

Quarterly Statutory Homelessness Statistics January - March 2025

Data covers the period between 1st January – 31st March 2025

Data published 22nd July 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 January to March 2025)

- The number of households owed a **homelessness duty decreased** across England, the (wider) West Midlands and the WMCA area, over the past year.
- The number of households in **Temporary Accommodation increased** across England, the (wider) West Midlands and the WMCA area, over the past year.
- 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 **83,450** households were owed a homelessness duty and 131,140 households were living in Temporary Accommodation, including **169,050** children.
- In the (wider) West Midlands region 7,830 households were assessed as being owed a homelessness duty and 8,780 households were living in Temporary Accommodation, including 16,380 children.
- In the WMCA area **4,271** households were assessed as being owed a homelessness duty and **7,137** households were living in Temporary Accommodation at the end of December 2024, including **14,477** children.

National picture

At a national level

83,450 households were homeless or at risk of becoming homeless in England

- Between January to March 2025 initial assessments were undertaken for 90,780 households, with **83,450 (92%) of these assessed as being owed a duty**. This represents a 4% decrease from 86,520 households assessed as owed a duty in the same period last year, but a 9% increase from 76,820 compared to the previous quarter (Oct-Dec 2024).
- Across England **1.88 households per 100,000 were assessed as being homeless or at risk of becoming homeless and owed a duty**. A decrease from 1.99 this time last year, but an increase from 1.77 in the last quarter (Oct-Dec 2024).
- Households at risk of homelessness due to being served a Section 21 notice (known as a no-fault eviction) numbered 6,640 (18% of households owed a prevention duty). This represents a 0.2% increase from 6,630 during the same period in 2024, and a 14% increase from 5,820 when compared to the previous quarter (Oct-Dec 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 13,790 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 13,470 households (29% of households owed a relief duty).

At a national level

131,140 households were in Temporary Accommodation in England

- Across England there were **131,140 households living in Temporary Accommodation** at the end of March 2025, representing a rise of 12% from 117,450 for the same period in 2024; and a 3% increase from 127,890 when compared to the previous quarter (Oct-Dec 2024).
- This equates to a rate of **5.38 households per 100,000**, increasing from 4.87 for the same time period last year and increasing from 5.28 in the last quarter (Oct-Dec 2024).
- 83,150 households living in Temporary Accommodation had children, representing a 12% increase from 74,530 the previous year; and a 3% increase from 81,060 households in the last quarter (Oct-Dec 2024).
- The total number of **children living in Temporary Accommodation was 169,050**, this represents an 11% increase from 151,630 in the same time period last year; and a 2% increase from 165,510 when compared to the previous quarter (Oct-Dec 2024).

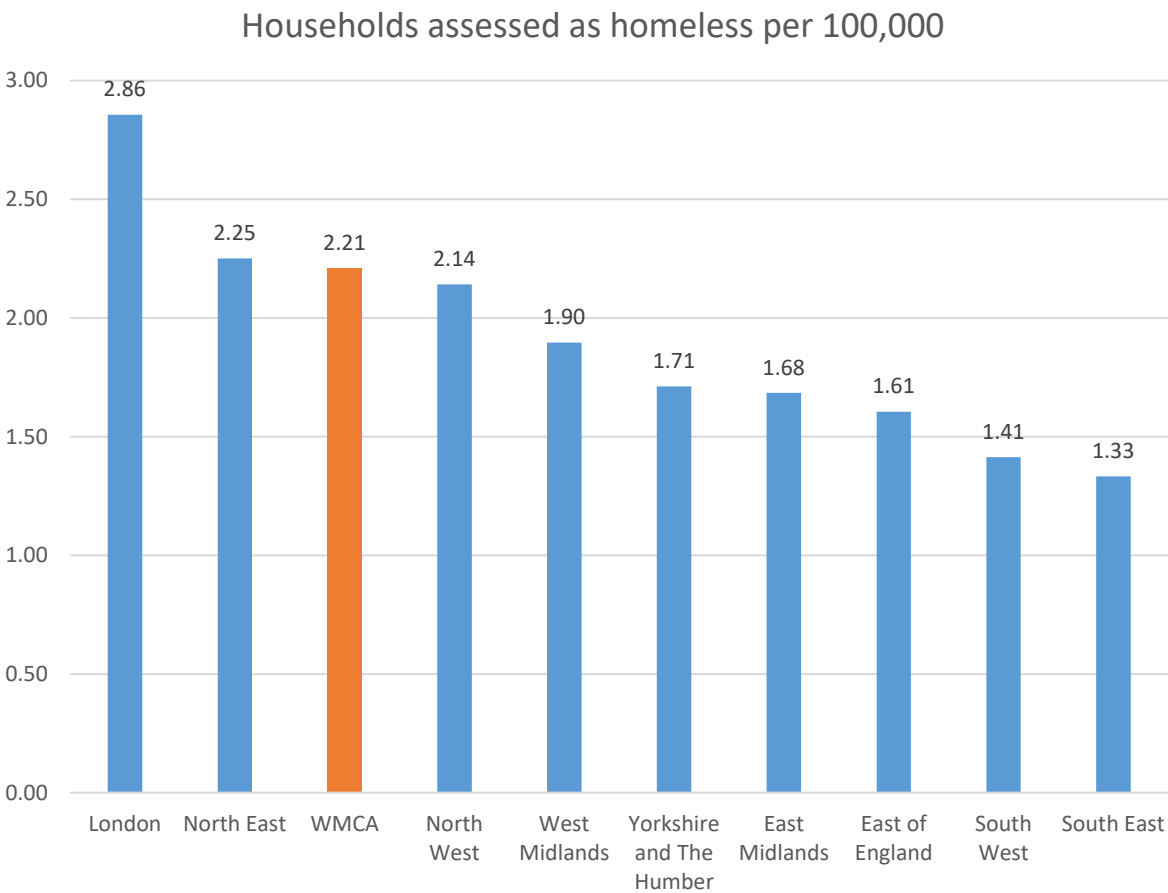
Regional picture

At a regional level

7,830 households were homeless or at risk of becoming homeless in the (wider) West Midlands region

At a regional level:

- **7,830 households were assessed as owed a duty** across the (wider) West Midlands region, representing a 7% decrease from 8,410 this time last year, but a 7% increase from 7,350 households in the last quarter (Oct-Dec 2024).
- The (wider) West Midlands region has the **fourth highest number of households assessed as being owed a homelessness duty per 100,000**, at 1.90, which is higher than the national figure of 1.88.
- The (wider) West Midlands region is also the fourth **highest region for the number of households in Temporary Accommodation per 100,000**, at **3.46**, an increase from 3.09 for the same period the previous year. However, it is lower than the national figure of 5.38.
- The (wider) West Midlands had **16,380 children living in Temporary Accommodation** at the end of the quarter. The third highest regionally, after London (94,670) and the South East (19,280). This is a 17% rise from 14,030 children living in Temporary Accommodation in the (wider) West Midlands region this time last year.

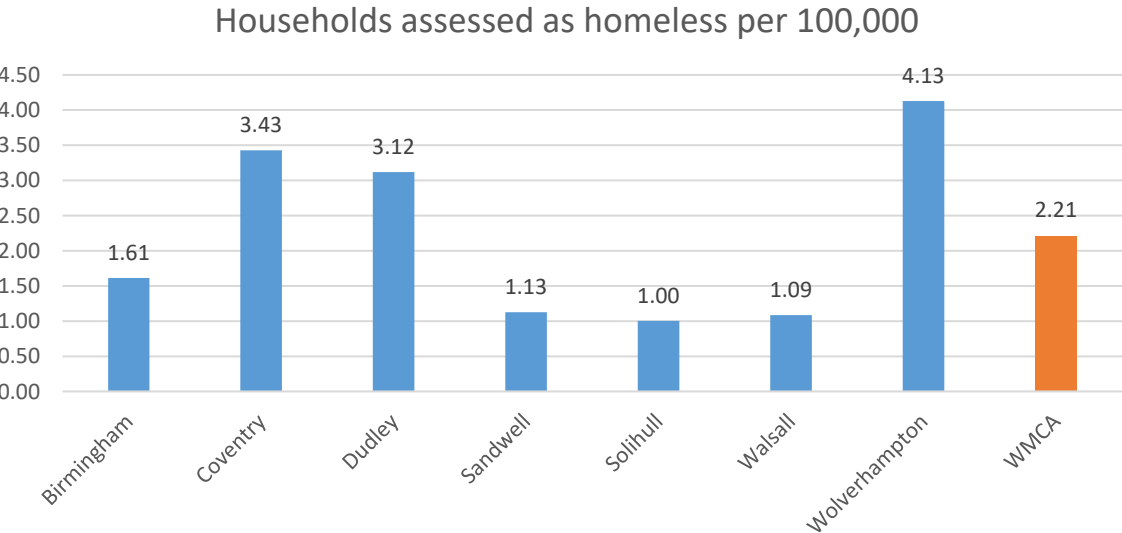


WMCA picture

WMCA level

4,271 households were homeless or at risk of becoming homeless in the WMCA area

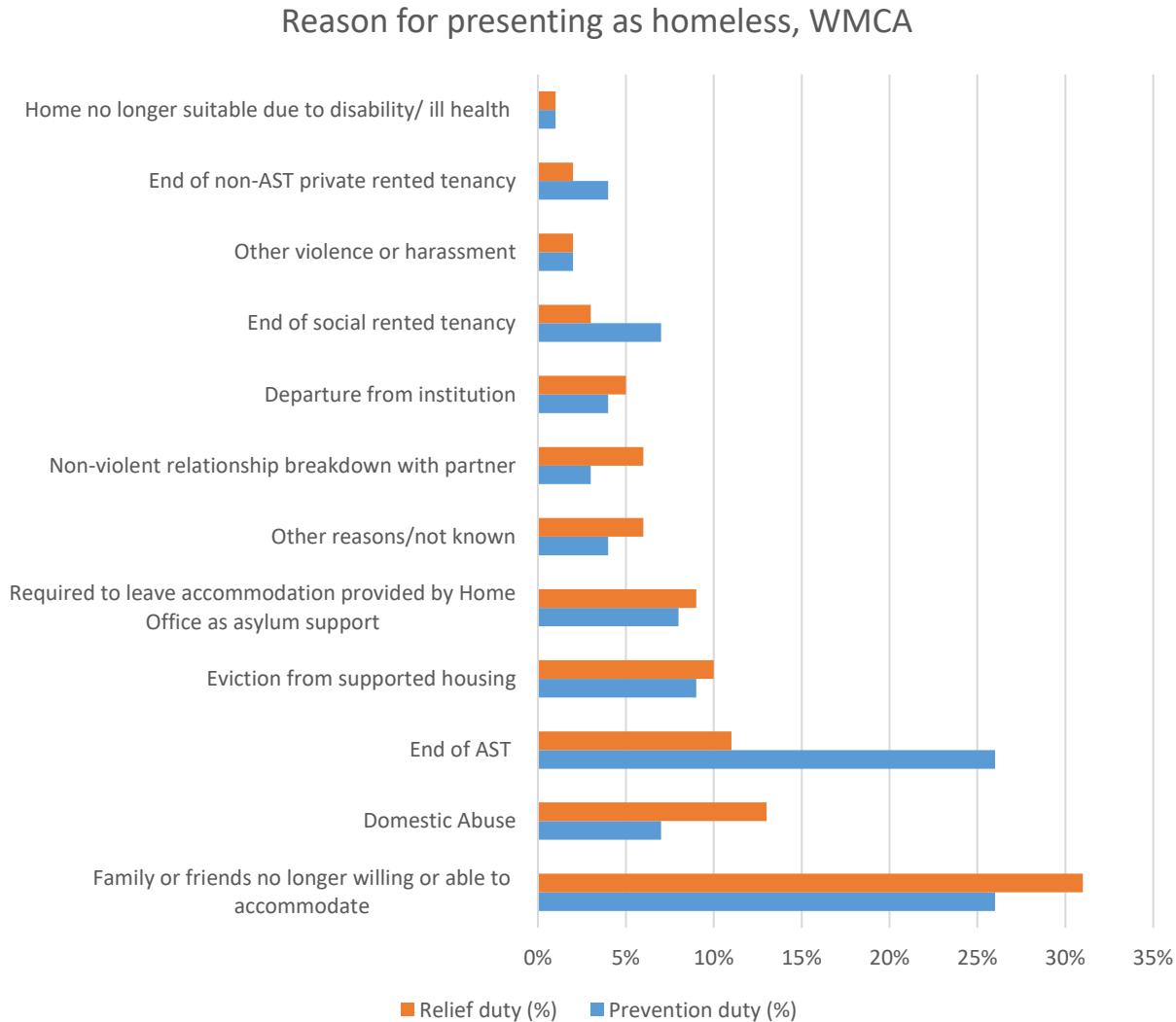
	Total initial assessments	Total owed a prevention or relief duty	Proportion (%) of homeless applications assessed as being owed a homelessness duty
Birmingham	1,532	1,485	97%
Coventry	830	804	97%
Dudley	1,069	543	51%
Sandwell	366	334	91%
Solihull	327	317	97%
Walsall	201	197	98%
Wolverhampton	831	591	71%
WMCA area	5,156	4,271	83%



- In the WMCA area, **4,271 households were assessed as being owed a prevention or relief duty**, representing a 11% decrease from 4,779 households this time last year, but a 1% increase from 4,230 households in the last quarter (Oct-Dec 2024).
- Of which 1,768 (41%) were owed a prevention duty and 2,503 (59%) were owed a relief duty. Compared to 1,798 (38%) owed a prevention duty and 2,981 (62%) owed a relief duty this time last year; and 1,604 (38%) and 2,626 (62%) respectively in the last quarter (Oct-Dec 2024).
- In the WMCA area **2.21 households were assessed as being owed a homelessness duty per 100,000**. This is higher than the England figure (1.88) and the (wider) West Midlands region (1.90). However, it is a decrease from 2.48 this time last year, and from 2.29 in the last quarter (Oct-Dec 2024).

WMCA level

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



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

- Family or friends no longer able or willing to accommodate: 26% (467 households)
- End of Assured Shorthold Tenancy: 26% (456 households), with 266 of the 456 households reporting that their landlord wants to sell or re-let the property
- Evicted from supported housing: 9% (153 households)

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

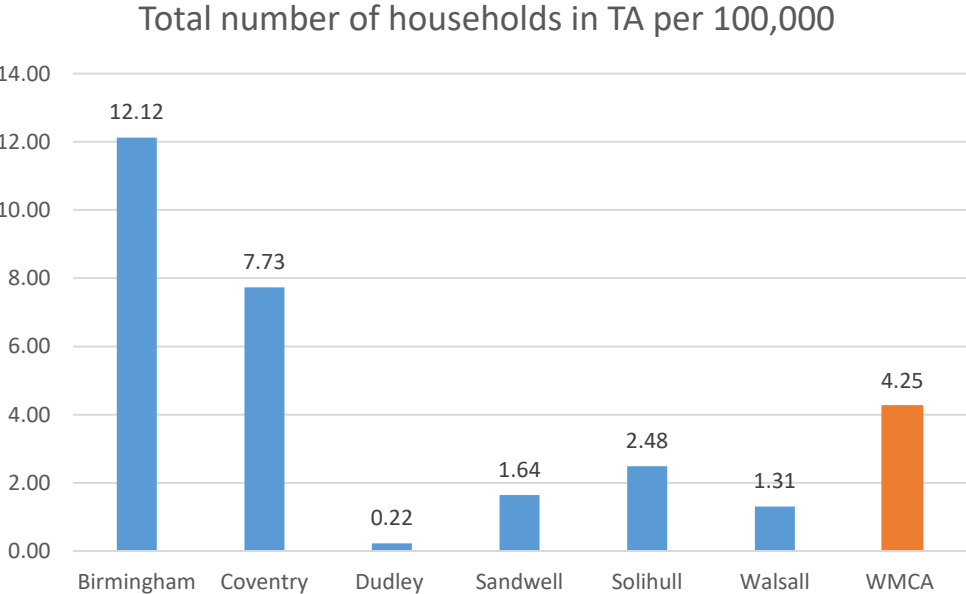
- Family or friends no longer able or willing to accommodate: 31% (784 households)
- Domestic Abuse: 13% (336 households)
- End of Assured Shorthold Tenancy: 11% (267 households), with 101 of the 267 households reporting that their landlord wants to sell or re-let the property

WMCA level

7,137* households in Temporary Accommodation in the WMCA area

	Total number of households in TA	Total number of households in TA with children	Total number of children in TA
Birmingham	5,278	4,813	11,293
Coventry	1,225	829	1,926
Dudley	31	28	46
Sandwell	217	211	503
Solihull	233	210	456
Walsall	153	100	253
Wolverhampton
WMCA area	7,137	6,191	14,477

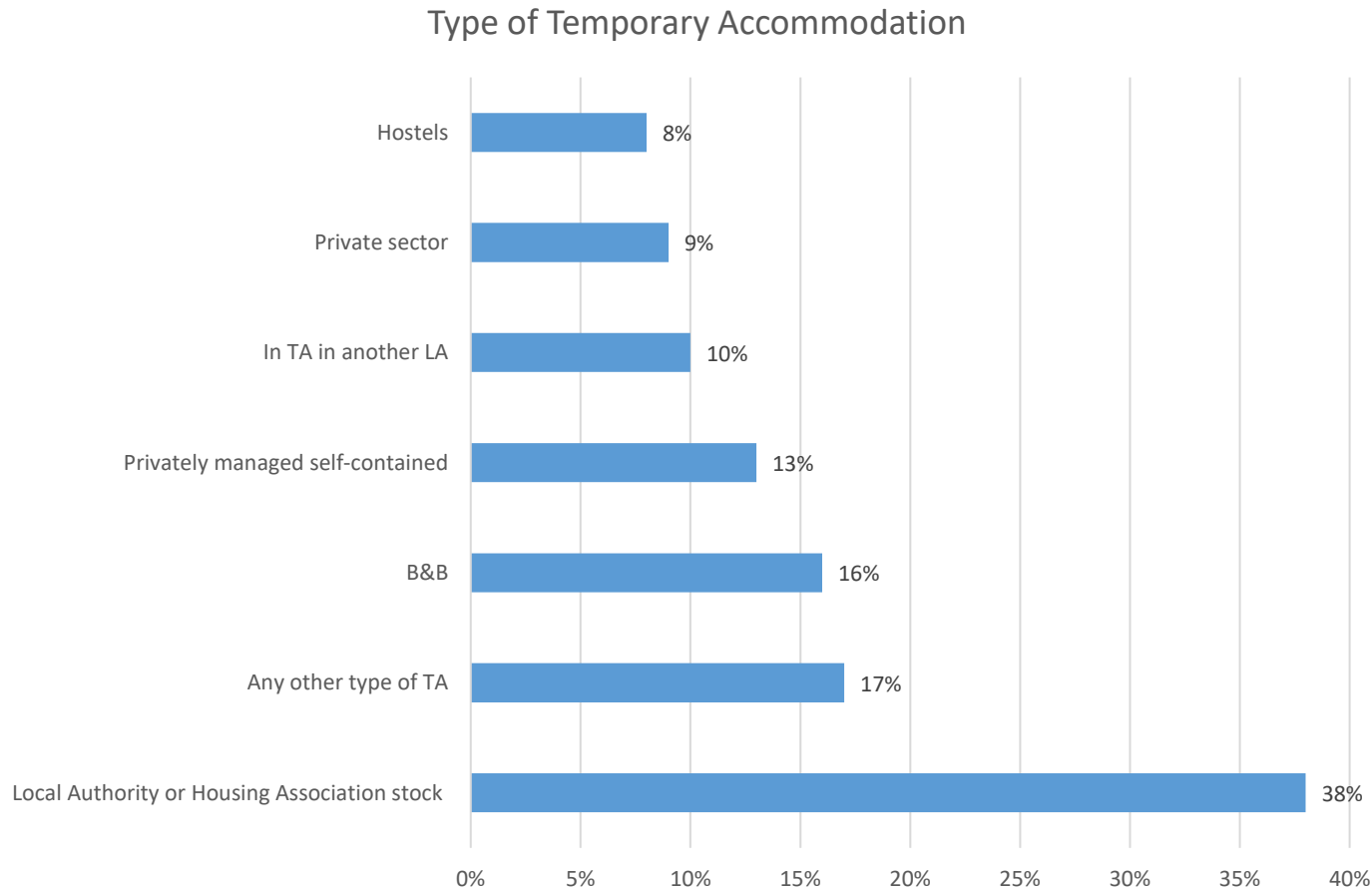
- In the WMCA area, **7,137 households were in Temporary Accommodation**, representing a 9% increase from 6,520 households this time last year, but a smaller proportional rise than the 12% increase seen nationally. It is also a 0.1% rise from 7,128 households in Temporary Accommodation in the last quarter (Oct-Dec 2024).
- In the WMCA area 6,191 households living in Temporary Accommodation had children, representing a 12% increase from 5,537 the previous year. This is the same proportional increase as the 12% increase seen nationally. It is also a 0.5% increase from 6,158 in the last quarter (Oct – Dec 2024).
- **14,477 children were living in Temporary Accommodation**, a 11% increase from 12,984 compared to the same period the previous year. This is the same proportional rise as the 11% increase seen nationally. It is also a 1% increase from 14,370 in the last quarter (Oct-Dec 2024).



- 692 households in Temporary Accommodation were placed in Temporary Accommodation outside of their local authority area, this represents 10% of all households in TA. This is a rise from 581 (9% of all households in TA) when compared to this time last year. It is a decrease from 722 (10% of all households in TA) households in the last quarter (Oct – Dec 2024).
- **Temporary Accommodation data is missing for Wolverhampton for the period January – March 2025 and January – March 2024, therefore all WMCA-level TA data on this slide excludes Wolverhampton.*
- *When percentage changes have been calculated, Wolverhampton data has been excluded for all time periods to ensure a fair comparison.*

WMCA level

Type of Temporary Accommodation provided varied in the WMCA



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

- Local Authority or Housing Association (LA/HA) stock: 38% (2,730 households)
- Any other type of Temporary Accommodation: 17% (1,186 households)
- B&B's: 16% (1,128 households)

- **Temporary Accommodation data is missing for Wolverhampton for the period January – March 2025, therefore all WMCA-level TA data on this slide excludes Wolverhampton.*
- *Quarterly data releases do not include time spent in Temporary Accommodation.*