A graph of different colored lines

Description automatically generated

Explanation of Visualisation:

Prevention Duty: Helps people who are already at risk of homelessness stay in their current housing.

Relief Duty: Helps people who are already homeless find accommodation.

Main Duty: This starts if relief duty fails, where the council has to provide short or long term accommodation.

Croydon has the highest prevention duty rate (5.28 per 1,000) meaning more people are at risk of homelessness there, or they could be more proactive at providing help.

Newham has the highest relief duty rate (4.86 per 1,000) this shows more people are already homeless and need emergency housing help.

A graph of different colored bars

Description automatically generated

Responsibilities among London boroughs is displayed in this graphic, and the breakdown between prevention, relief, and main duties. Boroughs such as Croydon, Newham, and Lambeth have the highest combined duties, indicating these boroughs could face other socio-economic problems that create housing stress. In contrast, boroughs like Richmond upon Thames, Kensington & Chelsea, Sutton, and Bexley show lower levels of duty owed, suggesting fewer residents in hard or uncomfortable positions. Resole should place shoe donation boxes in these lower need areas as residents there are more likely to contribute. The collected items can then be distributed in high-need boroughs such as Newham, Lambeth, Croydon, Tower Hamlets, and Hackney areas where individuals are more likely to be experiencing homelessness or living in temporary housing. This would allow for an efficient distribution and collection system by collecting from communities with the means to provide and distributing to those with the greatest need.

A graph of a number of people

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

This chart shows that rough sleeping has increased in most London boroughs from 2022/23 to 2023/24. Westminster recorded the highest number by far, rising from approximately 2,050 to over 2,150 people. Camden also saw a sharp increase, from 720 to 900, while Ealing rose from 560 to 710. Other boroughs such as Lambeth, Croydon, and Newham also experienced notable rises. Increases were also seen in other boroughs, including Lambeth, Croydon, and Newham. The smallest changes and the lowest numbers were reported by outer boroughs such as Sutton, Merton, and Richmond upon Thames.

A graph of a number of cities

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

The forecasting model used is a linear extrapolation on Excel (uploaded on GitHub) projecting 2024/25 rough sleeping figures based on the change between 2022/23 and 2023/24 CHAIN data. Results indicate Westminster will remain the most affected borough, with numbers expected to exceed 2,200. Camden and Ealing are also projected to surpass 900–1,000 people, reflecting continued central and growing outer London pressures. Lambeth, Brent, and Tower Hamlets show sustained growth, while boroughs like Sutton and Havering remain stable. Resole should focus donation efforts in Westminster, Camden, and Ealing and continue to set up donation boxes in areas such as Kingston and Sutton.

A graph with many dots

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

This scatter plot compares the number of people seen sleeping rough in each London borough during 2023/24 with the number of relief duties owed by local councils. Each point represents a borough, with the x-axis showing rough sleeping figures and the y-axis showing relief duty cases. The colour of each point reflects the borough’s relief efficiency—how many relief duties were provided per rough sleeper—using a colour scale from dark purple (low efficiency) to yellow (high efficiency). The plot was created in Python using Matplotlib, with relief efficiency calculated by dividing relief duties owed by rough sleeper counts.

The chart shows that while Westminster has the highest number of rough sleepers, its relief efficiency is relatively low. In contrast, boroughs like Sutton and Barnet show high relief efficiency despite low rough sleeping numbers. This suggests that donation handouts should be focused in high-need, low-efficiency areas such as Westminster and Camden, while donation collection points could be placed in lower-need, higher-efficiency boroughs such as Sutton and Barnet.