

# Annual Rough Sleeping Snapshot

2023

# Annual Snapshots

- Since 2010, all local authorities across England have undertaken an annual autumn snapshot of rough sleeping.
- The annual rough sleeping snapshot provides information about the number of people sleeping rough on a single night between 1 October and 30 November each year.
- These statistics provide a way of estimating the number of people sleeping rough across England on a single night and assessing change/trends over time.
- The most recent snapshot data was published on 29<sup>th</sup> February 2024 for counts undertaken in autumn 2023.

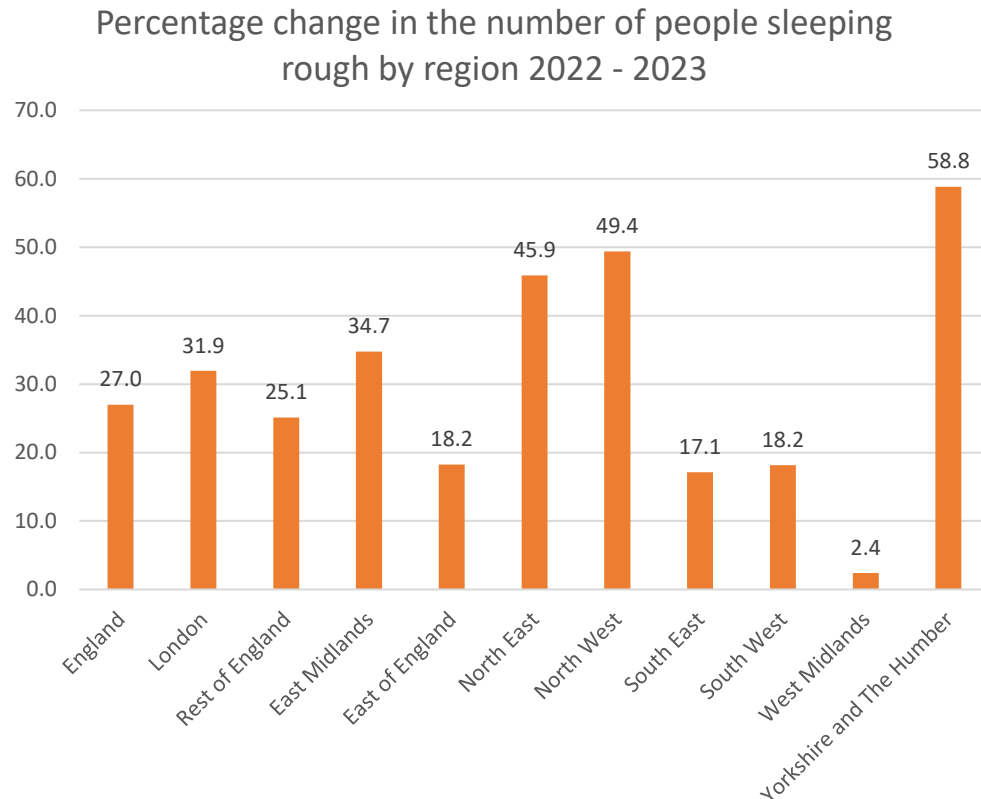
# At a national level

**Between 2022 and 2023 England saw a 27% increase in the number of people sleeping rough; this represents the second year in a row that there has been an increase.**

- 3,898 people were sleeping rough, **up by 27%** (829 people) on the previous year.
- A 120% increase when compared to 2010, when the annual snapshot count methodology was first introduced.
- The rate of people sleeping rough on a single night in England in 2023 is **6.8 people per 100,000**. This has increased since 2022 (5.4 per 100,000) though remains lower than the peak in 2017 (8.5 per 100,000).
- The majority of people sleeping rough in England are male, aged over 26 years old. This is similar to previous years.
- However, rough sleeping is rising among women with 568 seen to be rough sleeping in 2023, up from 464 in 2022, a rise of 22%.
- Most people sleeping rough were from the UK, similar to previous years. In 2023, 62% were from the UK, 18% were EU nationals and 9% were from outside the EU and the UK. 11% were recorded as 'not known'.

# At a regional level

The (wider) West Midlands region saw the lowest increase in the number of people sleeping rough between 2022 and 2023.



- Rough sleeping increased in every region of England.
- **Biggest rise in Yorkshire & The Humber (59%)** up from 170 people in 2022 to 270 in 2023.
- Nearly half (46%) of all people sleeping rough on a single night in autumn were in London and the South East.
- The largest increases in the number of people sleeping rough between 2022 to 2023 were seen in City of Kingston Upon Hull (290%), Ealing (121%) and Camden (34%).
- The largest decreases in the number of people sleeping rough between 2022 to 2023 were seen in Cherwell (59%), North Yorkshire (56%), Worthing (45%), County of Herefordshire (42%) and Croydon (39%).
- In the wider **West Midlands numbers went up by 2%, from 250 in 2022 to 256 in 2023**, the lowest percentage increase across all regions in England.

# WMCA level

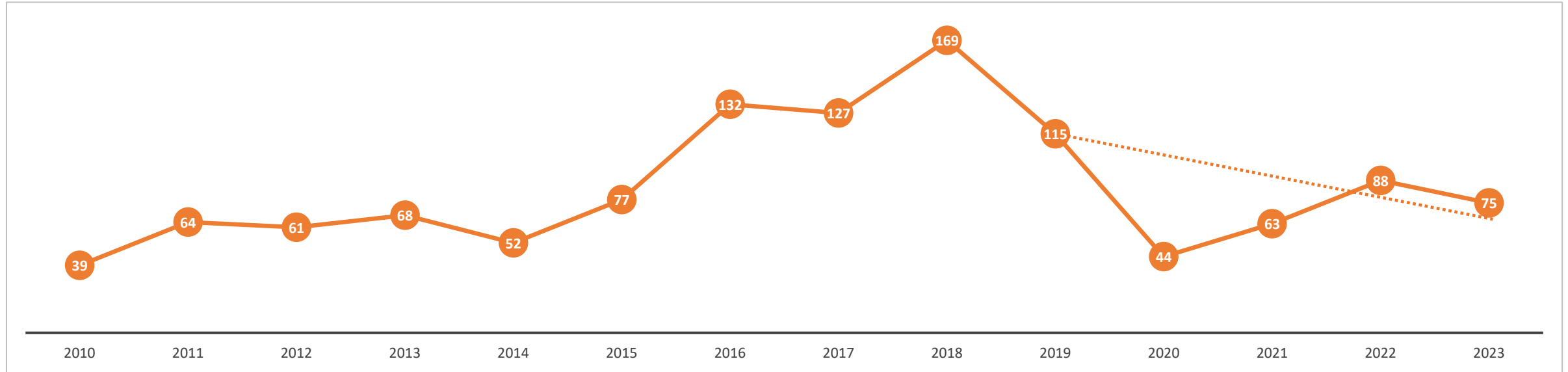
**The WMCA saw a 15% decrease in the number of people sleeping rough between 2022 and 2023.**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Birmingham	9	7	8	14	20	36	55	57	91	52	17	31	39	36
Coventry	5	8	12	26	6	9	13	8	25	23	8	12	13	11
Dudley	3	4	4	6	6	3	3	11	5	4	4	4	7	5
Sandwell	2	15	14	3	2	4	11	10	14	10	4	3	2	3
Solihull	3	5	6	5	6	5	6	2	4	6	1	4	8	6
Walsall	8	13	9	8	5	7	26	20	11	6	4	4	8	8
Wolverhampton	9	12	8	6	7	13	18	19	19	14	6	5	11	6
<b>WMCA area</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>75</b>

- **In comparison:**

- Greater Manchester Combined Authority saw a 46% increase from 102 in 2022 to 149 in 2023.
- Liverpool City Region numbers stayed consistent through 2022 to 2023, at 44.
- London saw a 32% increase from 858 in 2022 to 1,132 in 2023.

## WMCA level annual autumn rough sleeping snapshot data 2010 - 2023



- For most of the last decade, the headline trends for the WMCA area have showed an increase in rough sleeping from 39 in 2010, rising to 132 in 2016, and peaking at 169 in 2018.
- Numbers of affected people declined significantly in 2019 and 2020.
- The figure for the WMCA region in 2020 showed a decrease in the number of people found to be rough sleeping from 115 to 44; the lowest number in 10 years.
- Conversely data from the autumn 2021 and 2022 rough sleeping snapshot showed an increase. This reflects the exceptional circumstances of lockdowns in 2020 which had been lifted in 2021 making the environment more challenging.
- In 2023, 13 fewer people were seen rough sleeping in the snapshot, compared to 2022 figures. This represents a **15% decrease** from the year before, comparatively figures for all regions and the national figure increased.