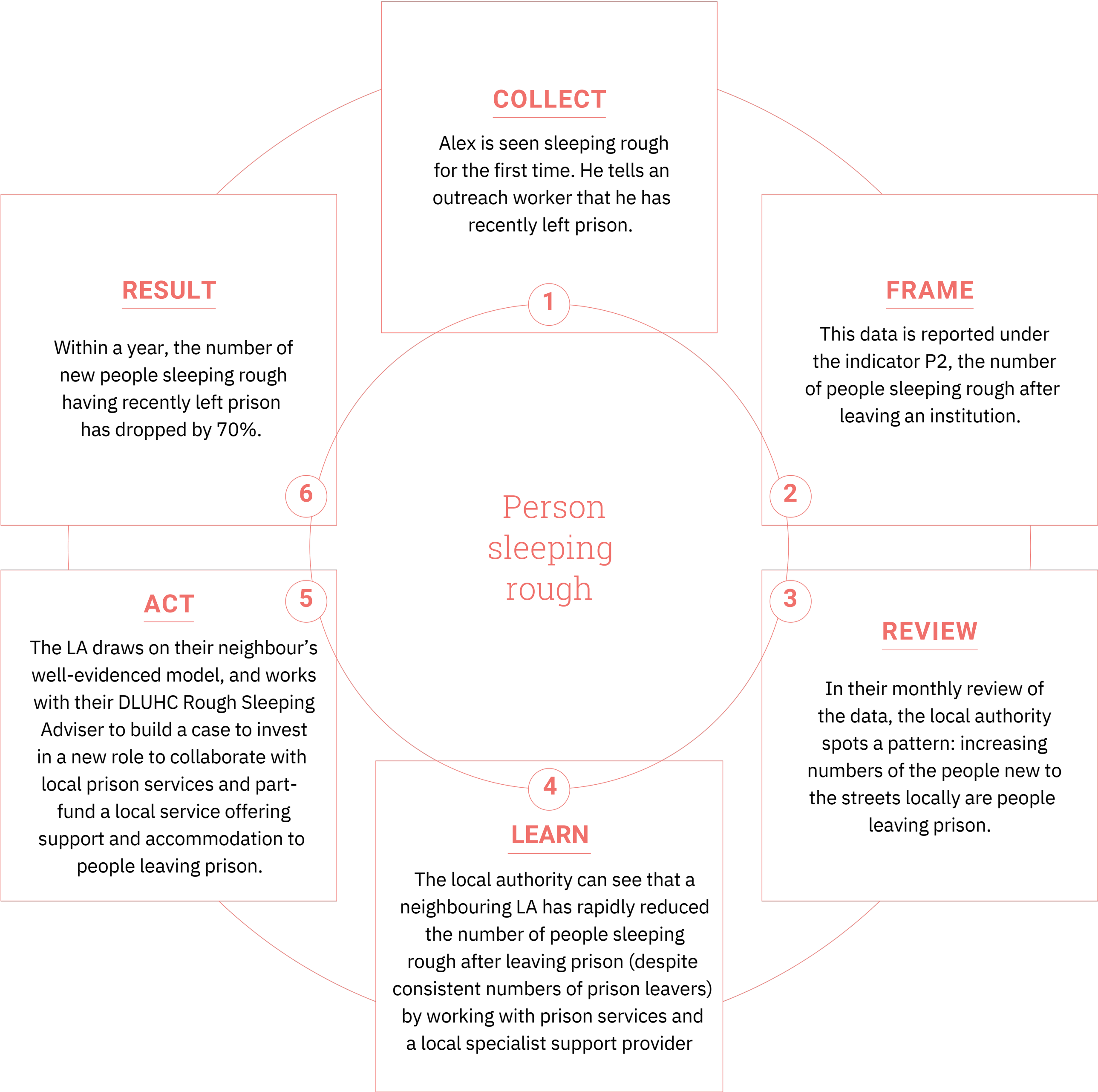
Number of people
sleeping rough who had
previously moved into
settled accommodation

How will this data be used?

BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES

First and foremost, this data will be relevant to people, working locally to end rough sleeping. It can help you to identify and address the specific needs of your local area, by giving you data and evidence of those areas of need. That can then be used to support funding bids and commissioning, and develop more effective partnership working.

You can use the data collected to track your progress towards your own organisational objectives. The diagram on this page provides an illustration of how this might work in practice.



How will this data be used?

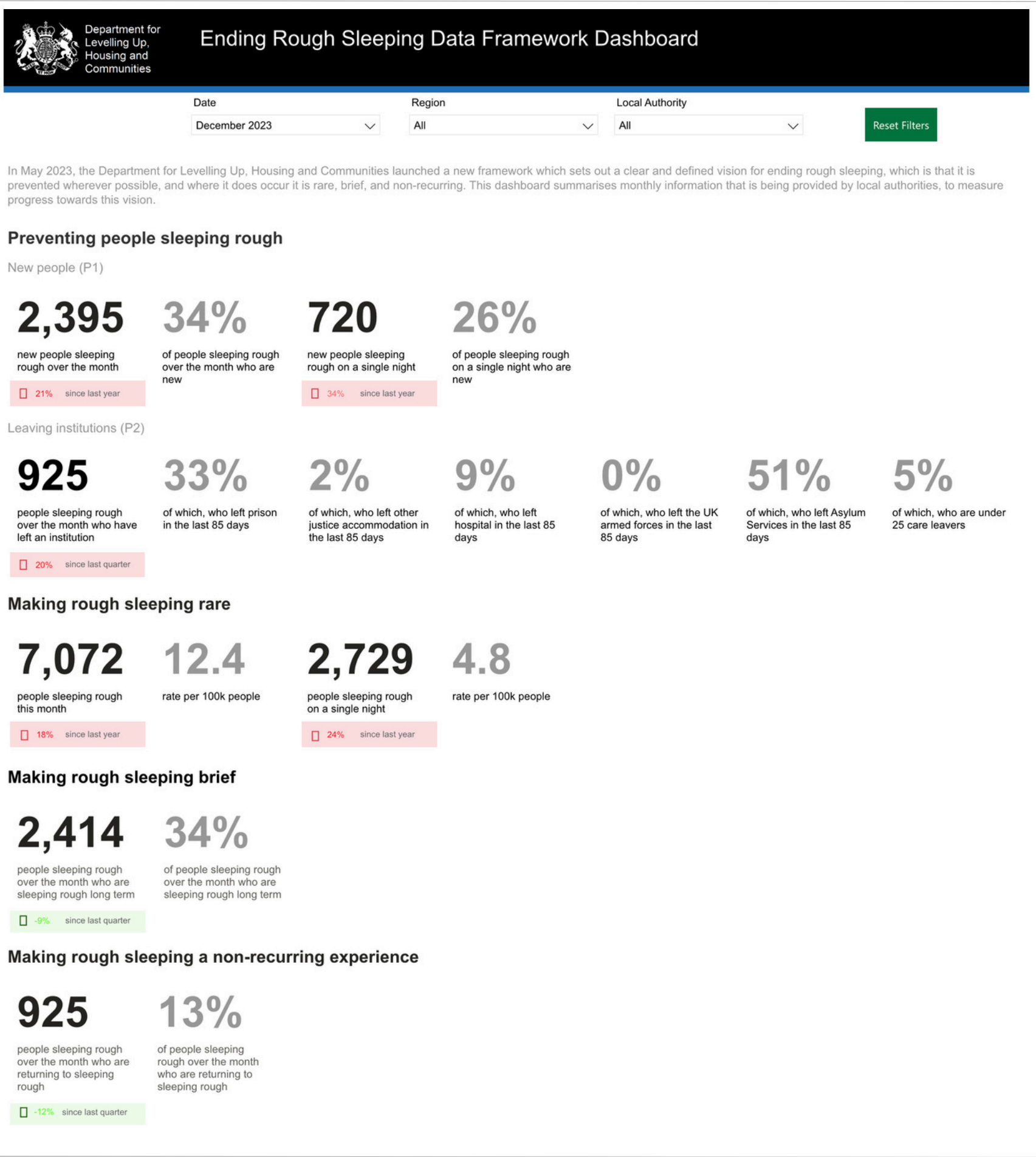
BY DLUHC

The new national data-led framework is an important step towards driving better outcomes and realising the cross-government goal to end rough sleeping for good. It will be used by DLUHC to:

Support more cross-government work
We are using the data to inform discussion with other government departments about their role, for example around reducing the number of people discharged from institutions on to the streets.

Measure progress to end rough sleeping at a national and local level
We will use the data to understand what is working well, where intervention might be needed, and to facilitate and share learning across local areas.

Better understand local challenges and drive progress
Our expert advisers will use this data in conversation with local areas to develop and inform tailored approaches to ending rough sleeping.



Ending Rough Sleeping Framework Data Dashboard, data from December 2023

Early Adopter Case Study

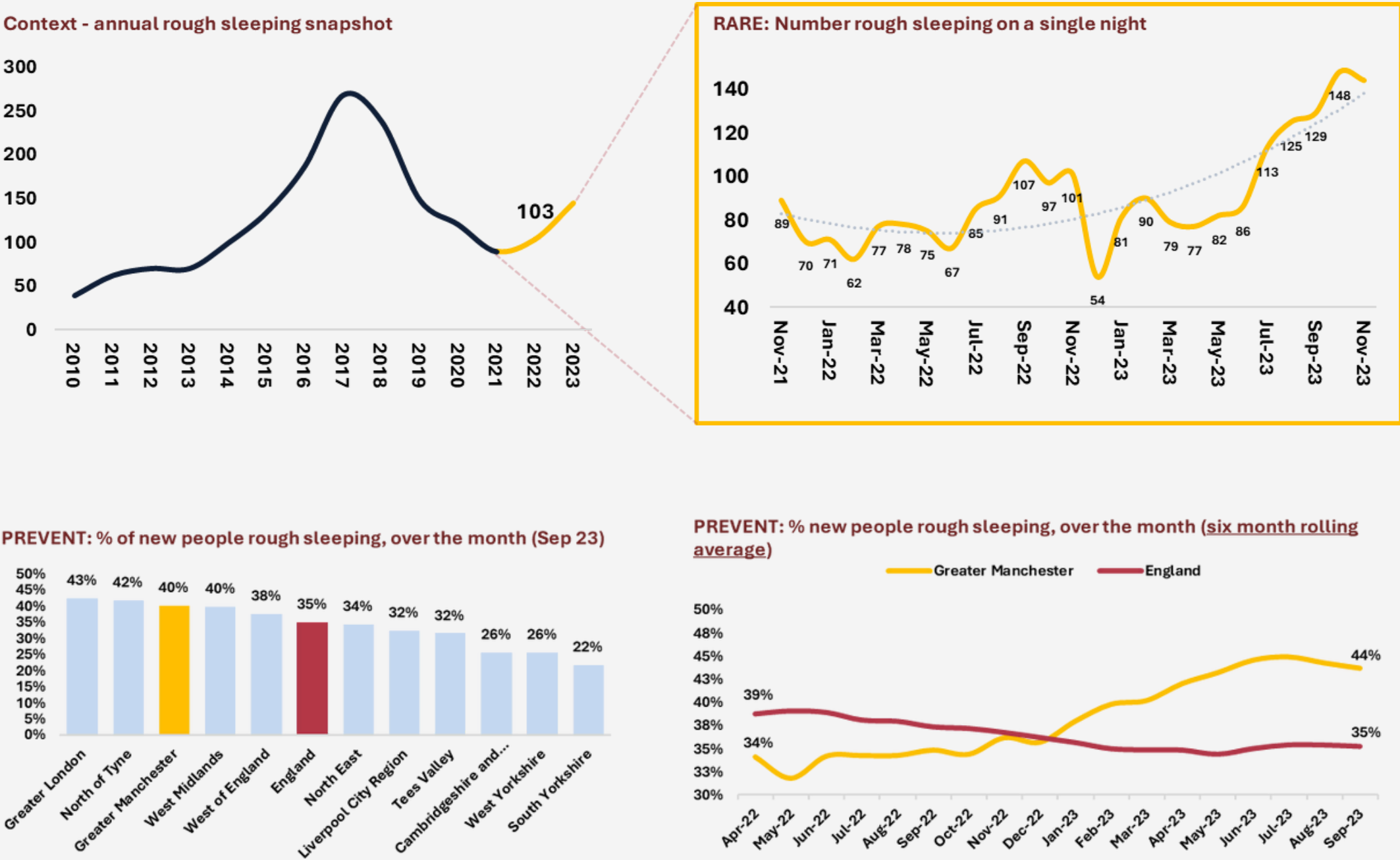
Informing Data Policy and Services Decisions

Collecting data consistently across all the framework indicators provides a variety of opportunities for analysis, review, and comparison. In Greater Manchester, the rough sleeping team created a locally-specific dashboard to track their authority’s progress month over month and to allow comparison with other authorities across England.

Observing monthly changes allowed the team to more deeply understand how rough sleeping patterns were changing over time, and how rough sleeping varied across different local areas. For example, using monthly rough sleeping counts allowed them to understand seasonal variations in rough sleeping in the area. They also detected an

increase in the number of people new to rough sleeping in comparison with other areas in England. This led the team to recommend service changes to respond to these local dynamics and target resources where they are most needed.

DLUHC also publishes dashboards for all local authorities based on the Ending Rough Sleeping Framework data using their Data for Insights tool, which visualise the framework data in an easy-to-digest format. This can help local authorities to better understand their own data and make better strategic decisions. If you’d like an account to access that tool, you can email hrrsdata@levellingup.gov.uk.



PART 2

Understanding the Ending Rough Sleeping Data Framework

Indicator guide

This section includes technical and definitional information, setting out in more detail how the relevant data should be collected and reported for each indicator in the framework.

From June 2024, local authorities will collect and report information on the 8 core indicators. The new data led framework indicators will be collected alongside the rough sleeping management information. Local authorities

can access their data, all local authorities in their region and similar LAs (such as nearest neighbours) but the data is published via the Data for Insights Tool: dataforinsights.levellingup.gov.uk. To be set up with an account, please email HRSdata@levellingup.gov.uk.

1st June 2024
Start collecting data against the eight indicators

28th June 2024
Submission opens for first month of returns via DELTA

12th July 2024
Deadline for first month of returns



Rare – R1

Number of people sleeping rough

Reports will be submitted to DLUHC for the eight indicators, starting with R1. We start with R1 because it is the base indicator for rough sleeping and DLUHC will use R1 in percentage calculations for other indicators.

This indicator should be reported as the number of people seen sleeping rough on a single night using either a count-based estimate, or evidence-based estimate similar to the annual snapshot, as well as the number of people seen sleeping rough across the month, based on work done by outreach teams and other service providers.

Areas should be working towards reducing these numbers to zero, or as close to zero as possible.

You will need to provide 2 estimated figures:

- R1 (Monthly): The number of people seen sleeping rough over the month of July was **20**.
- R1 (Snapshot): The number of people seen sleeping rough on a given night in 2021 was **6**.

When you submit your estimates, DELTA will automatically calculate:

- Your R1 estimate as a rate per 100,000 of population.

1

FIGURE TO ENTER ON DELTA (MONTHLY)

20

An estimated figure based on outreach contacts over the course of a month

2

FIGURE TO ENTER ON DELTA (SNAPSHOT)

6

An estimated figure, determined from outreach contacts, or from a 'Point-in-Time' snapshot.

3

R1 AS A RATE PER 100,000 OF POPULATION

4.18

This estimated figure will be automatically calculated for you by DLUHC within DELTA based on your absolute estimated figure.

Rare – R2

Number of people sleeping rough who have moved into accommodation

This indicator is the number of people who had been seen sleeping rough over the month who have moved into accommodation by the end of the month.

This indicator should not include those who moved into accommodation via severe weather emergency protocols (SWEP). If a person moves into accommodation multiple times over the month, they should only be counted once.

Areas may want to track other information, such as the different types of accommodation pathways to compare the effectiveness of particular types of accommodation over time.

You will need to provide 1 estimated figure

- R2 (monthly): the number of people seen sleeping rough who had been moved into accommodation by the end of the month was 12.

When you submit your estimates, DELTA will automatically calculate:

- Your R2 figure as a percentage of people sleeping rough.

1

FIGURE TO ENTER ON DELTA

12

An estimated figure, determined from outreach contacts over a fixed reporting period.

2

% OF PEOPLE SLEEPING ROUGH

60%

This estimated figure will be automatically calculated for you by DLUHC within DELTA based on your absolute estimated figure.

Prevented – P1

Number of new people sleeping rough

A person is considered ‘new’ if they have not been seen sleeping rough in the Local Authority in the 5 calendar years (60 months) preceding the date they were seen sleeping rough during the current reporting period. If a person was seen more than 5 years previously, they are to be counted as ‘New’. If you do not have historical data for 5 years, people seen sleeping rough for the first time should be counted as ‘New’ while you build a historical database.

Effective prevention should see this indicator decline over time.

You will need to provide 2 estimated figures:

- P1 (Monthly): The number of new people seen sleeping rough over the month of July was **8**.
- P1 (snapshot): The number of new people seen sleeping rough on a single night in the month of July was **5**.

When you submit your estimates, DELTA will automatically calculate:

- Your P1 estimates as a percentage of the total number of people sleeping rough in your area.

1

FIGURE TO ENTER ON DELTA (MONTHLY)

8

An estimated figure based on outreach contacts over the course of a month

2

FIGURE TO ENTER ON DELTA (SNAPSHOT)

5

An estimated figure, determined from outreach contacts, or from a ‘Point-in-Time’ snapshot.

3

P1 AS A % OF PEOPLE SLEEPING ROUGH

25%

This estimated figure will be automatically calculated for you by DLUHC within DELTA based on your absolute estimated figure.

Prevented – P2

Number of people seen rough sleeping after being discharged from institutions

A person is counted as having left an institution recently if they report having been discharged from any of the below within the last 85 days (12 weeks + 1 day):

- Prisons (adult and youth)
- Other justice accommodation e.g. accommodation provided by the National Probation Service (i.e. Approved Premises)
- General and psychiatric hospitals
- Discharged from the UK Armed Forces
- National Asylum Support Services Accommodation

People under 25 who are care leavers should be counted separately using data from your existing rough sleeping management information returns.

Effective prevention should see this indicator reduce over time.

You will need to provide estimated figures:

- P2A (5 figures): The number of people sleeping rough in the month of July who have **left an institution in the last 85 days** was **4** (expressed as a figure for each of the 5 institutions in the list).
- P2B (1 figure): The number of people sleeping rough in the month of July who **are under 25 and who are care leavers** was **2**.

When you submit your estimates, DELTA will automatically calculate (for each institution):

- P2 as a percentage of the total number of people sleeping rough in the reporting period.

1

FIGURE TO ENTER ON DELTA A (INSTITUTIONS)

Prisons	Other Justice	Hospitals	Armed Forces	Asylum
3	0	1	0	0

Five figures, determined from outreach contacts over a fixed reporting period. You should have a separate breakdown of this figure by institution.

2

FIGURE TO ENTER ON DELTA B (CARE LEAVERS)

2

One estimated figure, determined from outreach contacts over a fixed reporting period.

3

P2 AS A % OF PEOPLE SLEEPING ROUGH

20%

This estimated figure will be automatically calculated for you by DLUHC within DELTA based on your absolute estimated figure.

Early Adopter Case Study

Improving processes for people leaving prison

In Greater London, data about people who are sleeping rough is collected on a city-wide, outreach-based multi-agency system. Prior to implementation of the new framework, this data collection was only able to provide information about whether someone newly sleeping rough had a prior experience of prison – it couldn't answer the question of *when* that person had left prison. Additionally, many people sleeping rough didn't think to mention a recent prison stay when they were asked about their last settled accommodation by outreach workers.

With the new P2 indicator, the Early Adopter team in London adjusted their outreach practice to ask more specifically whether those new or returning to rough sleeping in the past month had recently left prison, and whether this prison stay was within the last 85 days. Following their first quarter report, they learned that prison stays had been under-recorded in their previous data collection. Looking further into the data, they found that more than 120 people had ended up sleeping rough within 85 days of their release. The scale of this challenge becomes evident when these numbers are extrapolated over a year, amounting to 500+ people who

would potentially not be receiving adequate support on their release.

In response, London Probation is establishing new resettlement panels to review expected prison releases where a housing need has been identified. These panels will meet monthly in every London borough, and be attended by local authorities, housing providers and probation teams. The initial P2 data will serve as a baseline against which the resettlement panels can measure their effectiveness in reducing instances of rough sleeping for people who have recently left prison.

Brief – B1

Number of people experiencing long-term rough sleeping

This indicator reports the number of people experiencing multiple and/or sustained episodes of rough sleeping. Individuals will meet the criteria for this indicator if they have been seen recently (within the reporting month), and have also been seen out in 3 or more months out of the last 12 months.

Areas should seek to reduce this indicator given the high levels of harm associated with long-term street homelessness.

You will need to provide 1 estimated figure:

- B1: In July, our outreach team saw 20 unique individuals sleeping rough. Of those individuals, 1 had also been seen sleeping rough in December and March, and 1 had also been seen in April and June. This gives a total of 2 unique individuals experiencing long-term rough sleeping in July.

When you submit your estimates, DELTA will automatically calculate:

- B1 as a percentage of the total number of people sleeping rough in the reporting period.

1

FIGURE TO ENTER ON DELTA

2

An estimated figure, determined from outreach contacts over a fixed reporting period.

2

B1 AS A % OF PEOPLE SLEEPING ROUGH

10%

This estimated figure will be automatically calculated for you by DLUHC within DELTA based on your absolute estimated figure.

Brief – B2

Number of nights seen sleeping rough

This indicator aims to determine how many nights each person counted in R1 (over the month) was seen sleeping rough over the last 180 days (or previous 6 months) via a bedded down contact. Local Authorities should input a value for the number of nights bedded down contacts were made over the last 180 days (or previous 6 months) for each person counted in R1 over the previous month. Each person would then be categorised according to how many nights contacts were made with them over that period. This would be reported similarly to P2 in that a distinct number of people would be input for each category.

This depends on three steps to be calculated:

- A person is counted as being seen sleeping rough in R1
- For each person who is counted, the number of nights on which they had been seen sleeping rough over the last 180 days (or previous 6 months) is counted. If there are multiple contacts in one day, that should be counted as 1 night sleeping rough.

- Each person's experience is then sorted into the following categories, allowing a response to the following question: Of those sleeping rough over the course of this month, how many people were seen bedded down over the last 180 days (or 6 previous months) on:
 - 1 night
 - 2 nights
 - 3-5 nights
 - 6-10 nights
 - More than 10 nights
 - An unknown number of nights

Brief – B2

Number of nights seen sleeping rough

You will need to provide 1 sets of figures:

- B2 (6 figures): Over the last month our outreach team saw 20 unique individuals sleeping rough. Of these individuals, 8 had 1 bedded down contact in the last 180 days; 5 people had 2 bedded contacts, etc. (expressed as a figure for each of the 6 categories of number of outreach contacts).

When you submit your estimates, DELTA will automatically calculate:

- B2 as a percentage of the total number of people sleeping rough in the reporting period.

1

FIGURE TO ENTER ON DELTA

1 night	2 nights	3-5 nights	6-10 nights	More than 10	Unknown nights
8	5	4	1	1	1

A single number for each category, determined from outreach contacts over a fixed reporting period.

2

% OF PEOPLE SLEEPING ROUGH

1 night	2 nights	3-5 nights	6-10 nights	More than 10	Unknown nights
40%	25%	20%	5%	5%	5%

These figures will be automatically calculated for you by DLUHC within DELTA based on your absolute figures.

Non-recurring – NR1

Number of people returning to sleeping rough

This indicator reports the number of people who were seen sleeping rough previously and have returned to the streets after a period of time. A ‘returner’ is defined as a person seen sleeping rough again after no contact for 2 or more quarters (180 days), whichever is shorter, measured from the last date the person was seen.

This should allow areas to understand how many people are experiencing recurring episodes of rough sleeping. This number should reduce over time if prevention and off-the-streets pathways work effectively.

You will need to provide 1 estimated figure:

- NR1: In July, the number of people seen returning to sleeping rough again after not being seen for more than 180 days was **2**.

When you submit your estimates, DELTA will automatically calculate:

- NR1 as a percentage of the total number of people sleeping rough in the reporting period.

1

FIGURE TO ENTER ON DELTA

2

An estimated figure, determined from outreach contacts over a fixed reporting period.

2

NR1 AS A % OF PEOPLE SLEEPING ROUGH

10%

This estimated figure will be automatically calculated for you by DLUHC within DELTA based on your absolute estimated figure.

Non-recurring – NR2

Number of people sleeping rough who had previously moved into settled accommodation

This should be collected by outreach teams to determine which people seen sleeping rough had previously moved into settled accommodation.

The relevant timeframes are:

- Meets the criteria for NR1 (i.e. has been seen sleeping rough in the area before but not in the last 6 months or 180 days).
- Has been seen sleeping rough in the area within the last 5 calendar years, and therefore does not fall into the ‘New’ to rough sleeping category.
- Has been recorded as moving into settled accommodation within the last 12 months.

You will need to provide 1 estimated figure:

- NR2: In July, the number of people sleeping rough who had previously moved into settled accommodation was **1**.

When you submit your estimates, DELTA will automatically calculate:

- NR2 as a percentage of the total number of people sleeping rough in the reporting period.

1

FIGURE TO ENTER ON DELTA

1

A single number, determined from outreach contacts over a fixed reporting period.

2

% OF PEOPLE SLEEPING ROUGH

5%

This estimated figure will be automatically calculated for you by DLUHC within DELTA based on your absolute estimated figure.

Non-recurring – NR2

Number of people sleeping rough who had previously moved into settled accommodation

Settled accommodation is defined as accommodation intended to last for an extended period of time and includes the following categories:

- Social rented sector (including council tenancy, registered providers)
- Supported Accommodation (including Housing First, care homes, and other supported accommodation pathways)
- Hostels (including reception centres, emergency units and refuges) with accommodation for longer than 6 months
- Private rented sector (with an Assured Shorthold Tenancy Agreement)
- Staying with family or friends
- Owner-occupier
- Returned to home country

Areas may want to capture other information such as the reason for leaving settled accommodation for each person counted in NR2 to detect patterns among returners and determine any potential action steps.

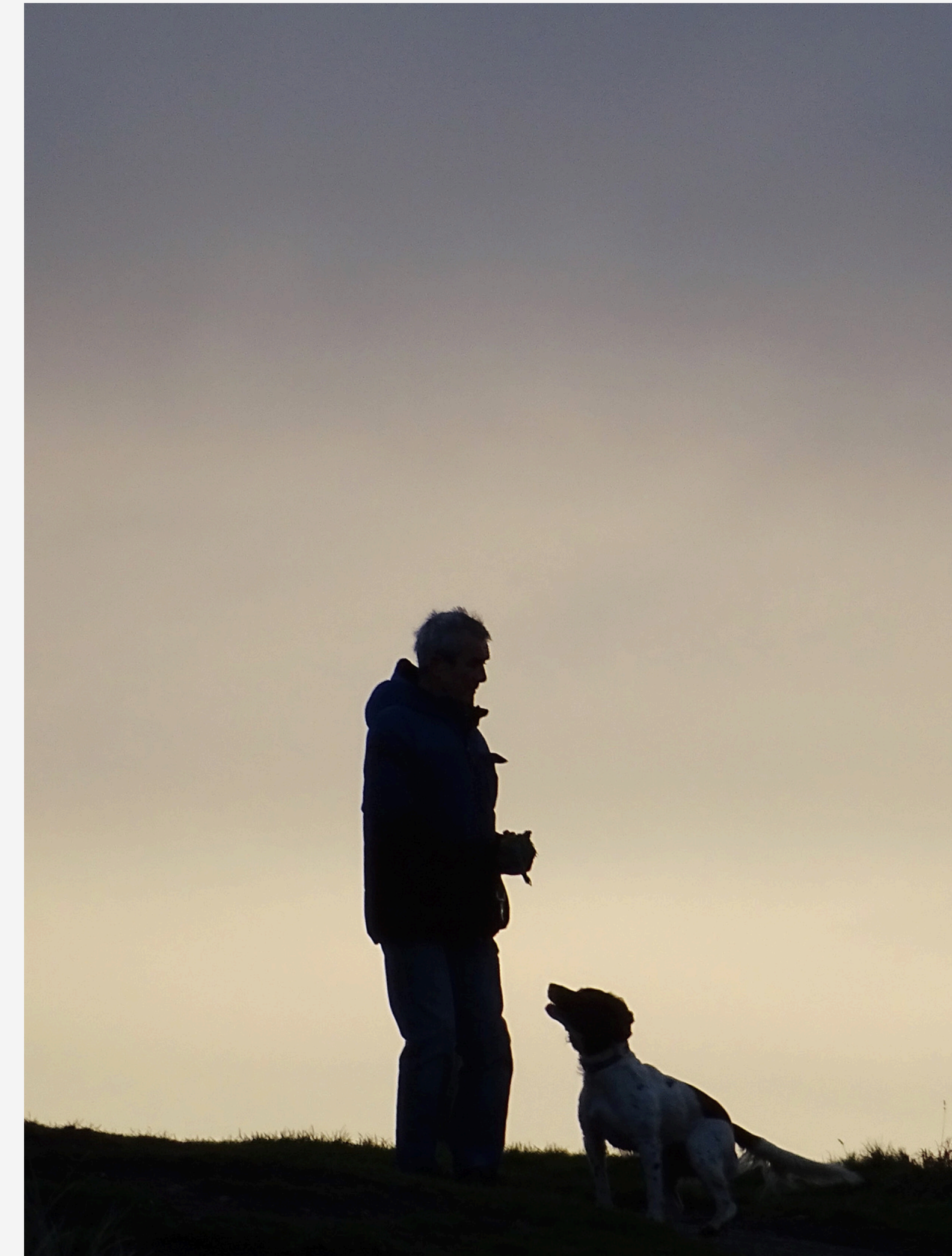
Early Adopter Case Study

Identifying focus areas for long-term rough sleeping

During the early adopter pilot, Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council found that B1 and NR1 indicators gave them a more detailed understanding of the numbers of people experiencing rough sleeping over extended periods of time. Prior to the pilot, the council recorded very low numbers of ‘long-term’ cases, as this was only counted in situations where an individual had been sleeping rough for a single, prolonged period. Not only is this relatively rare in the area, but it also failed to account for situations where a person moved in and out of temporary or supported accommodation between periods of rough

sleeping. This was known to be a bigger issue but couldn’t be reliably supported by the data.

The combination of B1 and NR1 indicators has given the team a greater level of nuance around cases where people experience multiple or extended periods of rough sleeping. Both measures can involve cases where people come back onto the street after a period in some form of accommodation, but the framework provides more detail on people’s specific circumstances, allowing the team to identify gaps in support provision and prioritise their focus.

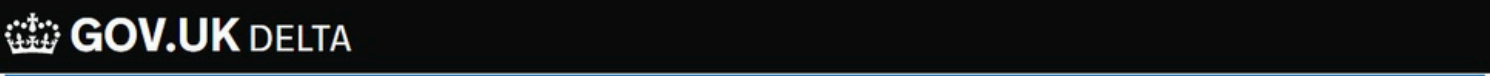


How to submit your returns

1
You will be able to submit your returns through the DELTA platform on gov.uk.

If you already submit your returns via DELTA, you should recognise this login screen.

If you do not yet have a DELTA account, you can sign up at <https://delta.communities.gov.uk/> Detailed instructions on how to access this collection will be sent closer to the time.



NOTICE

If the login page doesn't look correct, please clear your cache and try again. Server maintenance has completed and Delta is now available again. If you encounter any issues, please [contact the service desk](#).

[Home](#) > Login

Login

Sign in to DELTA

Username:

Password:

You can [reset your password here](#)

Login to DELTA

By logging on, you are confirming that you have read, understood and will comply with the requirements of the [DELTA usage policy](#)

If you need help or support please [contact us](#)

Not a user?

Create DELTA account

2
The form will ask for your estimated figures. These fields will be a subset of the Monthly Rough Sleeping Survey, so might appear in a different order.

R1. Number of people sleeping out

How many people are currently sleeping rough in your local area (**single night figure**)?

People sleeping, about to bed down (sitting on/in or standing next to their bedding) or actually bedded down in the open air (such as on the streets, in tents, doorways, parks, bus shelters or encampments). People in buildings or other places not designed for habitation (such as stairwells, barns, sheds, car parks, cars, derelict boats, stations, or “bashes”).

Please use the same figure that you submitted in your Monthly Rough Sleeping Survey return.

Number of people seen sleeping out on a single night as a rate per 100,000 population

How many people have slept rough in your local authority area over the course of this month?

This question is based on how many people you know have slept rough during the month in your local authority area. It is a cohort or casework figure based on work done by outreach teams and other service providers.

Please use the same figure that you submitted in your Monthly Rough Sleeping Survey return.

Number of people sleeping rough over the course of the month as a rate per 100,000 population

3
Some estimates will be calculated for you automatically, such as the rate per 100,000 of total population.

R1. Number of people sleeping out

How many people are currently sleeping rough in your local area (**single night figure**)?

People sleeping, about to bed down (sitting on/in or standing next to their bedding) or actually bedded down in the open air (such as on the streets, in tents, doorways, parks, bus shelters or encampments). People in buildings or other places not designed for habitation (such as stairwells, barns, sheds, car parks, cars, derelict boats, stations, or “bashes”).

150

Number of people seen sleeping out on a single night as a rate per 100,000 population

0.22

How many people have slept rough in your local authority area over the course of this month?

This question is based on how many people you know have slept rough during the month in your local authority area. It is a cohort or casework figure based on work done by outreach teams and other service providers.

200

Number of people sleeping rough over the course of the month as a rate per 100,000 population

0.3

4

Some indicators may need multiple estimated figures – e.g. the ‘single night’ figure and ‘over the course of the month’ for the P1 indicator.

P1. Over the course of the month, how many people were new to rough sleeping?

A person is considered ‘new’ if they have not been seen sleeping rough in the area (which will be the Local Authority area or the region (e.g. Greater London) if areas are reporting an aggregate regional figure) in the last 5 calendar years (160 months) from the date they were first seen sleeping rough.

Single night figure

Percentage of people sleeping rough (snapshot figure) who were new to sleeping rough

Number of people who were new to sleeping rough (snapshot figure) as a rate per 100,000 population

Over the course of the month

Percentage of people sleeping rough over the course of the month who were new to sleeping rough

Number of people over the course of the month who were new to sleeping rough as a rate per 100,000 population

5

Again, some supporting estimated figures will be automatically calculated based on your previous answers and population figures held by DLUHC.

P1. Over the course of the month, how many people were new to rough sleeping?

A person is considered ‘new’ if they have not been seen sleeping rough in the area (which will be the Local Authority area or the region (e.g. Greater London) if areas are reporting an aggregate regional figure) in the last 5 calendar years (160 months) from the date they were first seen sleeping rough.

Single night figure

10

Percentage of people sleeping rough (snapshot figure) who were new to sleeping rough

6.67

Number of people who were new to sleeping rough (snapshot figure) as a rate per 100,000 population

0.01

Over the course of the month

60

Percentage of people sleeping rough over the course of the month who were new to sleeping rough

30

Number of people over the course of the month who were new to sleeping rough as a rate per 100,000 population

0.09

6

The P2 indicator will ask for a breakdown of figures by relevant institution. The B2 indicator will ask for a breakdown by number of nights. As with other indicators, percentages will be calculated automatically.

P2. Over the course of the month, how many people seen sleeping rough had left an institution in the last 85 days?
Indicate the number of people per institution

Absolute figure

As a percentage of the total number of people sleeping rough over the month

Prison (adult or youth)

20

10

Other Justice accommodation (e.g. accommodation provided by the National Probation Service (i.e. Approved Premises))

1

0.5

General and psychiatric hospitals

UK Armed Forces

National Asylum Support Services

7

At the end of your return, there will be an open text field for you to add any clarifying comments or feedback.

Please use this box to enter any comments related to any part of this form or the indicators. For example, related to ease of use, clarity of accompanying guidance, etc.

Glossary:

What do the key terms mean?

Person sleeping rough

People sleeping, about to bed down (sitting on/in or standing next to their bedding) or actually bedded down in the open air (such as on the street, in tents, doorways, parks, bus shelters or encampments).

People in buildings or other places not designed for habitation (such as stairwells, barns, sheds, car parks, cars, derelict boats, stations, or “bashes” which are makeshift shelters often comprised of cardboard boxes).

The definition does not include:

- People in hostels or shelters.
- People in campsites or other sites used for recreational purposes
- People sleeping in cars or on the street as part of a demonstration or organised protest.
- Squatters.
- Travellers.

First time being seen sleeping rough

The first time someone is seen sleeping rough by an outreach team. This will be reflected as a date.

‘New’ to rough sleeping	A person is considered ‘new’ if they have not been seen sleeping rough in the Local Authority (or, if relevant, the reporting region) in the 5 calendar years (60 months) preceding the date they were identified. If a person was seen more than 5 years previously, they are to be counted as ‘New’.
‘Returning’ to rough sleeping	People who are seen sleeping rough again after no contact for 2 or more quarters (180 days), whichever is shorter, measured from the last date the person was seen.
Long term rough sleeping	Long term rough sleeping is defined as the number of people seen recently (within the reporting month) who have been seen sleeping rough in 3 or more months out of the last 12 months (1 year).
‘People discharged from Institutions’	People seen sleeping rough who report to having left ‘institutions’ in the last 85 days (12 weeks + 1 day). This only applies to ‘new’ and ‘returning’ people sleeping rough.

‘Institutions’	• Prisons (adult and youth) • Other justice accommodation e.g. accommodation provided by the National Probation Service (i.e. Approved Premises) • General and psychiatric hospitals • Discharged from the UK Armed Forces • National Asylum Support Services Accommodation
‘Settled accommodation’	Settled accommodation is defined as accommodation intended to last for an extended period of time and includes the following categories: • Social rented sector (including council tenancy, registered providers) • Supported Accommodation (including Housing First, care homes, and other supported accommodation pathways) • Hostels (including reception centres, emergency units and refuges) with accommodation for longer than 6 months • Private rented sector (with an Assured Shorthold Tenancy Agreement) • Staying with family or friends • Owner-occupier • Returned to home country

For further queries related to the data-led framework,
please contact HRSData@levellingup.gov.uk