

# Quarterly Statutory Homelessness Statistics

## April – June 2024

Data covers the period between April – June 2024

Data published 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2024

# 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.

# National picture

# England wide data: Homelessness numbers

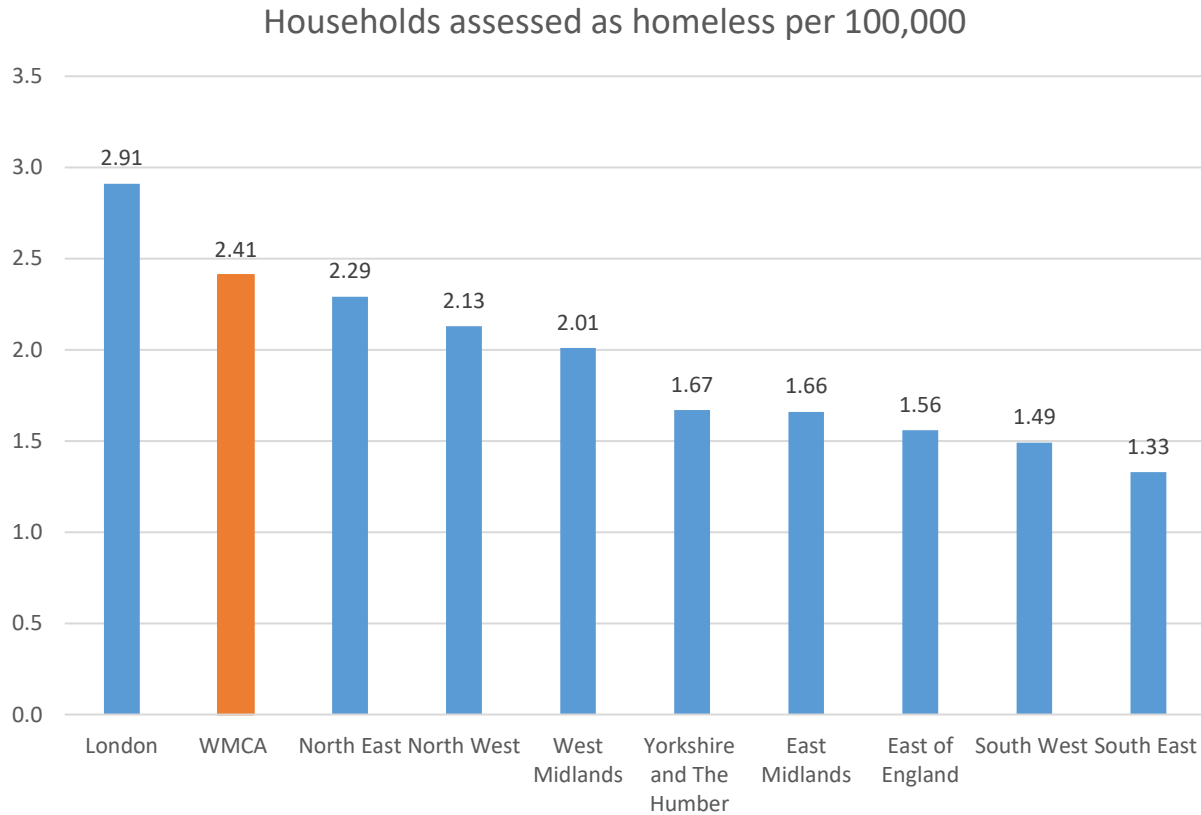
- Between April and June 2024 initial assessments were undertaken for 90,990 households, with 83,240 (91%) of these assessed as being owed a duty. This represents a 9% increase from 76,060 households assessed as owed a duty in the same period last year. However, this is a decrease from 86,520 compared to the previous quarter (Jan - March 2024).
- Across England 1.90 households per 100,000 were assessed as being homeless and owed a duty. A rise from 1.67 this time last year, but lower than 1.99 in the last quarter (Jan - March 2024).
- Households at risk of homelessness due to being served a Section 21 notice (known as a no-fault eviction) numbered 7,040 (19% of households owed a prevention duty). This represents a 3% increase from 6,830 during the same period in 2023; and a 6% increase from 6,630 when compared to the previous quarter (Jan - March 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 15,350 households (41% 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 13,620 households (30% of households owed a relief duty).

# Temporary Accommodation

- Across England there were 123,100 **households living in Temporary Accommodation** at the end of June 2024, representing a rise of 16% from 105,840 for the same period in 2023; and a 5% increase from 117,450 when compared to the previous quarter (Jan - March 2024).
- This equates to a rate of 5.08 **households per 100,000**, increasing from 4.42 for the same time period last year and 4.87 in the last quarter (Jan - March 2024).
- **78,420 households** living in Temporary Accommodation **had children**, representing a 15% increase from 68,150 the previous year; and a 5% increase from 74,530 households in the last quarter (Jan - March 2024).
- The total number of **children living in Temporary Accommodation** was 159,380, this represents a 15% increase from 139,090 in the same time period last year; and a 5% increase from 151,630 when compared to the previous quarter (Jan - March 2024).

# Regional picture

# The (wider) West Midlands region



At a regional level:

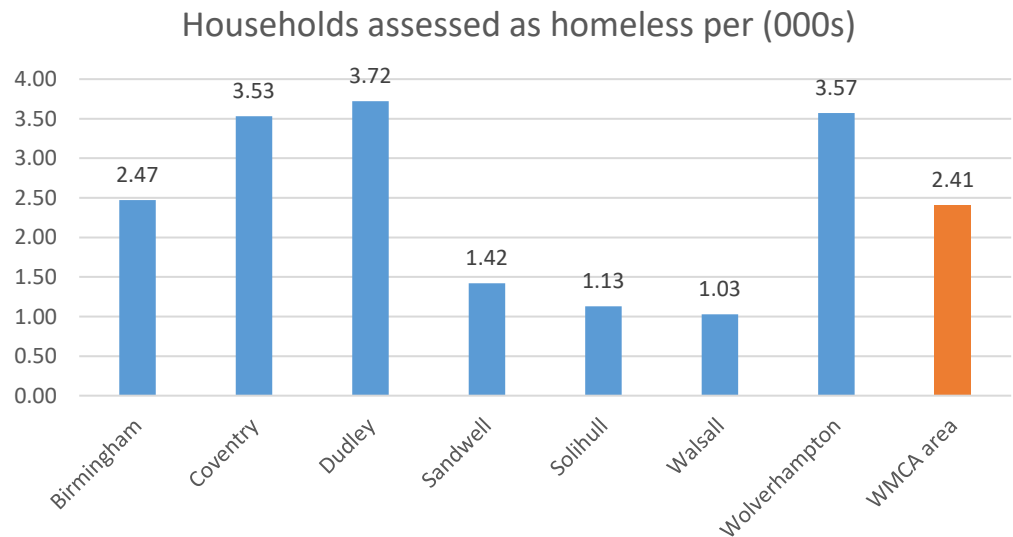
- **7,980 households were assessed as owed a duty** across the (wider) West Midlands region, representing a 6% increase from 7,540 this time last year.
- The (wider) West Midlands region has the fourth **highest** number of households assessed as homeless per 100,000, at 2.01, which is higher than the national figure of 1.90.
- The (wider) West Midlands region is also the fourth highest region for the number of households in Temporary Accommodation per 100,000, at 3.23, an increase from 2.76 for the same period the previous year. However, it is lower than the national figure of 5.08.
- The (wider) West Midlands had 14,730 **children living in Temporary Accommodation** at the end of the quarter. The third highest regionally, after London (91,050) and the South East (17,230). This is a 17% rise from 12,580 children living in Temporary Accommodation in the (wider) West Midlands region this time last year.

# WMCA picture



# Homelessness

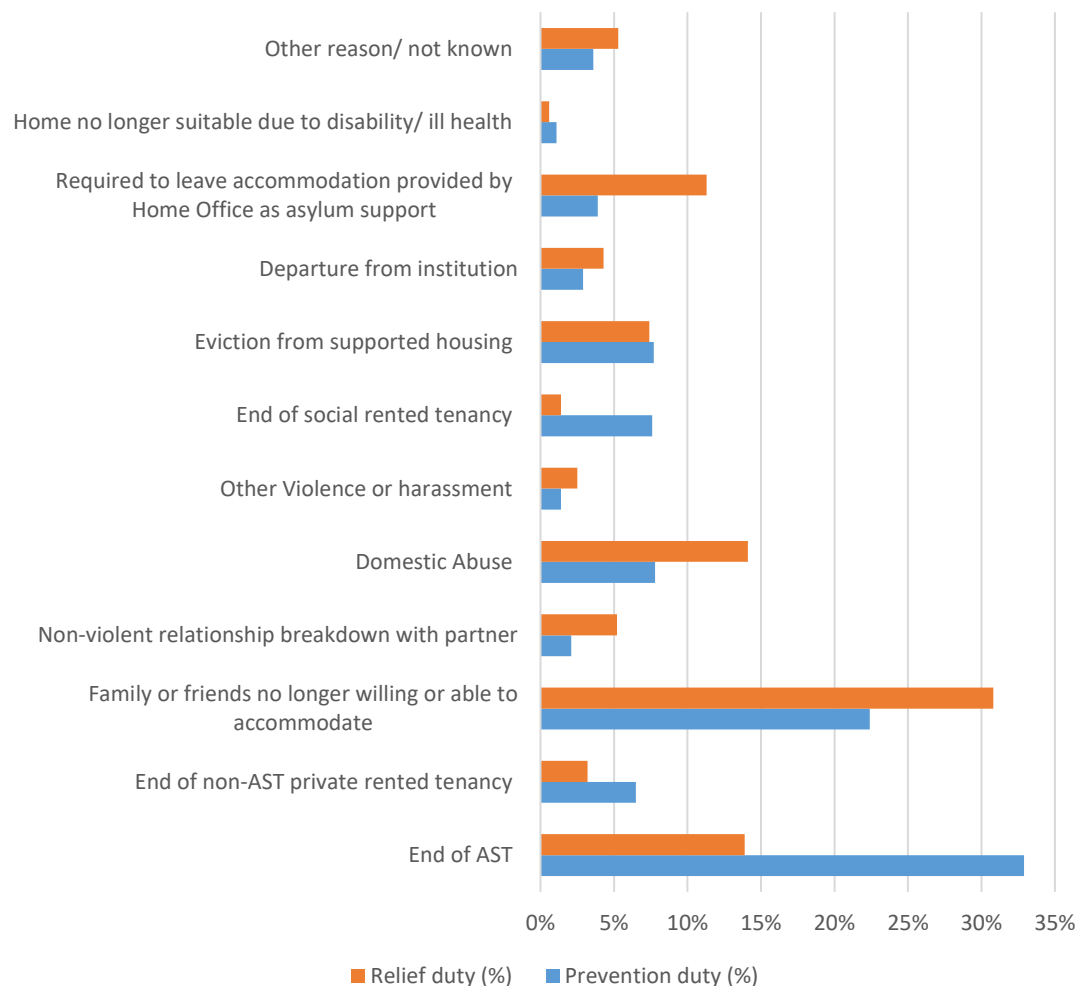
	Total initial assessments	Total owed a prevention or relief duty	Proportion (%) of homeless applications assessed as being owed a homelessness duty
Birmingham	1,823	1,762	96.7%
Coventry	839	814	97.0%
Dudley	1,066	623	58.4%
Sandwell	419	360	85.9%
Solihull	303	290	95.7%
Walsall	183	175	95.6%
Wolverhampton	764	514	67.3%
<b>WMCA area</b>	<b>5,397</b>	<b>4,538</b>	<b>84.1%</b>



- In the WMCA area, **4,538 households were owed a prevention or relief duty**, representing an 8% increase from 4,214 households this time last year, but a 5% decrease from 4,779 households in the last quarter (Jan - March 2024).
- Of which 1,596 (35%) were owed a prevention duty and 2,942 (65%) were owed a relief duty. Compared to 1,723 (41%) owed a prevention duty and 2,491 (59%) owed a relief duty this time last year; and 1,798 (38%) and 2,981 (62%) in the last quarter (Jan – March 2024).
- In the WMCA area 2.41 households were assessed as homeless per 100,000. This is higher than the England figure (1.90) and the (wider) West Midlands region (2.01). It is also an increase from 2.04 this time last year, but a slight reduction from 2.48 in the last quarter (Jan-March 2024).

# Reasons for homelessness presentations

Reasons for presenting as homeless



- The top 3 reasons for presenting as homeless for households owed a **prevention** duty were:
  - End of Assured Shorthold Tenancy: 33% (525 households), with 292 of the 525 households reporting that their landlord wants to sell or re-let the property
  - Family or friends no longer able or willing to accommodate: 22% (357 households)
  - Domestic Abuse: 8% (125 households)

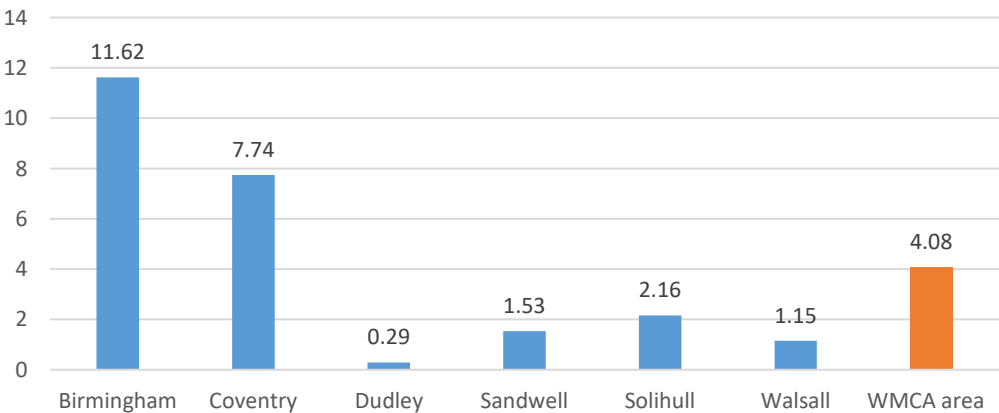
The top 3 reasons for presenting as homeless for households owed a **relief** duty were:

- Family or friends no longer able or willing to accommodate: 31% (907 households)
- Domestic Abuse: 14% (414 households)
- End of Assured Shorthold Tenancy: 14% (410 households), with 199 of the 410 households reporting that their landlord wants to sell or re-let the property

# Temporary Accommodation

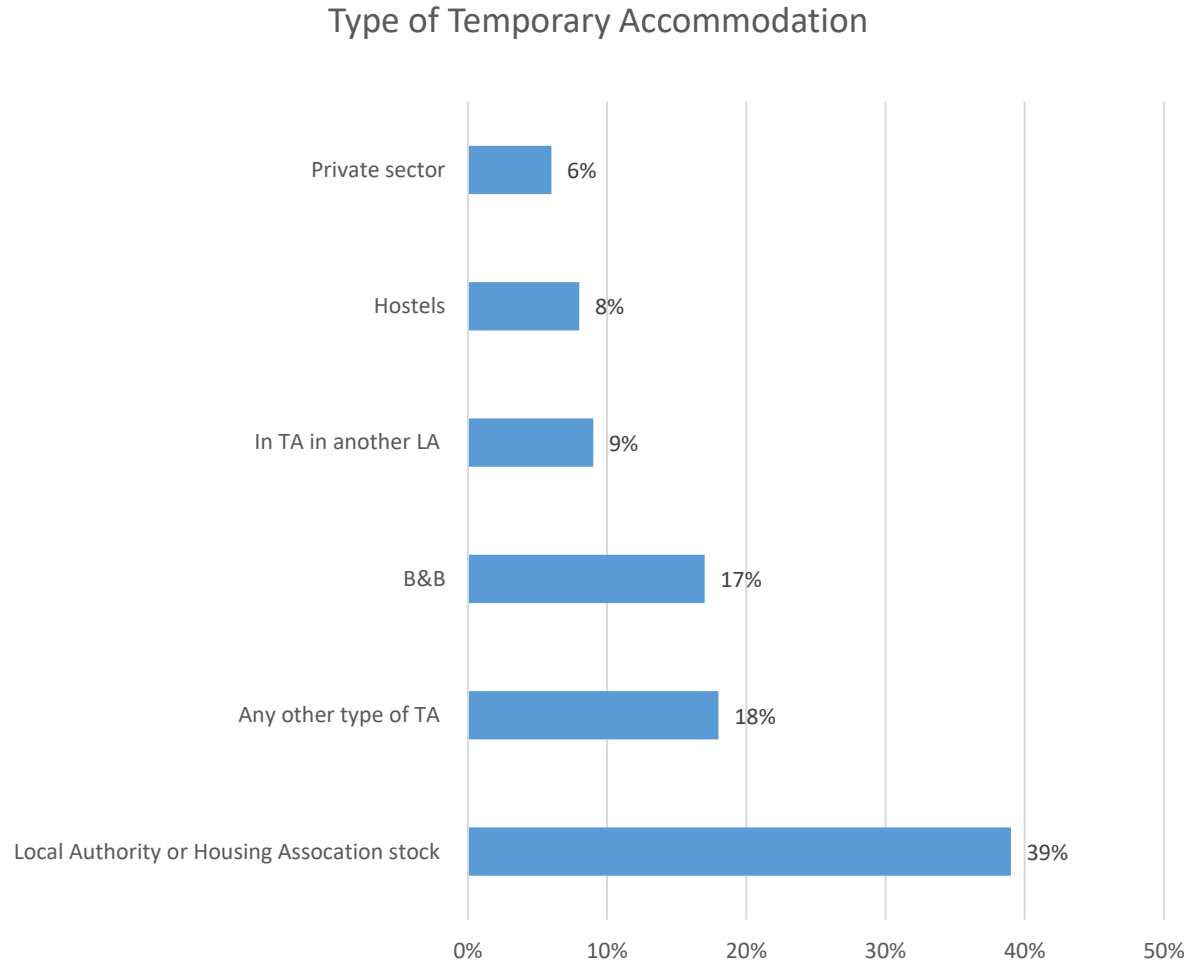
	Total number of households in TA	Total number of households in TA with children	Total number of children in TA
Birmingham	5,034	4,555	10,598
Coventry	1,212	796	1,864
Dudley	40	37	78
Sandwell	201	193	470
Solihull	202	180	402
Walsall	134	90	208
Wolverhampton	..	..	..
<b>WMCA area</b>	<b>6,823</b>	<b>5,851</b>	<b>13,620</b>

Total number of households in TA per (000s)



- In the WMCA area, **6,823 households were in Temporary Accommodation**, representing a 17% increase from 5,780 households this time last year and a greater proportional rise than the **16% increase seen nationally**. It is also a 5% rise from 6,520 households in Temporary Accommodation in the last quarter (Jan - March 2024).
- In the WMCA area 5,851 households living in Temporary Accommodation had children, representing a 20% increase from 4,864 the previous year. This is a larger increase than the 15% increase seen nationally. It is also a 6% increase from 5,537 in the last quarter (Jan - March 2024).
- **13,620 children were living in Temporary Accommodation**, a 17% increase from 11,559 compared to the same period the previous year and a greater increase than the **15% increase seen nationally**. It is also a 5% increase from 12,984 in the last quarter (Jan - March 2024).
- 613 (9%) households in Temporary Accommodation were placed in Temporary Accommodation outside of their local authority area. This is a rise from 120 (2%) when compared to this time last year. It is also a rise from 581 (9%) households in the last quarter (Jan - March 2024).
- Temporary Accommodation data is missing for:
  - Wolverhampton (April – June 2024)
  - Wolverhampton (Jan – March 2024)
  - Dudley and Wolverhampton (April – June 2023)

# 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: 39% (2,672 households)
- Any other type of Temporary Accommodation: 18% (1,202 households)
- B&B's: 17% (1,179 households)

- Quarterly data releases do not include time spent in Temporary Accommodation.
- Temporary Accommodation data is missing for Wolverhampton (April – June 2024)