



Summary of key findings

Official statistical definition of homelessness (Table 1.GBR)

The official statistical definition of homelessness varies across each devolved nation. In general, a person is considered to be experiencing homelessness if he has no accommodation available for his occupation, in the United Kingdom or elsewhere.

Latest national estimates of homelessness (Table 2.GBR)

There is no national estimate of homelessness for the United Kingdom. Homelessness data are provided at household-level for each devolved nation, along the statistical definition and data collection approach(es) of each devolved nation:

- *England*: 109 658 households, representing 0.46% of total households (April – June 2023)
 ETHOS 1 ETHOS 2 ETHOS 3 ETHOS 4 ETHOS 5 ETHOS 6
- *Northern Ireland*: 10 141 households, representing 1.32% of total households (April 2022 – March 2023)
 ETHOS 1 ETHOS 2 ETHOS 3 ETHOS 4 ETHOS 5 ETHOS 6
- *Scotland*: 32 242 households, representing 1.27% of total households (April 2022 – March 2023)
 ETHOS 1 ETHOS 2 ETHOS 3 ETHOS 4 ETHOS 5 ETHOS 6
- *Wales*: 12 537 households, representing 0.94% of total households (July 2022 – June 2023)
 ETHOS 1 ETHOS 2 ETHOS 3 ETHOS 4 ETHOS 5 ETHOS 6

Legal framework to collect data on homelessness (Table 3.GBR)

Each devolved nation has its own legal framework to collect data on homelessness.

National homelessness strategy (Table 4.GBR)

There is no national homelessness strategy across the United Kingdom. However, each devolved nation has its own homelessness strategy.

Approaches to collect data on homelessness (Table 5.GBR)

England and Wales

- Homelessness Case Level Information Collection (H-CLIC) (England): Local authorities collect detailed data from people applying for housing assistance (Table 5.1.GBR)
- Rough Sleeping Snapshot (England): Local authorities record information on rough sleeping through a count-based or evidence-based approach (Table 5.2.GBR)
- Census (England and Wales): Census officials and service providers assist people experiencing homelessness to complete the census questionnaire (Table 5.3.GBR)
- Homelessness Statistics (Wales): Local authorities fill out biannual statistic returns based on information collected from households who apply for housing assistance (Table 5.4.GBR)

Northern Ireland

- Housing Bulletin (Northern Ireland): Information is collected on people experiencing homelessness presenting themselves for housing support (Table 5.5.GBR)
- Rough Sleeping Count (Northern Ireland): Housing executives take a snapshot of people sleeping rough on a single night (Table 5.6.GBR)

Scotland

- Homelessness in Scotland Bulletin (Scotland): detailed information is collected from people presenting themselves for homelessness support (Table 5.7.GBR)
- Census (Scotland): Census officers provide paper questionnaires to people experiencing homelessness (Table 5.8.GBR)

This project was funded by the European Union. The opinions expressed and arguments employed herein do not necessarily reflect the official views of the OECD member countries or the European Union.



Table 1.GBR. Official statistical definition of homelessness

Statistical definition of each devolved nation

Homelessness in England	<p>In the Housing Act 1996, as amended by the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017, homelessness is defined as :</p> <p>(1) A person is homeless if he has no accommodation available for his occupation, in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, which he:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is entitled to occupy by virtue of an interest in it or by virtue of an order of a court, (b) has an express or implied licence to occupy, or (c) occupies as a residence by virtue of any enactment or rule of law giving him the right to remain in occupation or restricting the right of another person to recover possession. <p>(2) A person is also homeless if he has accommodation but:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) he cannot secure entry to it, or (b) it consists of a moveable structure, vehicle or vessel designed or adapted for human habitation and there is no place where he is entitled or permitted both to place it and to reside in it. <p>Further, a person threatened with homelessness is defined as: A person is threatened with homelessness if it is likely that he will become homeless within 56 days.</p> <p>(5) A person is also threatened with homelessness if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a valid notice has been given to the person under section 21 of the Housing Act 1988 (orders for possession on expiry or termination of assured shorthold tenancy) in respect of the only accommodation the person has that is available for the person's occupation, and (b) that notice will expire within 56 days.
Homelessness in Northern Ireland	<p>In the Housing (Northern Ireland) Order 1988, homelessness is defined as:</p> <p>(1) A person is homeless if he has no accommodation available for his occupation in the United Kingdom or elsewhere.</p> <p>(2) A person shall be treated as having no accommodation if there is no accommodation which he, together with any other person who normally resides with him as a member of his family or in circumstances in which it is reasonable for that person to reside with him:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is entitled to occupy by virtue of an interest in it or by virtue of an order of a court, or (b) has an express or implied licence to occupy, or (c) occupies as a residence by virtue of any enactment or rule of law giving him the right to remain in occupation or restricting the right of another person to recover possession. <p>(3) A person shall not be treated as having accommodation unless it is accommodation which it would be reasonable for him to continue to occupy.</p> <p>(4) Regard may be had, in determining whether it would be reasonable for a person to continue to occupy accommodation, to the general circumstances prevailing in relation to housing in Northern Ireland.</p> <p>(5) A person is also homeless if he has accommodation but—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) he cannot secure entry to it, or (b) it is probable that occupation of it will lead to violence from some other person residing in it or to threats of violence from some other person residing in it and likely to carry out the threats, or (c) it consists of a movable structure, vehicle or vessel designed or adapted for human habitation and there is no place where he is entitled or permitted to place it and to reside in it. <p>A person is threatened with homelessness if it is likely that he will become homeless within 28 days from the day on which he gives written notice to the Executive that he is threatened with homelessness.</p>
Homelessness in Scotland	<p>In the Housing (Scotland) Act 1987, homelessness is defined as:</p> <p>(1) A person is homeless if he has no accommodation in the United Kingdom or elsewhere.</p> <p>(2) A person is to be treated as having no accommodation if there is no accommodation which he, together with any other person who normally resides with him as a member of his family or in circumstances in which the local authority consider it reasonable for that person to reside with him—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is entitled to occupy by virtue of an interest in it or by virtue of an order of a court, or (b) has a right or permission, or an implied right or permission to occupy, or in England and Wales has an express or implied licence to occupy, or (c) occupies as a residence by virtue of any enactment or rule of law giving him the right to remain in occupation or restricting the right of any other person to recover possession. <p>(2A) A person shall not be treated as having accommodation unless it is accommodation which it would be reasonable for him to continue to occupy.</p> <p>(2B) Regard may be had, in determining whether it would be reasonable for a person to continue to occupy accommodation, to the general circumstances prevailing in relation to housing in the area of the local authority to whom he has applied for accommodation or for assistance in obtaining accommodation.</p> <p>(3) A person is also homeless if he has accommodation but—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) he cannot secure entry to it, or



	<p>(b) it is probable that occupation of it will lead to abuse (within the meaning of section 2 of the Domestic Abuse (Protection) (Scotland) Act 2021), or</p> <p>(bb) it is probable that occupation of it will lead to abuse (within the meaning of that Act) from some other person who previously resided with that person, whether in that accommodation or elsewhere, or</p> <p>(c) it consists of a movable structure, vehicle or vessel designed or adapted for human habitation and there is no place where he is entitled or permitted both to place it and to reside in it; or</p> <p>(d) it is overcrowded within the meaning of section 135 and may endanger the health of the occupants ; or</p> <p>(e) it is not permanent accommodation, in circumstances where, immediately before the commencement of his occupation of it, a local authority had a duty under section 31(2) in relation to him.</p> <p>(4) A person is threatened with homelessness if it is likely that he will become homeless within 6 months.</p> <p>(5) For the purposes of subsection (3)(e), “permanent accommodation” includes accommodation—</p> <p>(a) of which the person is the heritable proprietor,</p> <p>(b) secured by a Scottish secure tenancy,</p> <p>(c) secured by an assured tenancy that is not a short assured tenancy,</p> <p>(d) where paragraph 1 or 2 of schedule 6 to the Housing (Scotland) Act 2001 (asp 10) is satisfied in relation to the person, secured by a short Scottish secure tenancy.</p> <p>(e) secured by a private residential tenancy.</p>
Homelessness in Wales	<p>In the Housing (Wales) Act 2014, homeless is defined as :</p> <p>(1) A person is homeless if there is no accommodation available for the person’s occupation, in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, which the person—</p> <p>(a) is entitled to occupy by virtue of an interest in it or by virtue of an order of a court,</p> <p>(b) has an express or implied licence to occupy, or</p> <p>(c) occupies as a residence by virtue of any enactment or rule of law giving the person the right to remain in occupation or restricting the right of another person to recover possession.</p> <p>(2) A person is also homeless if the person has accommodation but—</p> <p>(a) cannot secure entry to it, or</p> <p>(b) it consists of a moveable structure, vehicle or vessel designed or adapted for human habitation and there is no place where the person is entitled or permitted both to place it and to reside in it.</p> <p>(3) A person is not to be treated as having accommodation unless it is accommodation which it would be reasonable for the person to continue to occupy.</p> <p>A person is threatened with homelessness if it is likely that the person will become homeless within 56 days.</p>



Table 2.GBR. Data on people experiencing homelessness

Data for each devolved nation, presented according to [ETHOS Light Typology](#)

Headline estimate of homelessness (Households)	% of households	ETHOS 1 Households living rough	ETHOS 2 Households in emergency accommodation	ETHOS 3 Households in accommodation for the homeless	ETHOS 4 Households living in institutions	ETHOS 5 Households living in unconventional dwellings	ETHOS 6 Households staying with family/friends
<i>Data in England refer to households staying in temporary accommodation (ETHOS 2 and 3) and people enumerated in the Rough Sleeping Snapshot (ETHOS 1).</i>							
England 109 658^(a) 32% men 67% women	0.46%	3 898 ^(b)	19 900	76 920	Not included	Not included	Not included
<i>Data in Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales are based on the number of households who are assessed/accepted as homeless by local authorities, and reflect categories ETHOS 1, 4, 5 and 6.</i>							
Northern Ireland 10 141 57% men 43% women	1.32%	Included in headline estimate but not specified	Not included	Not included ^(c)	205	Included in headline estimate but not specified	Included in headline estimate but not specified
Scotland 32 242^(d) 55% men 45% women	1.27%	Included in headline estimate but not specified ^(e)	Not included	Not included ^(f)	1 668 ^(g)	186 ^(g)	15 672 ^(g)
Wales 12 537	0.94%	Included in headline estimate but not specified	Not included	Not included ^(h)	Included in headline estimate but not specified	Included in headline estimate but not specified	Included in headline estimate but not specified
Type of count: Point-in-time <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (England) Flow <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales) Year: April - June 2023 (England); April 2022 – March 2023 (Scotland, Wales); July 2022 – June 2023 (Northern Ireland)							
Included in headline estimate: Children (<18) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Temporary accommodation for: Asylum seekers <input type="checkbox"/> Refugees <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Victims of domestic violence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ⁽ⁱ⁾							

Note: In England, the headline estimates correspond to the number of households in temporary accommodation (ETHOS 2 and 3) and the number of people enumerated in the Rough Sleeping Snapshot. Gender disaggregated data for England refer to single adults with or without dependent children staying in temporary accommodation (ETHOS 2 and 3), as well as individuals sleeping rough (ETHOS 1); in addition to the data in the table, 1% of individuals experiencing homelessness do not identify as either men or women, or their gender could not be determined. In Northern Ireland, the headline estimate refers to households accepted as homeless. In Scotland, the headline estimate refers to households assessed as homeless. In Wales, the headline estimate refers to households assessed as homeless and owed a duty to help secure accommodation. In Wales, gender disaggregated data exclude families and children.

(a) The headline estimate for England also includes 8 940 households who could not be categorised according to the ETHOS typology. This includes people living in temporary accommodation (e.g. private landlords, and situations where the type of accommodation is not known).

(b) Data on individuals from the 2023 Rough Sleeping Snapshot. Data may be subject to double-counting, as the Rough Sleeping Snapshot is performed at a different point-in-time than the assessment of the number of households in temporary accommodation.

(c) In Northern Ireland, between January and June 2023, there were 5 148 placements in temporary accommodation (Point-in-time). Data were excluded from Table 2.GBR to avoid double counting and combining point-in-time and flow data.

(d) The headline estimate for Scotland includes 14 716 households who could not be categorised according to the ETHOS typology.

(e) In Scotland, throughout 2022/23, 1,500 households reported a member sleeping rough the night before their homelessness application and 2,440 reported a household member experiencing rough sleeping in the 3 months prior to their application.

(f) As of 31 March in Scotland, 15 039 households were placed in temporary accommodation (Point-in-time). Data were excluded from Table 2.GBR to avoid double counting and combining point-in-time and flow data.

(g) These estimates represent the living circumstances of households from which they became homeless.

(h) As of 31 March in Wales, 5 481 households were placed in temporary accommodation (Point-in-time). Data were excluded from Table 2.GBR to avoid double counting and combining point-in-time and flow data.

(i) Data refer only to England. Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales do not consider people experiencing homelessness in temporary accommodation in their headline estimate.

Source: OECD Questionnaire on Affordable and Social Housing (QuASH), 2023; For England: Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (2023), Homelessness Case Level Information Collection (H-CLIC); For Northern Ireland: Department of Communities (DfC), Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) and the Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE) (2023), Northern Ireland Homelessness Bulletin; For Scotland: Cabinet Secretary for Social Justice and Ministry of Housing (2023), Homelessness in Scotland Bulletin; For Wales: National Statistics (2023), Homelessness Statistics.



Table 3.GBR. Legal framework to collect data on homelessness

Laws that govern data collection on homelessness	<p>Housing Act 1996 (England)</p> <p>Homelessness Reduction Act 2017 (England)</p> <p>The Housing (Northern Ireland) Order 1988 (Northern Ireland)</p> <p>Housing (Scotland) Act 1987 (Scotland)</p> <p>Homelessness etc. (Scotland) Act 2003 (Scotland)</p> <p>Code of Guidance on homelessness (Scotland)</p> <p>Housing (Wales) Act 2014 (Wales)</p>
Legal obligations	<p><i>England:</i> All local authorities must collect and share data on people experiencing homelessness and people at risk of homelessness attempting to access homelessness services through the H-CLIC system, as well as the outcome of the service provided (if any).</p> <p><i>Northern Ireland:</i> Although there are no formal obligations relating to data collection, housing executives have a statutory responsibility to secure permanent accommodation for persons who are unintentionally homeless and in priority need, to secure temporary accommodation in a variety of circumstances and to provide advice and assistance to those who are homeless or threatened with homelessness.</p> <p><i>Scotland:</i> Local authorities must make inquiries into the circumstances of applicants to satisfy themselves whether the applicant is homeless or potentially homeless. They must also follow the guidance issued by the Secretary of State in the exercise of their homelessness functions, which includes reporting requirements found in the code of guidance on homelessness.</p> <p><i>Wales:</i> Local Housing Authorities must periodically perform a homelessness review for its area, which includes the levels, and likely future levels, of homelessness in the local housing authority's area, and publish the results to the public.</p>

Table 4.GBR. National homelessness strategy

Homelessness strategy in place (England)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes: Ending rough sleeping for good <input type="checkbox"/> No, but regional and/or local strategies exist <input type="checkbox"/> No
Homelessness strategy in place (Northern Ireland)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes: Ending homelessness together <input type="checkbox"/> No, but regional and/or local strategies exist <input type="checkbox"/> No
Homelessness strategy in place (Wales)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes: Strategy for preventing and ending homelessness <input type="checkbox"/> No, but regional and/or local strategies exist <input type="checkbox"/> No
Homelessness strategy in place (Scotland)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes: Ending homelessness together <input type="checkbox"/> No, but regional and/or local strategies exist <input type="checkbox"/> No



Table 5.GBR. Approaches to collect data on homelessness

5.1.GBR. Homelessness Case Level Information Collection (H-CLIC) (England)	
Description	
Local authorities collected detailed data whenever someone who is suspected to be experiencing homelessness or threatened with homelessness applies for a prevention or relief duty. Each individual is given a unique identifying number, which helps prevent double counting and gives a proportion of repeat applications. H-CLIC replaced the P1E system previously used to report homelessness data.	
Type of count generated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Point-in-time <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flow (period) Note: Both PIT and flow data are collected	Methods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information management system on individuals experiencing homelessness
Lead authority(ices) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities 	Source(s) of information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local authorities who record information on people experiencing homelessness
Scope <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National level 	Depth of data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of homelessness circumstances and needs, reason for homelessness, support needs, accommodation at time of application, household composition, gender, age, ethnicity, nationality, employment status, sexual orientation
Frequency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing 	
ETHOS Light groups included <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ETHOS 1: Living on the streets, in public spaces <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ETHOS 2: Emergency accommodation (e.g., shelters) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ETHOS 3: Accommodation for the homeless (e.g., hostels and women's refuges) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ETHOS 4: People in institutions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ETHOS 5: People in non-conventional dwellings (e.g., caravans, cars or tents) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ETHOS 6: Living temporarily with others in conventional housing (e.g., sofa-surfing) Note: Each ETHOS Light group includes one or more sub-categories of living situations. ETHOS Light groups are considered as "included" in the data collection approach if at least one of the sub-categories is counted.	
Notes www.gov.uk/government/collections/homelessness-statistics#statutory-homelessness	

**5.2.GBR. Rough Sleeping Snapshot (England)****Description**

Local authorities, in conjunction with local agencies, decide which approach to use for their snapshot of rough sleeping. They are advised to use the approach that will most accurately reflect the number of people sleeping rough in their local authority and will provide an estimate that best meets the local context. Local authorities can choose between:

A count-based estimate which is a physical count of the number of people seen sleeping rough in the local authority on a 'typical night' - a single date chosen by the local authority between 1 October and 30 November.

An evidence-based estimate meeting which is an evidence-based assessment by local agencies, leading to a single snapshot figure that represents the number of people thought to be sleeping rough in the local authority on a 'typical night' - a single date chosen by the local authority between 1 October and 30 November.

An evidence-based estimate meeting including a spotlight count which is the same as above, but with one of the evidence sources also including a street count, which might not be as extensive as the count-based estimate but has taken place after midnight on the 'typical night'.

In 2022, 248 local authorities (80%) used an evidence-based estimate meeting or an evidence-based estimate meeting including spotlight count for their rough sleeping snapshot and 61 local authorities (20%) used a count-based estimate.

Type of count generated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Point-in-time <input type="checkbox"/> Flow (period)	Methods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Street count • Service-based method
Lead authority(ides) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities 	Source(s) of information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local authorities report their data to the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities
Scope <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National level 	Depth of data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key demographic characteristics (age, gender, nationality)
Frequency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual • Estimates are also provided monthly 	

ETHOS Light groups included

- ETHOS 1: Living on the streets, in public spaces
- ETHOS 2: Emergency accommodation (e.g., shelters)
- ETHOS 3: Accommodation for the homeless (e.g., hostels and women's refuges)
- ETHOS 4: People in institutions
- ETHOS 5: People in non-conventional dwellings (e.g., caravans, cars or tents)
- ETHOS 6: Living temporarily with others in conventional housing (e.g., sofa-surfing)

Note: Each ETHOS Light group includes one or more sub-categories of living situations. ETHOS Light groups are considered as "included" in the data collection approach if at least one of the sub-categories is counted

Notes

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65ddfcdcf1cab30011fc47ee/RS_infographic_2023.pdf

**5.3.GBR. Census (England and Wales)****Description**

Census officials and service providers assist people experiencing homelessness to complete the questionnaire. Census officers contact homelessness service providers to provide paper questionnaires and guidance on filling them out. People sleeping rough are invited to pre-determined locations to complete individual questionnaires. People staying in centres or shelters are provided with paper questionnaires. The centre or shelter manager also completes a manager questionnaire online.

Type of count generated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Point-in-time <input type="checkbox"/> Flow (period)	Methods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population Census
Lead authority(ies) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office for National Statistics (ONS) 	Source(s) of information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> General population including people experiencing homelessness with the support of service providers and census officers
Scope <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National level 	Depth of data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key demographic characteristics
Frequency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every 10 years 	

ETHOS Light groups included

- ETHOS 1: Living on the streets, in public spaces
- ETHOS 2: Emergency accommodation (e.g., shelters)
- ETHOS 3: Accommodation for the homeless (e.g., hostels and women's refuges)
- ETHOS 4: People in institutions
- ETHOS 5: People in non-conventional dwellings (e.g., caravans, cars or tents)
- ETHOS 6: Living temporarily with others in conventional housing (e.g., sofa-surfing)

Note: Each ETHOS Light group includes one or more sub-categories of living situations. ETHOS Light groups are considered as "included" in the data collection approach if at least one of the sub-categories is counted.

Notes

**5.4.GBR. Homelessness Statistics (Wales)****Description**

Local authorities fill out biannual statistic returns based on information collected from households who apply for housing assistance. Individual local authorities are responsible for providing high quality data, while the Welsh Government Data Collection Team are responsible for validating and undertaking reasonable checks on the data.

Type of count generated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Point-in-time <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flow (period) Note: Both PIT and flow data are collected	Methods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information management system on individuals experiencing homelessness
Lead authority(ies) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities and Tackling Poverty Division 	Source(s) of information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local authorities
Scope <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National level 	Depth of data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key demographic characteristics
Frequency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biannual (previously annual) 	

ETHOS Light groups included

- ETHOS 1: Living on the streets, in public spaces
- ETHOS 2: Emergency accommodation (e.g., shelters)
- ETHOS 3: Accommodation for the homeless (e.g., hostels and women's refuges)
- ETHOS 4: People in institutions
- ETHOS 5: People in non-conventional dwellings (e.g., caravans, cars or tents)
- ETHOS 6: Living temporarily with others in conventional housing (e.g., sofa-surfing)

Note: Each ETHOS Light group includes one or more sub-categories of living situations. ETHOS Light groups are considered as "included" in the data collection approach if at least one of the sub-categories is counted.

Notes

[Homelessness: April 2022 to March 2023 | GOV.WALES](#)

**5.5.GBR. Housing Bulletin (Northern Ireland)****Description**

Information is collected on people experiencing homelessness presenting themselves for housing support by the Housing Executive, which is responsible for providing housing services to individuals currently threatened or experiencing homelessness. Data is recorded in the Housing Management System (HMS), on a daily basis, which is shared with the Department for Communities and other government departments.

Type of count generated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Point-in-time <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flow (period) Note: Both PIT and flow data are collected	Methods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information management system on individuals experiencing homelessness
Lead authority(ies) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department for Communities (DfC) and the Northern Housing Executive (NIHE) 	Source(s) of information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Housing Executive collects information from people experiencing homelessness and provides it to the Department for Communities (DfC)
Scope <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National level 	Depth of data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key demographic characteristics and reason for requesting homelessness services
Frequency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing; Data published bi-annually 	

ETHOS Light groups included

- ETHOS 1: Living on the streets, in public spaces
- ETHOS 2: Emergency accommodation (e.g., shelters)
- ETHOS 3: Accommodation for the homeless (e.g., hostels and women's refuges)
- ETHOS 4: People in institutions
- ETHOS 5: People in non-conventional dwellings (e.g., caravans, cars or tents)
- ETHOS 6: Living temporarily with others in conventional housing (e.g., sofa-surfing)

Note: Each ETHOS Light group includes one or more sub-categories of living situations. ETHOS Light groups are considered as "included" in the data collection approach if at least one of the sub-categories is counted.

Notes

[Northern Ireland Homelessness Bulletin July - December 2022 | Department for Communities \(communities-ni.gov.uk\)](#)

**5.6.GBR. Rough Sleeping Count (Northern Ireland)****Description**

Housing executives perform the rough sleeper count on a single night in November. Rough sleepers were identified using the following statistical definition: 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’).

Type of count generated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Point-in-time <input type="checkbox"/> Flow (period)	Methods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Street count
Lead authority(ies) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Housing Executive 	Source(s) of information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing executives collect information from people experiencing homelessness directly
Scope <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National level 	Depth of data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enumeration
Frequency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual 	

ETHOS Light groups included

- ETHOS 1: Living on the streets, in public spaces
- ETHOS 2: Emergency accommodation (e.g., shelters)
- ETHOS 3: Accommodation for the homeless (e.g., hostels and women’s refuges)
- ETHOS 4: People in institutions
- ETHOS 5: People in non-conventional dwellings (e.g., caravans, cars or tents)
- ETHOS 6: Living temporarily with others in conventional housing (e.g., sofa-surfing)

Note: Each ETHOS Light group includes one or more sub-categories of living situations. ETHOS Light groups are considered as “included” in the data collection approach if at least one of the sub-categories is counted.

Notes

[2022 Rough Sleeping snapshot statistics \(nihe.gov.uk\)](https://www.nihe.gov.uk/2022-Rough-Sleeping-snapshot-statistics)

**5.7.GBR. Homelessness in Scotland (Scotland)****Description**

Housing Options teams collect detailed information from people presenting themselves for homelessness assistance. Each individual is given a unique identifying number, which helps prevent double counting and gives a proportion of repeat applications.

Type of count generated <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Point-in-time <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flow (period) <p>Note: Both PIT and flow data are collected</p>	Methods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information management system on individuals experiencing homelessness
Lead authority(ies) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scottish Government 	Source(s) of information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local authorities
Scope <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National level 	Depth of data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key demographic characteristics (age, family situation, ethnicity, disability etc.)
Frequency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing; data published annually 	

ETHOS Light groups included

- ETHOS 1: Living on the streets, in public spaces
- ETHOS 2: Emergency accommodation (e.g., shelters)
- ETHOS 3: Accommodation for the homeless (e.g., hostels and women's refuges)
- ETHOS 4: People in institutions
- ETHOS 5: People in non-conventional dwellings (e.g., caravans, cars or tents)
- ETHOS 6: Living temporarily with others in conventional housing (e.g., sofa-surfing)

Note: Each ETHOS Light group includes one or more sub-categories of living situations. ETHOS Light groups are considered as "included" in the data collection approach if at least one of the sub-categories is counted.

Notes

[The extent of homelessness in Scotland - Homelessness in Scotland: 2022-23 - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](https://www.gov.scot/publications/homelessness-in-scotland-2022-23/pages/10.aspx)

**5.8.GBR. Census (Scotland)****Description**

Census officers provide paper questionnaires to people experiencing homelessness. Prior to census day, census officers contact service providers to get an estimate number of individuals in temporary accommodation and people sleeping rough. Using this information, paper questionnaires are sent out and collected after the census. In case of refusal, there is no follow up envisaged and no non-compliance action is triggered.

Type of count generated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Point-in-time <input type="checkbox"/> Flow (period)	Methods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population census
Lead authority(ies) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scotland's census 	Source(s) of information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> General population including people experiencing homelessness with the support of service providers and census officers
Scope <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National level 	Depth of data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key demographic characteristics (age, family situation, ethnicity, disability etc.)
Frequency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every 10 years 	

ETHOS Light groups included

- ETHOS 1: Living on the streets, in public spaces
- ETHOS 2: Emergency accommodation (e.g., shelters)
- ETHOS 3: Accommodation for the homeless (e.g., hostels and women's refuges)
- ETHOS 4: People in institutions
- ETHOS 5: People in non-conventional dwellings (e.g., caravans, cars or tents)
- ETHOS 6: Living temporarily with others in conventional housing (e.g., sofa-surfing)

Note: Each ETHOS Light group includes one or more sub-categories of living situations. ETHOS Light groups are considered as "included" in the data collection approach if at least one of the sub-categories is counted.

Notes

[Scotland's Census 2021 – Homeless People Count – Open Book \(nrscotland.gov.uk\)](https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk)