



Together  
we will end  
homelessness









# Homelessness projections: Core homelessness in Great Britain

## Summary Report

August 2017  
Professor Glen Bramley



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# Foreword

Homelessness remains an unsolved problem in Great Britain. It is devastating and dangerous for people, and a wasteful problem for society as a whole. In Crisis' 50th anniversary year, we will produce a long term plan showing what it will take to end homelessness for good. In order to do this, we firstly need a complete picture of the scale of the problem across Britain and the underlying drivers that cause it.

This research is the first of a two-part study conducted by Heriot Watt University examining the current and projected levels of homelessness across different categories. It fills a major evidence gap on the numbers of households experiencing homelessness in its most acute forms, many of which fall outside of officially recorded statistics. In this first report, the analysis shows that at any one time across Britain in 2016, 160,000 households were experiencing the worst forms of homelessness. Defined as 'core' homelessness, the research has measured current levels of rough sleeping, sofa surfing, squatting, people living in hostels and unsuitable forms of temporary accommodation, as well as other forms, including people forced to sleep in cars, tents and night shelters.

What the research tells us is that nearly all forms of 'core' homelessness have increased over the past five years. If current policies continue unchanged, the most acute forms of homelessness are likely to keep rising, with overall numbers estimated to rise by more than a quarter in the coming decade and two and a half times by 2041. Looking at rough sleeping alone, the current figure of 9,100 across Great Britain is set to rise by 76 per cent in the next ten years.

But we know homelessness is not inevitable. The analysis identifies the impact different policies could make on this projected rise. Based on the model used in the research, increasing new housing supply and maximising a prevention approach could make significant reductions in the predicted levels of homelessness. We

welcome the commitments that have already been made by governments' across England, Scotland and Wales to tackle rough sleeping and other forms of homelessness but more needs to be done, both to address the worst forms of homelessness but also those at risk and living in insecure and unacceptable accommodation.

Whilst the report provides the most complete picture to-date of the worst forms of homelessness, it is clear there are gaps in evidence to accurately assess and monitor the scale of the problem across all forms of homelessness in Great Britain. This is particularly noted in the rough sleeping figures. More robust data collection is required to measure all types of homelessness and ensure resources are targeted at solutions and interventions that work.

We know we can't do it alone. Ending homelessness will be a collective effort. We're bringing together the people, the ideas and the evidence – everything it will take to end homelessness once and for all. This research is a starting point to hold us and others to account and measure progress on achieving this to ensure the ideas and evidence behind these are fully implemented in practice.



Jon Sparkes  
**Chief Executive, Crisis**

# Introduction

## 1. Introduction

This summary report is the first part of a two-part study examining the current and projected levels of different categories of homelessness, defined as 'core' and 'wider' homelessness. The table below outlines the types of homelessness included in this definition. Broadly speaking, core homelessness refers to households who are considered homeless at any point in time due to experiencing the most acute forms of homelessness or living in short-term or unsuitable accommodation. Wider homelessness refers to those at risk of homelessness or who have already experienced it and are in accommodation which is on a temporary basis. The figures set out in this report examine current levels of core homelessness across England, Scotland and Wales, their projected levels until 2041, factors driving these and the potential impact of policy measures to address the issue.

**Table 1: Definitions of core and wider homelessness**

<b>Core homelessness</b>
Rough Sleeping
Sleeping in tents, cars, public transport*
Squatting (unlicensed, insecure)*
Unsuitable non-residential accommodation e.g. 'beds in sheds'*
Hostel residents
Users of night/winter shelters*
DV victim in Refuge*
Unsuitable temporary accommodation (which includes bed and breakfast accommodation, hotels etc.)
'Sofa Surfing' – staying with others (not close family), on short term/insecure basis/wanting to move, in crowded conditions (this does not include students)
<b>Wider homelessness</b>
Staying with friends/relatives because unable to find own accommodation (longer term)
Eviction/under notice to quit (and unable to afford rent/deposit)
Asked to leave by parents/relatives
Intermediate accommodation and receiving support
In other temporary accommodation (e.g. conventional social housing, private sector leasing)
Discharge from prison, hospital and other state institution without permanent housing

\* For the forward projections presented in this report these smaller items are grouped into a category of 'other'

The research has used secondary data sources including panel surveys, statutory statistics and academic studies to estimate the level of core homelessness in 2011 and 2016 in the different component elements set out in Table 1. The research has used

an adaptation of an existing sub-regional housing market model as the platform for forward forecasts and the simulation of different scenarios which is explained further in section three. Further details of the methodology can be found in the appendix.

# Current levels

## 2. Current levels of core homelessness

At any one point in time<sup>1</sup>, core homelessness in 2016 stood at around 160,000<sup>2</sup> households in Great Britain (143,000 in England, 5,100 in Wales, 11,800 in Scotland – see Table 2). The largest elements within this group are the ‘sofa-surfers’ (people staying temporarily with households other than their immediate family in overcrowded conditions: 68,300), people staying in hostels, shelters and refuges (42,200), and households placed by local authorities in ‘unsuitable’ temporary accommodation (TA) (19,300).

Many of these households are single adults of working age, but there is a significant number of families and children within some of these groups. We estimate that core homelessness contains 57,000 ‘family’ households

(couples or lone parents) containing 82,000 adults and 50,000 children, so that the core homeless ‘population’ is 236,000.

The scale of core homelessness has increased significantly across Great Britain (33% between 2011 and 2016). There is variation in this period across England, Scotland and Wales. Whilst levels of core homelessness are up by nearly half in England and Wales since 2011, there is relative stability in Scotland. Most elements within core homelessness have increased over this period, apart from hostel residents, where there has been some reduction in capacity over probably due to funding restrictions. The sharpest increase was in unsuitable temporary accommodation in England which has more than doubled between

2011 and 2016. This reflects trends documented across Great Britain in the Homelessness Monitor series.<sup>3</sup>

**Table 2: Base estimates of the number of households experiencing core homelessness by country, year and type (rounded)**

Base Estimates (Med)	England		Wales		Scotland		Great Britain		Percentage change across Great Britain 2011-2016
	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016	
Core Homelessness									
Rough Sleepers	5,000	8,000	200	300	900	800	6,100	9,100	49.2%
Car, tent, pub transport	5,000	8,000	200	300	700	600	5,900	8,900	50.8%
Squatting (in unlicensed, non-residential buildings)	6,800	11,000	200	300	900	800	7,900	12,100	53.2%
Hostels, refuges, and night/winter shelters	44,200	39,000	900	900	2,000	2,300	47,100	42,200	-10.4%
Unsuitable Temporary Accommodation	7,000	17,000	300	200	2,700	2,100	10,000	19,300	93.0%
Sofa Surfers	35,000	60,000	1,700	3,100	6,200	5,200	42,900	68,300	52.9%
<b>Total (Medium)</b>	<b>103,000</b>	<b>143,000</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>13,400</b>	<b>11,800</b>	<b>119,900</b>	<b>159,900</b>	<b>33.4%</b>
Total (med) as % of household	0.45%	0.62%	0.26%	0.38%	0.54%	0.48%	0.45%	0.60%	
Total (Low)	74,300	81,000	2,700	2,700	8,400	7,700	85,400	91,400	
Total (High)	125,400	176,000	7,000	9,800	16,100	17,000	148,500	202,800	

1 The analysis has looked at stock figures rather than flow. A ‘stock’ of homelessness is a number of people/households who are in a particular situation which constitutes homelessness at a point in time, for example people who slept rough last night, people in a hostel on a particular day/night, or people in different forms of temporary accommodation on a given date. A ‘flow’ is the number of people or households who pass through a particular experience over a period of time most often, conventionally, one year.

2 The model has calculated low, mid and high range estimates, and in all cases, the mid-range figures have been used. There are significant uncertainties about the coverage of some of the data sources and some of the assumptions used in making the estimates, in some cases we have several different sources which may give somewhat differing numbers. The researchers applied judgement in interpreting this data and have mainly focused on the estimates which lie in the middle of the range

3 See Fitzpatrick, S., Pawson, H., Bramley, G., Wilcox, S. & Watts, B. available at: <https://www.crisis.org.uk/ending-homelessness/homelessness-knowledge-hub/homelessness-monitor/>

# Projected levels

## 3. Projected levels of core homelessness

A sub-regional housing market model<sup>4</sup> has been adapted to forecast future levels of homelessness which has modelled 15 additional variables.<sup>5</sup> The model depends on many assumptions but for the purpose of this analysis it has been fixed on a relatively neutral/benign scenario for the economy and labour market, and current policy settings including planned welfare reforms.

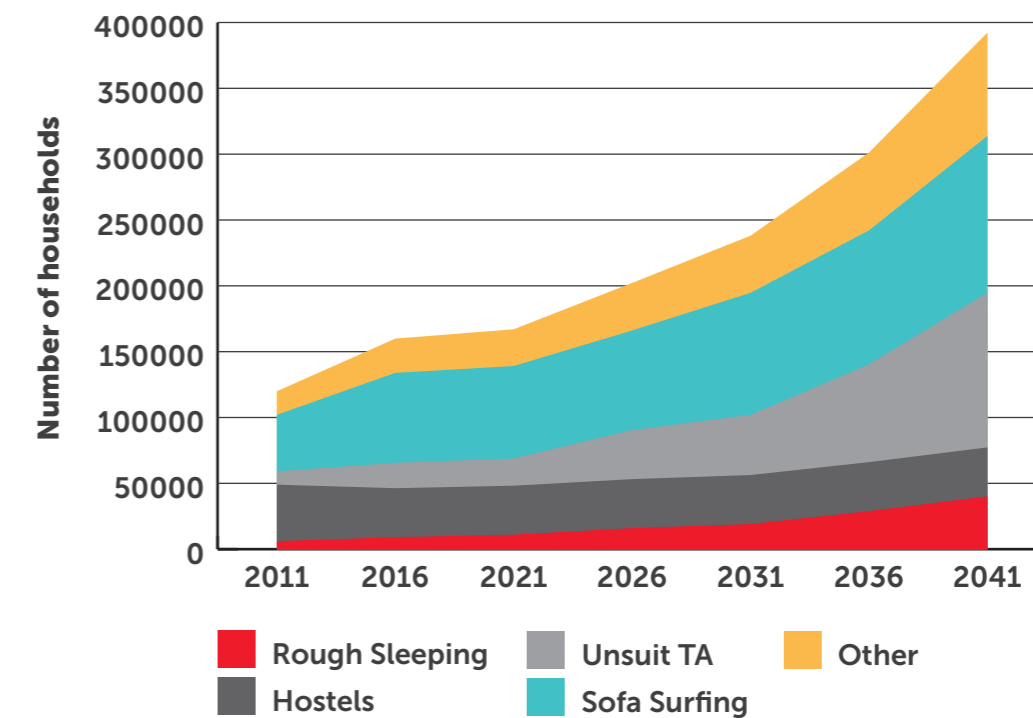
Based on the model, the level of core homelessness in Great Britain is predicted to continue to rise in the medium term, with the possibility of a slight levelling off of the rate of increase in the short term due to housing market corrections and a favourable labour market (see

Figure 1). In the longer term it is likely that numbers would increase further, particularly in London, with greater use of unsuitable temporary accommodation (including out of area placements) as well as rough sleeping and sofa-surfing.

<sup>4</sup> For further information, see Bramley, G., Leishman, C., Cosgrove, P. and Watkins, D. (2016), What Would Make a Difference? Modelling Policy Scenarios for Tackling Poverty in the UK: Heriot Watt University, Joseph Rowntree Foundation. Available at: <https://pureapps2.hw.ac.uk/ws/portalfiles/portal/10844984>

<sup>5</sup> The 15 variables used are rough sleeping, hostel residents, unsuitable temporary accommodation, sofa surfers, total core homelessness, homeless acceptances, total homeless applications, total in temporary accommodation, people asked to leave household, evictions, wider homelessness, relative low income poverty after housing costs, crime rates, welfare reform cuts impact (from Beatty & Fothergill), households in financial difficulty.

**Figure 1: Baseline Forecasts of Core Homelessness Main Component, Great Britain, 2011-41**



Category	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041
Rough Sleeping	6,100	9,100	11,000	16,000	19,100	28,900	40,100
Hostels	42,900	37,200	37,200	37,200	37,200	37,200	37,200
Unsuitable temporary accommodation	10,100	19,300	20,700	37,300	45,700	74,300	117,500
Sofa Surfing	42,900	68,300	70,200	75,600	92,700	101,700	119,100
Other	17,900	26,000	27,900	36,100	43,400	59,200	78,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>119,900</b>	<b>159,900</b>	<b>167,000</b>	<b>202,200</b>	<b>238,100</b>	<b>301,300</b>	<b>392,400</b>

Looking at England, Scotland and Wales there is a remarkable degree of difference between the future scale and shape of core homelessness in the three countries (see Figures 2, 3 and 4). England shows an initial pause followed by an accelerating increase, which is most dramatic at the end of the forecast period. Wales shows a sharper initial increase, with a pause after 2021, then a further medium rate of increase. Scotland by contrast shows an initial downward trajectory until 2016, then a gradual increase, to the end of the period.

The picture also differs quite a lot in terms of the different components of core homelessness. In England,

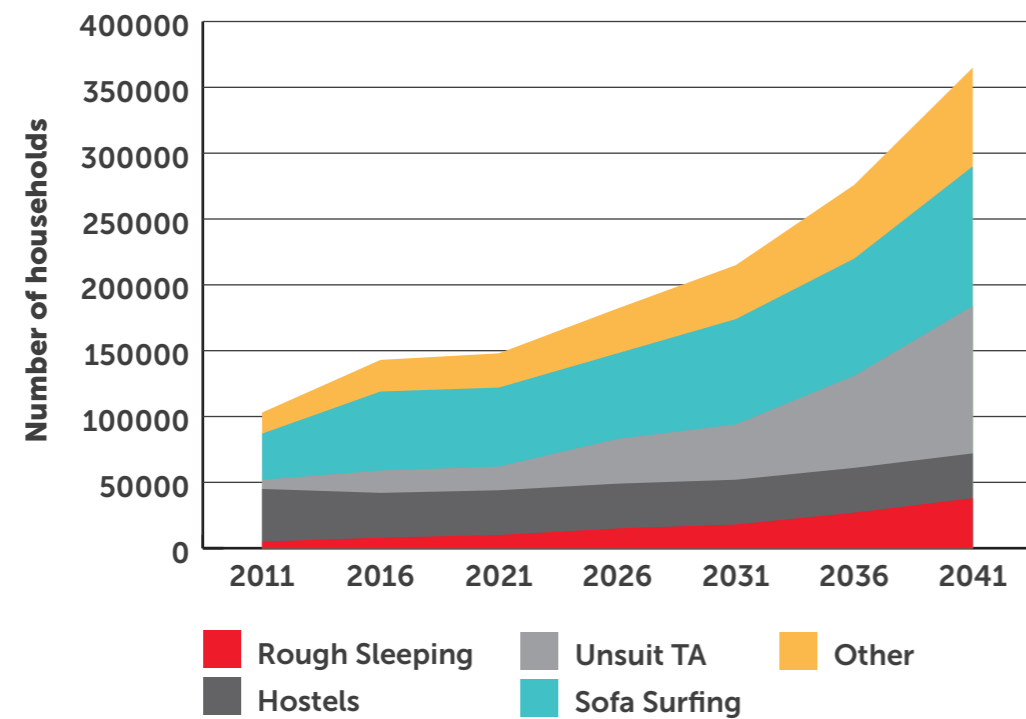
most components other than hostels increase over time, but the rate and extent of increase is most marked for rough sleeping and unsuitable TA. In Wales the increase in rough sleeping is similar but less extreme, while unsuitable TA first falls to a very low level, then grows again but at a less significant rate. Sofa-surfing increases dramatically early on, then contracts slightly before expanding to a moderate degree by 2014. In Scotland, all components either fall or remain stable up to 2021. Thereafter moderate growth is seen in all components except hostels. It is important to note that unlike the other categories, hostels are a measure of supply rather

than need which is reflected in their fixed state within the model.

In terms of explaining these broad trends, Wales faces a very weak economic performance, whereas the prospects for Scotland are better, and closer to the UK average. Secondly, Scotland appears to face a prospect of less pressure on housing and inflation of housing costs, due to higher supply (actual and planned) and lower demographic growth, whereas more of the general affordability problems of the English market spill over into Wales and can explain the upward trend particularly with regards to sofa surfing.

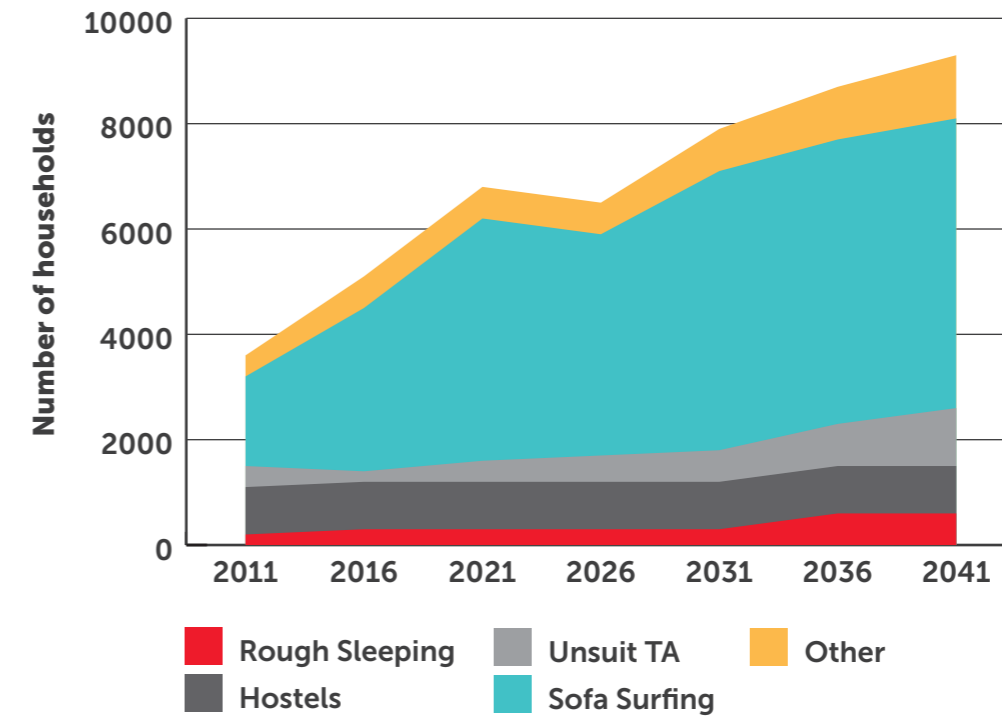
Figure 5 presents highlights potential changes in the regional distribution of homelessness. London is expected to account for the largest absolute amount of the increase, so that by the end of the period London would represent a larger share of the total (more than half). Homelessness is forecast to rise by a lesser, but still substantial, extent across the rest of England and Wales (particularly in the Midlands and North of England). Scotland will also rise, but to a much lesser extent than the rest of Great Britain.

**Figure 2: Baseline Forecasts of Core Homelessness Main Component, England 2011-41**



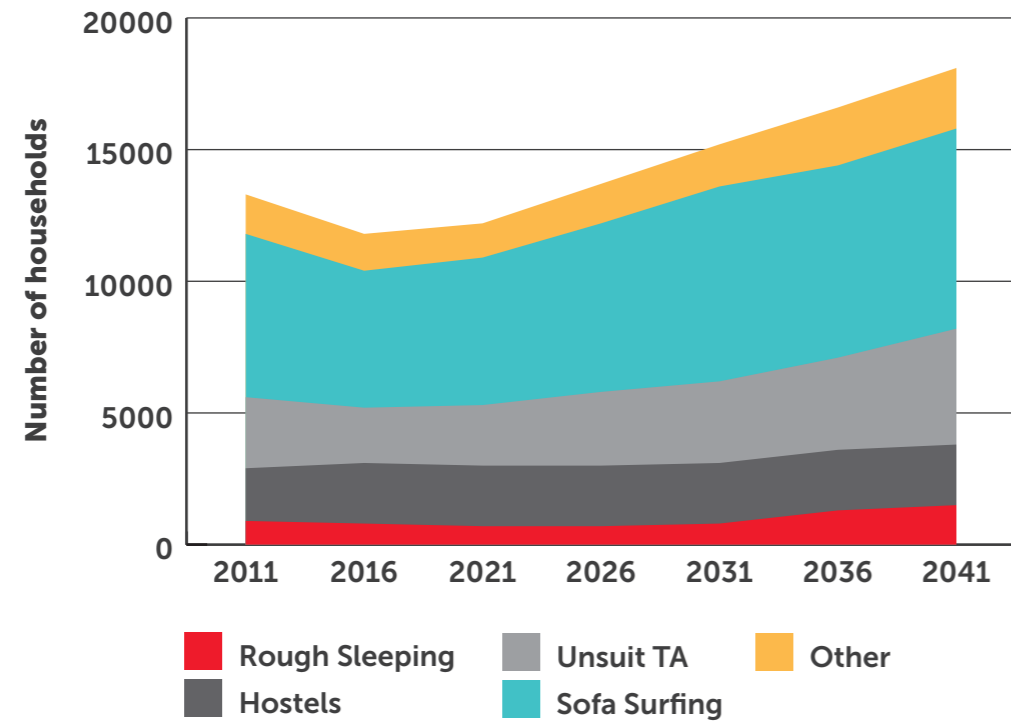
Category	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041
Rough Sleeping	5,000	8,000	10,000	15,000	18,000	27,000	38,000
Hostels	40,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000
Unsuitable temporary accommodation	7,000	17,000	18,000	34,000	42,000	70,000	112,000
Sofa Surfing	35,000	60,000	60,000	65,000	80,000	89,000	106,000
Other	16,000	24,000	26,000	34,000	41,000	56,000	75,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>103,000</b>	<b>143,000</b>	<b>148,000</b>	<b>182,000</b>	<b>215,000</b>	<b>276,000</b>	<b>365,000</b>

**Figure 3: Baseline Forecast for Core Homelessness in Wales by Component**



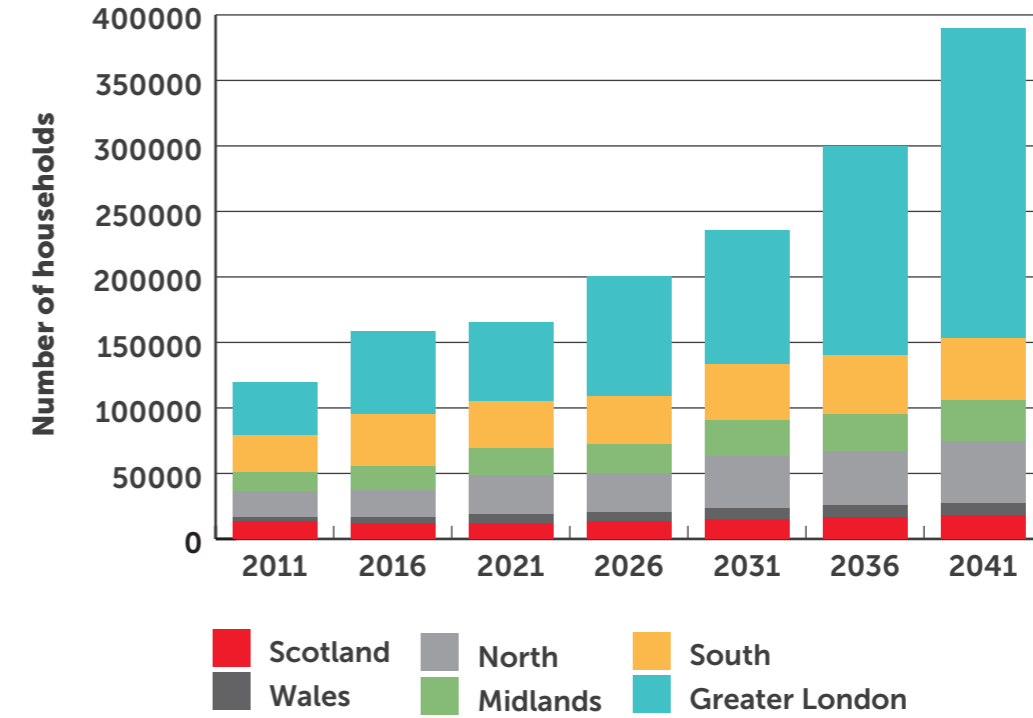
Category	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041
Rough Sleeping	200	300	300	300	300	600	600
Hostels	900	900	900	900	900	900	900
Unsuitable temporary accommodation	400	200	400	500	600	800	1,100
Sofa Surfing	1,700	3,100	4,600	4,200	5,300	5,400	5,500
Other	400	600	600	600	800	1,000	1,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>7,900</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>9,300</b>

**Figure 4: Baseline Forecast for Core Homelessness in Scotland by Component**



Category	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041
Rough Sleeping	900	800	700	700	800	1,300	1,500
Hostels	2,000	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300
Unsuitable temporary accommodation	2,700	2,100	2,300	2,800	3,100	3,500	4,400
Sofa Surfing	6,200	5,200	5,600	6,400	7,400	7,300	7,600
Other	1,600	1,400	1,300	1,500	1,600	2,200	2,300
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,400</b>	<b>11,800</b>	<b>12,200</b>	<b>13,700</b>	<b>15,200</b>	<b>16,600</b>	<b>18,100</b>

**Figure 5: Core Homelessness Components by English Region and Country, 2011-41\***



	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041
Scotland	13,400	11,800	12,200	13,700	15,200	16,600	18,100
Wales	3,600	5,100	6,800	6,500	7,900	8,700	9,300
North	19,300	20,000	29,300	30,100	40,200	41,600	46,800
Midlands	14,700	18,600	20,800	21,700	27,000	28,400	31,500
South	28,400	39,900	35,800	37,400	43,300	44,500	47,500
<b>G London +</b>	<b>40,500</b>	<b>63,300</b>	<b>60,800</b>	<b>91,400</b>	<b>102,100</b>	<b>160,100</b>	<b>236,600</b>

\* Due to rounding on the English regions data these do not add up to exactly the England totals.

# 「What factors?」

## 4. What factors are driving trends in homelessness?

A strong focus of this research is to seek to understand the drivers of homelessness in its different forms, based on past as well as recent research, and then to reflect this understanding in robust statistical models to predict key elements going forward under defined assumptions. These will be further explored in the second part of the research but key findings from the first part of this work are:

- The most important driver of homelessness in all its forms is *poverty*, which features strongly in all of the statistical models.
- The *availability* and *affordability* of different forms of potentially accessible housing, whether social rented lettings or suitable forms of TA, are important in driving trends in future levels of core homelessness.
- The extent to which a local authority employs the full range of *prevention measures* has a strong influence on homeless acceptances and thereby on the extent of use of TA, including its unsuitable forms.
- Further, the use of *unsuitable forms* of TA is a sensitive barometer of local pressure and is reflected in the levels of different forms of homelessness including rough sleeping and sofa-surfing.
- There are significant and expected effects from *demographics* of people experiencing and being at risk of homelessness in different localities (for example age, household composition – single people and lone parents), type of *urban* location, general housing market *affordability and need* indicators, as well as some more specific links to experiencing homelessness including complex needs and offending rates.
- *Supply* of specific accommodation (e.g. hostels) is largely determined by *funding* and local/voluntary initiative; while it has direct and indirect effects on numbers, fuller account may need to be taken of displacement effects into other forms of homelessness.





# What policy?

## 5. What policy measures could reduce levels of homelessness?

In the first part of this research a series of basic 'what if' scenario tests have been undertaken against the baseline forecast to see how much difference policy changes would make to the projected levels of core homelessness. Full results of these can be found in Figure 6 and these will be further developed in the second stage of the research.

The first scenario envisages the cessation of further **welfare cuts** planned in 2015 for the period 2016-21, and of any further round of welfare cuts in the 2020s similar in magnitude and spatial distribution to those applied in the period 2016-21. Under this scenario poverty would remain static rather than rising by approximately three percentage points by 2021, as forecast recently by the Institute for Fiscal Studies.<sup>6</sup> The results indicate that this would lead to a **substantial reduction** in core homelessness, down by 6.5 per cent in 2021, 21 per cent by 2026-31 and 33 per cent by 2036 compared to the baseline forecast.

The second scenario is one of a major (around 60%) increase in general **new housing supply**, including social/

affordable housebuilding, skewed towards the south of England. This would lead to a progressive reduction in core homelessness of over 9 per cent in 2026, 15 per cent in 2031 and 19 per cent by 2036. Reductions would be particularly noteworthy in rough sleeping and unsuitable TA, with the biggest impacts in the medium term in London and the South.

The third scenario considered is labelled '**maximal prevention**'. This scenario envisages all local authorities matching the practices currently implemented by those with the most extensive homelessness prevention activity. This would have **a large impact in reducing core homelessness** by 22 per cent in 2021 and approaching 27 per cent by 2026 onwards. This scenario, one of the most positive policies tested, may be regarded as indicative of the general effects to be expected from the implementation of the Homelessness Reduction Act in England and the Housing (Wales) Act 2014.

Based on relationships observed in England, the additional prevention activity applied in Wales after 2014 has

led to a sharp reduction in statutory homelessness, which is consistent with qualitative and survey evidence in the latest Homelessness Monitor in Wales.<sup>7</sup> In terms of the model, this has only a modest impact on core homelessness, measured perhaps in the hundreds rather than thousands because unsuitable TA was already very small in Wales.

The final scenario is one of **regional convergence** in economic growth performance. This scenario assumes that through a combination of measures – including fiscal, infrastructural, industrial, and educational – government is able to rebalance the economy across the regions, securing higher economic growth in previously lagging regions without greatly reducing the growth rate of the leading regions (London, the South of England).

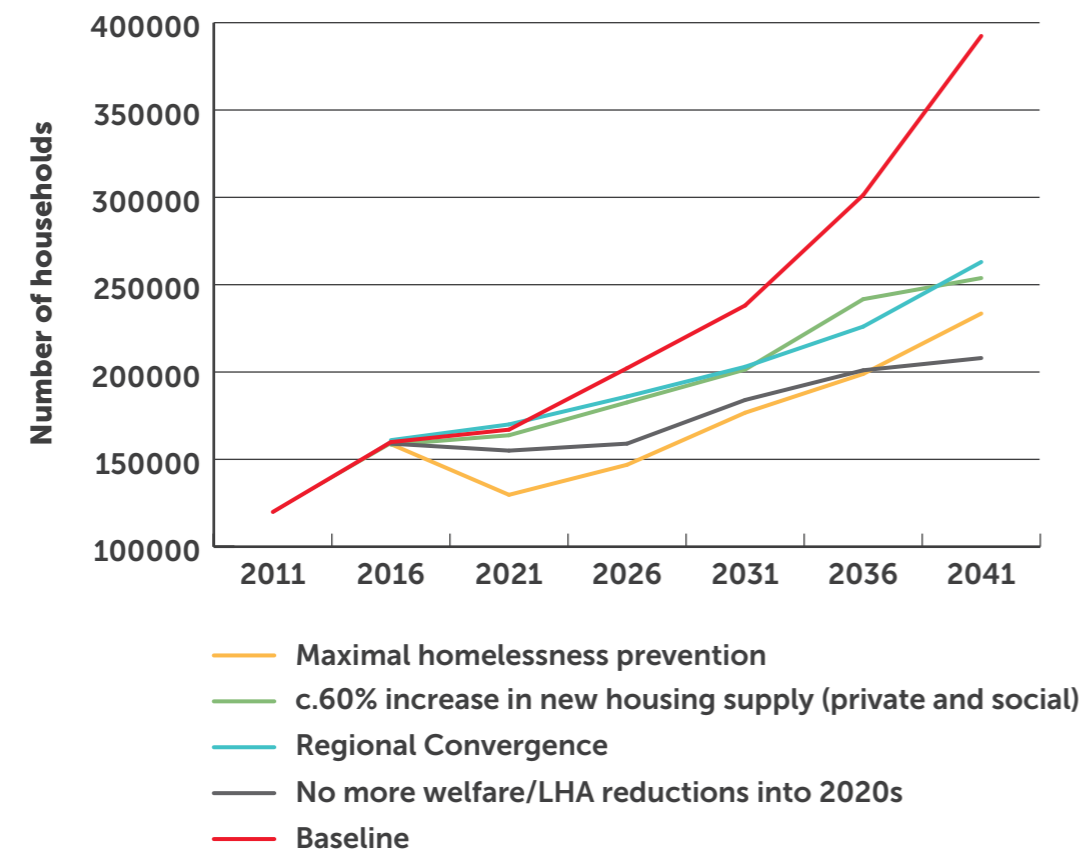
This would also lead to a **substantial reduction** in homelessness overall, building up gradually in magnitude from 7 per cent in 2026 to 25 per cent by 2036. It should be noted that this favourable impact is seen in all elements of core homelessness other than hostels. Rebalancing regional growth helps by both reducing poverty in the northern regions as well as by easing housing pressure in London and the South.

Both Scotland and Wales would both see substantial falls, in percentage terms, although not as great those affecting Greater London in the longer term (20-25% versus 35-45%). For the English northern and midland regions, the improvement bottoms out at around 15 per cent from 2031. For the South of England, there is some initial increase, but this returns to a neutral or slightly improved position later. Our interpretation of these differences is that the predominant influence on homelessness in most regions is poverty, associated with underemployment, however in London this is outweighed by the extreme pressure on the housing market. Regional rebalancing relieves the pressure on the London market to a significant degree, improving affordability across the tenures and access to social housing for households in need.

6 Hood, A. and Waters, T. (2016) The impact of tax and benefit reforms on household incomes. Institute for Fiscal Studies.

7 Fitzpatrick, S., Pawson, H., Bramley, G., Wilcox, S., Watts, B. & Wood, J. (forthcoming) *The Homelessness Monitor: Wales 2017*. Crisis and JRF

**Figure 6: Summary of scenarios and impact on core homelessness in Great Britain**



No more Welfare /LHA cuts into 2020s (static poverty)						
2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041
120,000	159,000	155,000	159,000	184,000	201,000	208,000
		-6.5%	-20.8%	-21.9%	-33.0%	-46.6%
c.60% increase in new housing supply (private and social)						
2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041
119,500	158,400	163,800	182,600	201,400	241,700	253,800
		-1.1%	-9.1%	-14.6%	-19.4%	-34.9%
Maximal prevention						
2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041
119,800	158,700	129,700	146,900	176,700	198,900	233,500
		-21.7%	-26.8%	-25.0%	-33.7%	-40.1%
Regional Convergence						
2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041
119,000	161,000	170,000	186,000	203,000	226,000	263,000
		2.6%	-7.4%	-13.9%	-24.6%	-32.5%



# Conclusion

The first stage of the research has demonstrated a clear overall upward trajectory of levels of core homelessness in Great Britain until 2041. Whilst there is variation in this pattern in Scotland, Wales and the English regions, particular differences to note are the significant rise in unsuitable TA in England, stable growth in all categories in Scotland and the increase in Wales being mainly driven by sofa surfing. The second part of the research will look in greater detail at wider categories of homelessness and the potential impact of policy solutions, but the analysis so far has shown that poverty and the role of the welfare system are key drivers of homelessness. Moreover, what the 'what if' scenarios have shown is that focused prevention activity can make an impact on levels of core homelessness but this is limited if not accompanied by investment in affordable and accessible housing supply.

# Appendix

The methods for calculating core homelessness are summarised in Table 3 below. The central or 'medium' figure has been used as the best reasoned, prudent and evidenced estimate for the element in question. Typically the 'low' figures are conservative, based on cases known to and recorded by local authorities. It is clear from other sources such as

retrospective surveys that a significant proportion of people who experience homelessness do not contact or apply to local authorities, and most commentators are clear that the rough sleeper count across all three countries is an underestimate of the true figure but is still indicative of trends. The high figures are whole based on retrospective surveys.

**Table 3: Key sources and assumptions underling different estimates by country**

Component	England	Wales	Scotland
Rough Sleeping	'Low' – DCLG & CHAIN counts/ estimates; Medium – SP, MEH, PSE, BCS surveys (2015 Monitor) High – Destitution survey	Low – Welsh Government count/'census' Medium – 2.3x markup based on England 'medium' <sup>8</sup> High – Destitution survey	Low – HL1, or PSE with lower duration; Medium – SHS retrospective & duration High – Destitution Survey
Car, tent, public transport	A Clarke study relativities to sleeping in street/park/carpark;	Low-Moderate rates & markups based on English estimates	Low-Moderate rates & markups based on English estimates
Squatting, non-residential, 'beds-in-sheds'	EHS, CRISIS, A. Clarke study, Press Reports, London Fire Service	Low-Moderate rates & markups based on English estimates	Low-Moderate rates & markups based on English estimates
Hostels	Homeless Link bedspace data (incl occupancy); High – includes DCLG P1E stats as addition; Shelters treated as part of 'other'	Low – TA use recorded of hostels and refuges; Med – Census estimate of hostel residents; High – DWP/DCLG Supported Accommodation survey 2016	Low – TA placed in hostels; Med – hybrid of TA in HL1 (adj) & SHS retrospect (adj) High – SHS retros use of 'temp & emergency' accom
Unsuitable Tempy Accommodation	P1E return TA in B&B, private shared nightly, +half of out of area placements	Low- TA B&B only; Med – TA B&B, other private nonlease, 'other' High – as above + half census Communal Estabs 'other'	Low – TA B&B only Med – TA B&B and 'other'; High – B&B, 'Other' + half Census Communal Estabs 'other'
Sofa Surfers	Low – UKHLS concealed hhd,not nondep children, overcrowded, want move, mobile recently; Med – ave of UKHLS & EHS, extrapolating trend; triangulated on PSE retrospect. High – EHS similar	Low = UKHLS-based 4.9% of England number but no growth; Med – 4.9% of England with growth High – 8.2% of England, similar to PSE	Low – PSE retrospect survey; Med – SHS retrospect survey; High – 10.8% of England

Note: where figures for Wales or Scotland have been based on values derived for England, this is because suitable specific sources have not up to date, have large enough sample sizes or have been found for Wales or Scotland.

<sup>8</sup> 2.3 is the ratio between the 'medium' estimate for England based on combination of sources as reported in the 2015 Monitor, and the 'low' estimate for England based on combination of DCLG and CHAIN counts.

# Who we are

Crisis is the national charity for homeless people. We are committed to ending homelessness. Every day we see the devastating impact homelessness has on people's lives. Every year we work side by side with thousands of people, to help them rebuild their lives and leave homelessness behind for good.

Through our pioneering research into the causes and consequences of homelessness and the solutions to it, we know what it will take to end it.

Together with others who share our resolve, we bring our knowledge, experience and determination to campaign for the changes that will solve the homelessness crisis once and for all.

We mobilise a unique volunteer effort each Christmas to bring warmth, companionship and vital services to people at one of the hardest times of the year, and offer a starting point out of homelessness.

We know that homelessness is not inevitable. We know that together we can end it.

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**Together  
we will end  
homelessness**