

Quarterly Statutory Homelessness Statistics October – December 2024

Data covers the period between October – December 2024

Data published 30th April 2025

Statutory Homelessness data

Statutory homelessness data is collected by all Local Authorities across England and reported to the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG).

This data provides critical information about homelessness in England and is published by MHCLG on a quarterly and annual basis.

The data is often referred to as HCLIC data which stands for Homelessness Case Level Information Collection.

The term 'statutory homelessness' refers to households that meet specific criteria under the Homelessness Reduction Act (HRA) 2017 and are therefore legally entitled to help from their Local Authority.

A 'relief duty' refers to households that are assessed as being homeless.

A 'prevention duty' refers to households that are assessed as being threatened with homelessness.

The data collated enables us to monitor changes in the number and characteristics of households approaching their Local Authority as potentially homeless.

Headline figures (for the period October to December 2024)

- The number of households owed a homelessness duty **decreased** across England, the (wider) West Midlands and the WMCA area.
- The number of households in Temporary Accommodation increased across England and the (wider) West Midlands. Meanwhile the WMCA saw a very slight decrease.
- Long periods of time spent in Temporary Accommodation by homeless households means we can expect a lag in the data. Whilst the number of households owed a homelessness duty may have decreased, there are still many households 'stuck' in Temporary Accommodation.
- Across England **76,820** households were owed a homelessness duty and **127,890** households were living in Temporary Accommodation, including **165,510** children.
- In the (wider) West Midlands region **7,350** households were assessed as being owed a homelessness duty and **8,660** households were living in Temporary Accommodation, including **16,090** children.
- In the WMCA area **4,230** households were assessed as being owed a homelessness duty and **7,450** households were living in Temporary Accommodation at the end of December 2024, including **14,976** children.

National picture

At a national level

76,820 households were homeless or at risk of becoming homeless

- Between October and December 2024 initial assessments were undertaken for 83,800 households, with **76,820 (92%) of these assessed as being owed a duty**. This represents a 5% decrease from 80,790 households assessed as being owed a duty in the same period the previous year and a 6% decrease from 81,370 households compared to the previous quarter (July - September 2024).
- Across England **1.77 households per 1,000 were assessed as being homeless or at risk of becoming homeless and owed a duty**. A decrease from 1.91 in the same period the previous year, and lower than 1.86 in the last quarter (July - September 2024).
- Households at risk of homelessness due to being served a Section 21 notice (known as a no-fault eviction) numbered 5,820. This represents a 1% decrease from 5,900 during the same period in 2023, and a 14% decrease from 6,800 when compared to the previous quarter (July - September 2024).
- The most common reason for loss of last settled home for households owed a prevention duty, was that their private rented Assured Shorthold Tenancy (AST) had come to an end, this totalled 12,430 households (37% of households owed a prevention duty).
- The most common reason for loss of last settled home for households owed a relief duty was family or friends no longer able or willing to accommodate, totalling 12,340 households (29% of households owed a relief duty).

At a national level

127,890 households were in Temporary Accommodation

- Across England there were **127,890 households living in Temporary Accommodation** at the end of December 2024, representing a rise of 14% from 112,610 for the same period in 2023; and a 1% increase from 126,040 when compared to the previous quarter (July - September 2024).
- This equates to a rate of **5.28 households per 1,000**, increasing from 4.70 for the same time period in 2023 and a rise from 5.21 in the last quarter (July -September 2024).
- 81,060 households living in Temporary Accommodation had children, representing a 14% increase from 71,270 the previous year; and a 1% increase from 80,530 households in the last quarter (July - September 2024).
- The total number of **children living in Temporary Accommodation was 165,510**, this represents a 14% increase from 145,780 in the same time period last year; and a 1% increase from 164,040 when compared to the previous quarter (July - September 2024).

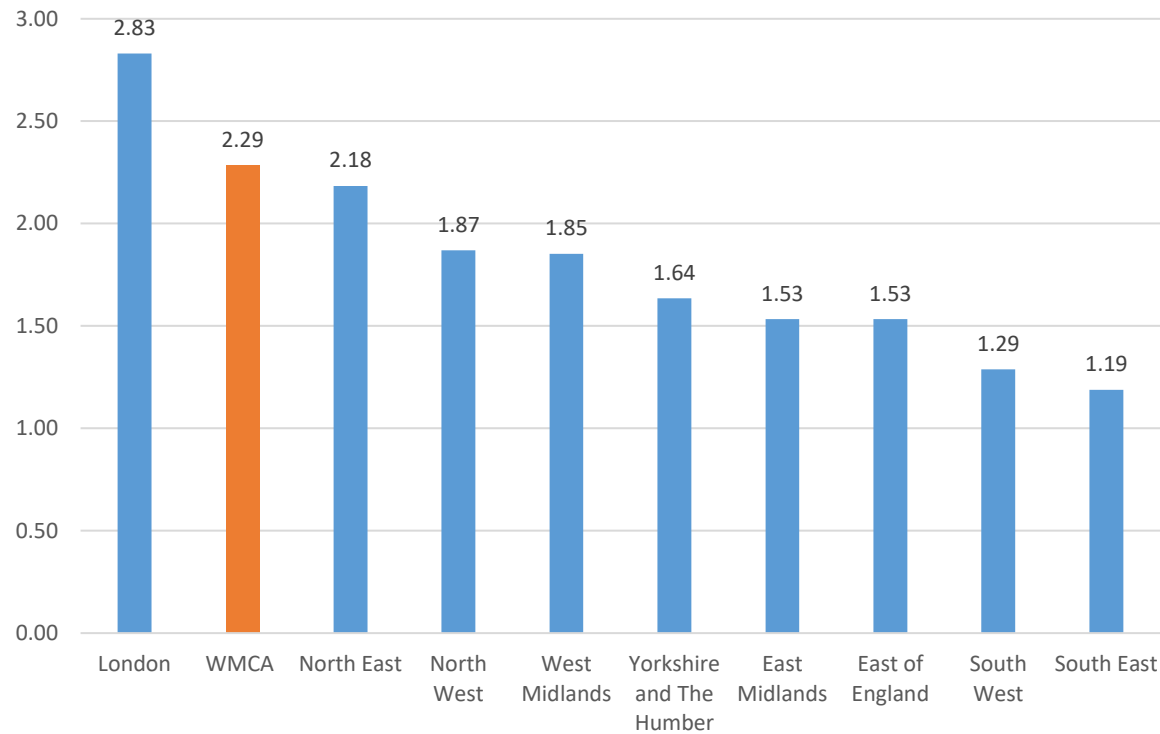
Regional picture

At a wider West Midlands regional level

7,350 households were homeless or at risk of becoming homeless

At a regional level:

Households assessed as homeless per 1,000



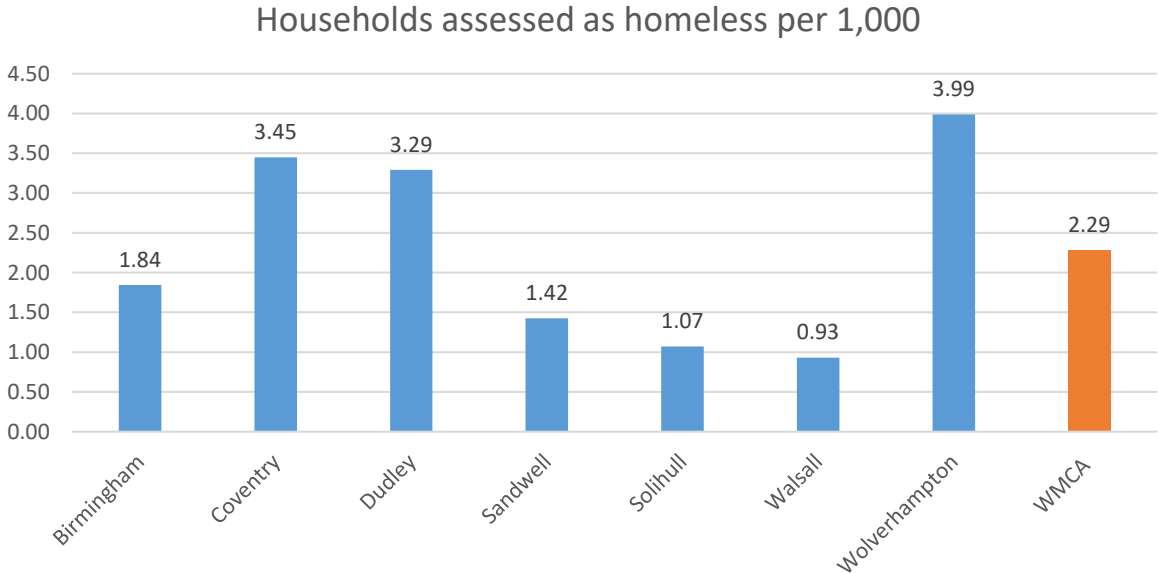
- **7,350 households were assessed as owed a duty** across the (wider) West Midlands region, representing a 6% decrease from 7,800 the same time period in 2023 and a 7% decrease from 7,940 households in the last quarter (July-September 2024).
- The (wider) West Midlands region has the **fourth highest number of households assessed as being owed a homelessness duty per 1,000**, at 1.85, which is higher than the national figure of 1.77.
- The (wider) West Midlands region is also the third **highest region for the number of households in Temporary Accommodation per 1,000, at 3.44**, an increase from 2.96 for the same period the previous year. However, it is lower than the national figure of 5.28.
- The (wider) West Midlands had **16,090 children living in Temporary Accommodation** at the end of the quarter. The third highest regionally, after London (93,890) and the South East (17,980). This is a 21% rise from 13,310 children living in Temporary Accommodation in the (wider) West Midlands region this time last year.

WMCA picture

WMCA level

4,230 households were homeless or at risk of becoming homeless

	Total initial assessments	Total owed a prevention or relief duty	Proportion (%) of homeless applications assessed as being owed a homelessness duty
Birmingham	1,612	1,548	96.0%
Coventry	801	773	96.5%
Dudley	1,223	594	48.6%
Sandwell	390	333	85.4%
Solihull	295	286	96.9%
Walsall	154	148	96.1%
Wolverhampton	811	548	67.6%
WMCA area	5,286	4,230	80.0%

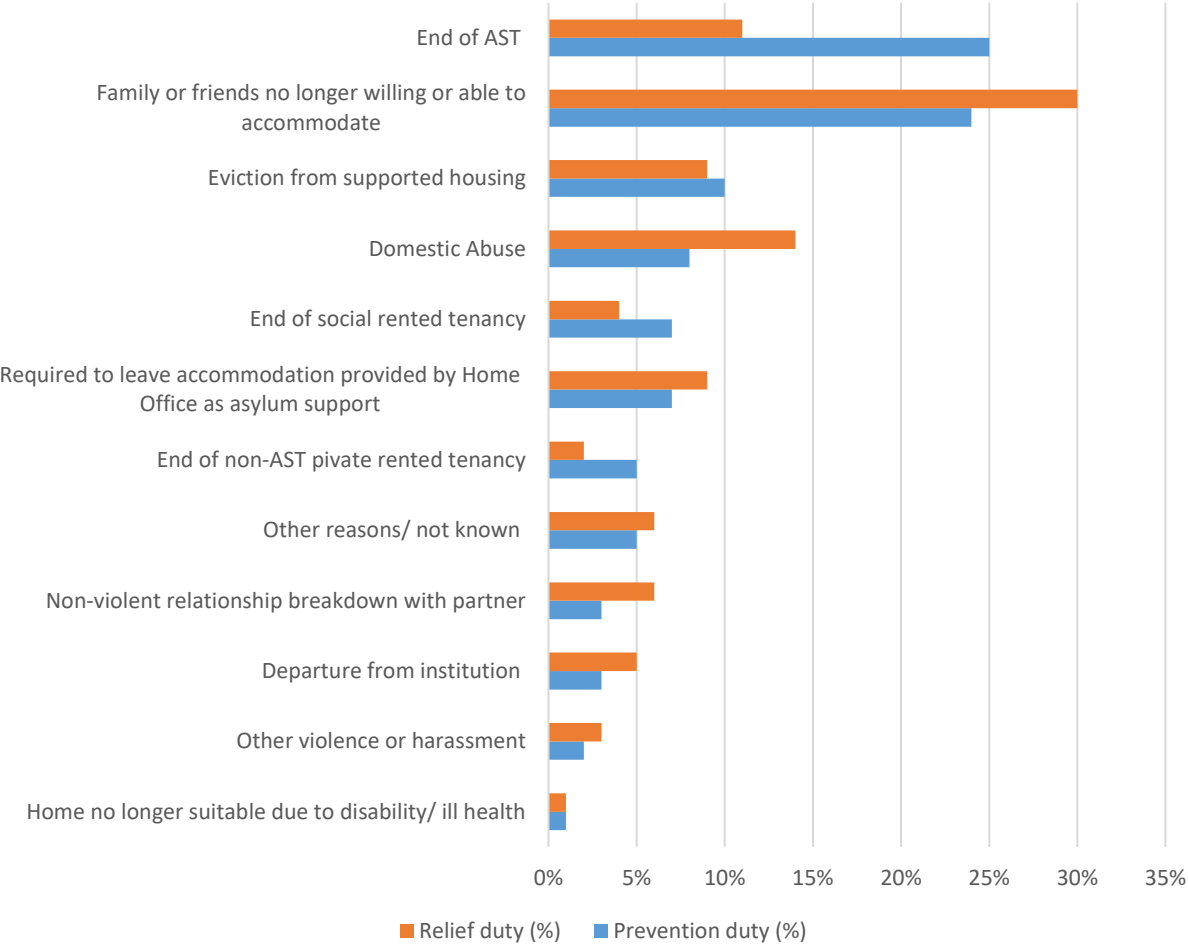


- In the WMCA area, **4,230 households were assessed as being owed a prevention or relief duty**, representing a 4% decrease from 4,397 households in the same period in 2023, and a 6% decrease from 4,496 households in the last quarter (July-September 2024).
- The proportion of homeless applications assessed as being owed a homelessness duty slightly increased from 76.9% in the last quarter (July-September 2024) to 80.0%. With increases seen in 5 local authorities (Dudley, Sandwell, Solihull, Walsall and Wolverhampton).
- 1,604 households were owed a prevention duty and 2,626 households were owed a relief duty. Compared to 1,688 owed a prevention duty and 2,709 owed a relief duty this time last year; and 1,716 and 2,780 respectively in the last quarter (July-September 2024). This split across prevention and relief duties has remained stable, at 38% and 62% respectively.
- In the WMCA area **2.29 households were assessed as being owed a homelessness duty per 1,000**. This is higher than the England figure (1.77) and the (wider) West Midlands region (1.85). This figure represents a slight increase from 2.21 this time last year. However, it is a decrease from 2.33 in the last quarter (July-September 2024).

WMCA level

End of AST and family and friends not able to accommodate were top reasons for homelessness in the WMCA

Reason for presenting as homeless



- The top 3 reasons for presenting as homeless for households owed a **prevention** duty were:
 - End of Assured Shorthold Tenancy: 25% (398 households), with 224 of the 398 households reporting that their landlord wants to sell or re-let the property
 - Family or friends no longer able or willing to accommodate: 24% (382 households)
 - Evicted from supported housing: 10% (159 households)

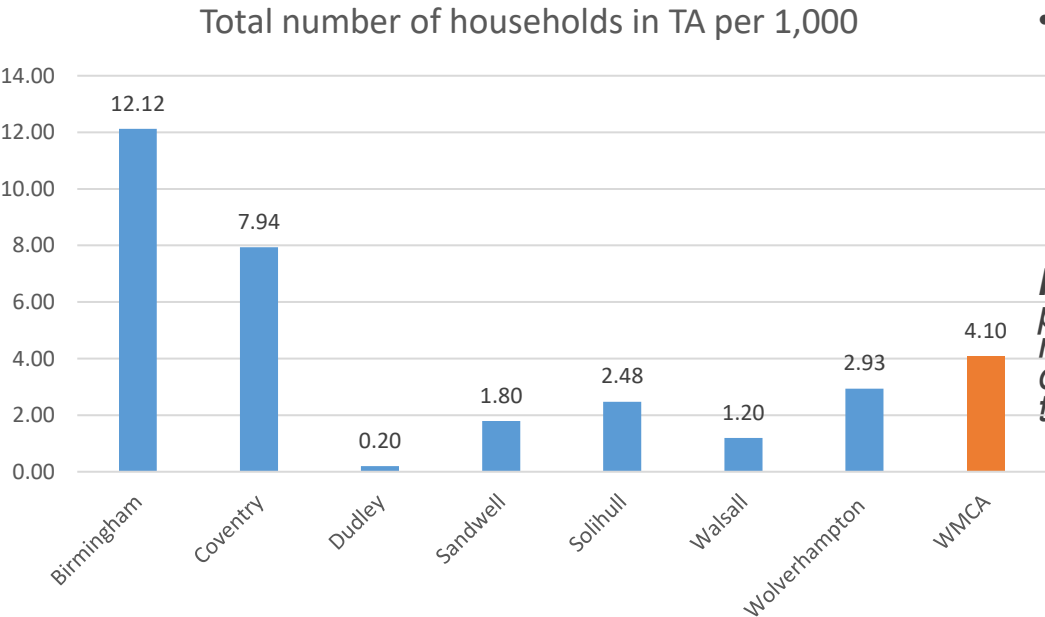
- The top 3 reasons for presenting as homeless for households owed a **relief** duty were:
- Family or friends no longer able or willing to accommodate: 30% (787 households)
 - Domestic Abuse: 14% (361 households)
 - End of Assured Shorthold Tenancy: 11% (281 households), with 115 of the 281 households reporting that their landlord wants to sell or re-let the property

WMCA level

7,450 households living in Temporary Accommodation

	Total number of households in TA	Total number of households in TA with children	Total number of children in TA
Birmingham	5,250	4,795	11,198
Coventry	1,244	821	1,911
Dudley	28	27	64
Sandwell	236	224	544
Solihull	231	204	446
Walsall	139	87	207
Wolverhampton	322	279	606
WMCA area	7,450	6,437	14,976

- In the WMCA area, **7,450 households were in Temporary Accommodation**, representing a 14% increase from the same period in 2023, and a small decrease of 0.3% when compared to the last quarter (July-September 2024).
- In the WMCA area 6,437 households living in Temporary Accommodation had children, representing a 17% increase from the same period in 2023 and a 0.3% increase when compared to the last quarter (July-September 2024).
- **14,976 children were living in Temporary Accommodation**, a 16% increase compared to the same period the previous year and a 1% increase compared to the last quarter (July-September 2024).
- 855 households in Temporary Accommodation were placed in Temporary Accommodation outside of their local authority area, this represents 11% of all households in TA. This is a rise from 568 (9% of all households in TA) when compared to the same period the previous year. It is also a rise from 737 (10% of all households in TA) households when compared to the last quarter (July-September 2024).

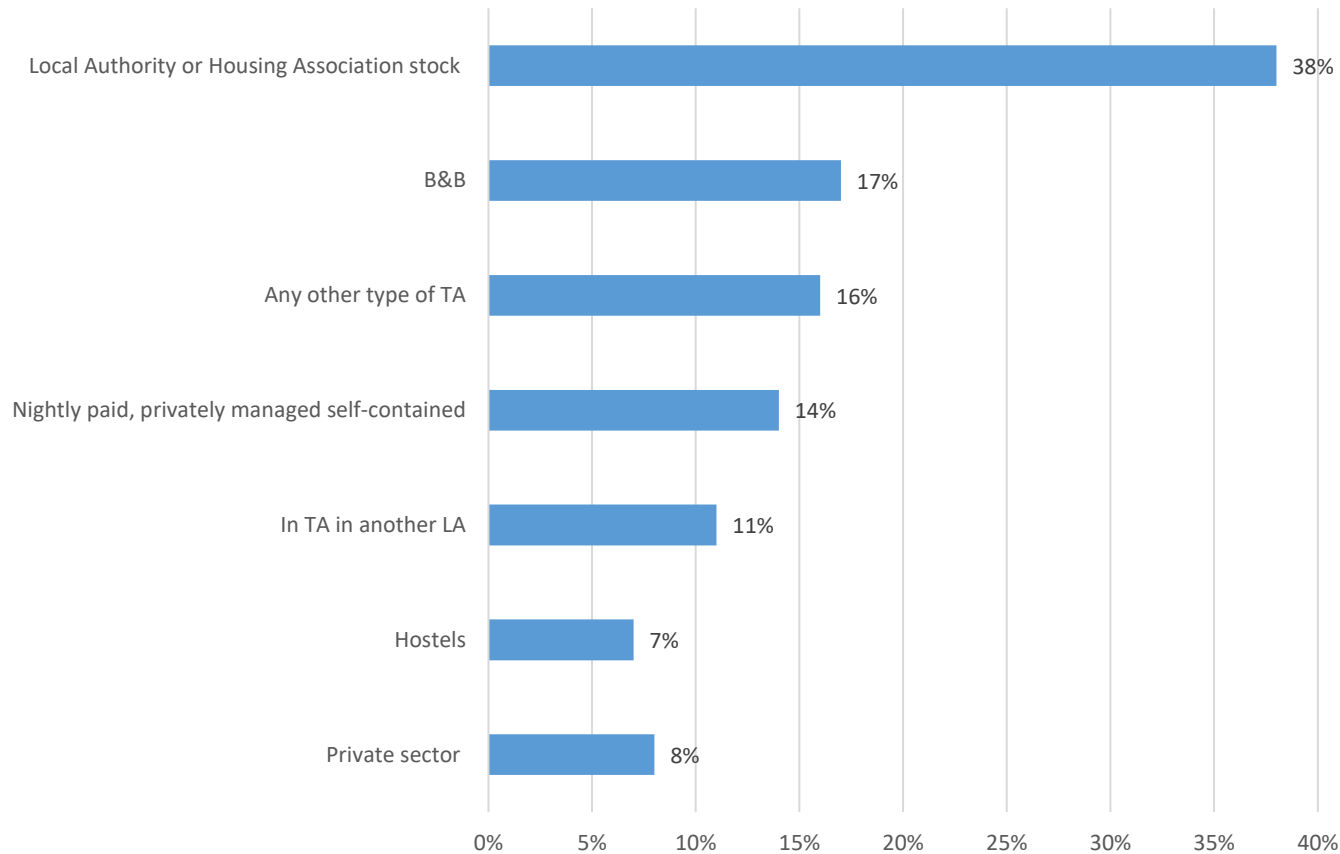


Please note: Temporary Accommodation data is missing for Wolverhampton for the period October - December 2023 and July - September 2024. To avoid statistical misrepresentation, when calculating **percentage changes**, October - December 2024 data for Wolverhampton has been excluded, so that the figures more accurately reflect the direction of travel for the WMCA.

WMCA level

Type of Temporary Accommodation provided varied in the WMCA

Type of Temporary Accommodation



- The 3 most common types of Temporary Accommodation provided in the WMCA were:

- Local Authority or Housing Association (LA/HA) stock: 38% (2,825 households)

- B&B: 17% (1,258 households)

- Any other type of Temporary Accommodation: 16% (1,203 households)

- Quarterly data releases do not include time spent in Temporary Accommodation.