

Quarterly Statutory Homelessness Statistics

July to September 2025

Data covers the period between July - September 2025

Data published 26th February 2026

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 within 56 days.

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

National picture



At a national level

81,360 households were homeless or at risk of becoming homeless in England

Between July – September 2025 initial assessments were undertaken for 89,530 households, with **81,360 (91%) of these assessed as being owed a duty**. This is similar to the same period in the previous year (81,370 households) assessed as owed a duty and a 3% increase from the 78,630 in the previous quarter (April – June 2025).

Across England **1.83 households per 1,000 were assessed as being homeless or at risk of becoming homeless and owed a duty**. A decrease from 1.86 this time last year, but higher than 1.74 in the last quarter (April – June 2025).

Households at risk of homelessness due to being served a Section 21 notice (known as a no-fault eviction) numbered 5,660 (16% of households owed a prevention duty). This represents a 17% decrease from 6,800 during the same period in 2024, and a 13% decrease from 6,530 in the previous quarter (April – June 2025).

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 12,330 households (34% 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 13,250 households (29% of households owed a relief duty).

At a national level

134,760 households were in Temporary Accommodation in England

Across England there were **134,760 households living in Temporary Accommodation** at the end of September 2025, representing a rise of 7% from 126,040 for the same period in 2024; and a 2% increase from 132,410 in the previous quarter (April – June 2025).

This equates to a rate of **5.48 households per 1,000**, increasing from 5.21 for the same time period last year and a slight increase from 5.43 in the last quarter (April – June 2025).

85,730 households living in Temporary Accommodation had children, representing a 6% increase from 80,530 the previous year; and a 2% increase from 84,240 households in the last quarter (April – June 2025).

The total number of **children living in Temporary Accommodation was 175,990**, this represents a 7% increase from 164,040 in the same time period last year; and a 2% increase from 172,420 when compared to the previous quarter (April – June 2025).

Regional picture

At a regional level

7,220 households were homeless or at risk of becoming homeless in the (wider) West Midlands region



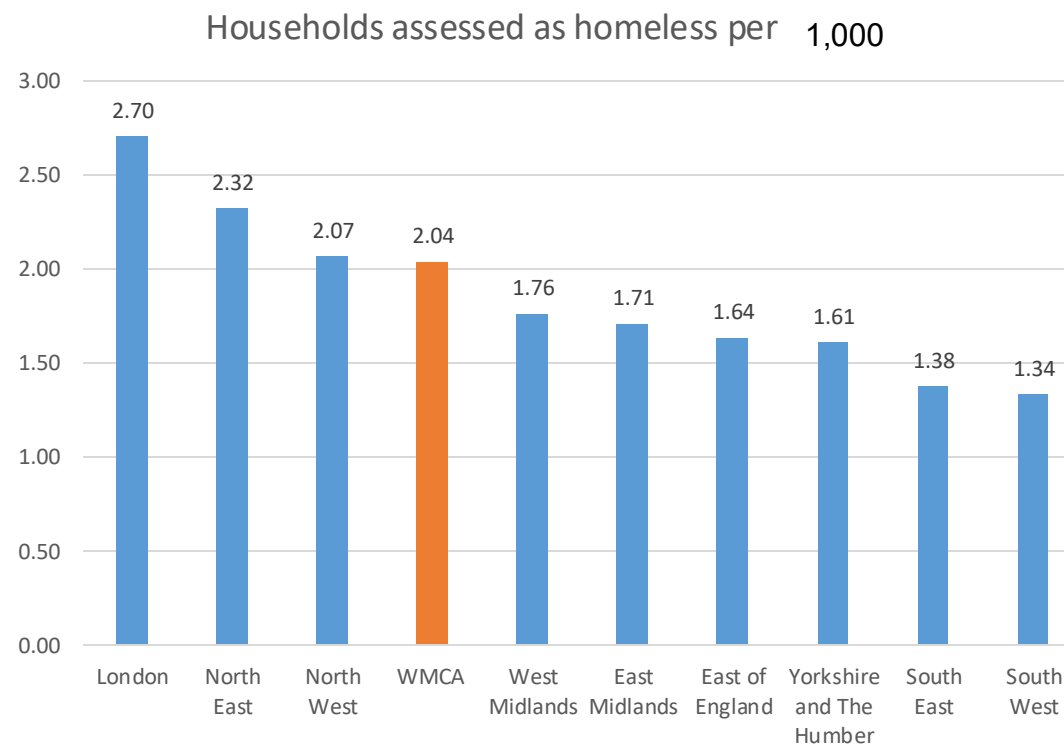
West Midlands
Combined Authority

7,220 households were assessed as owed a duty across the (wider) West Midlands region, representing a 9% decrease from 7,940 this time last year and a 3% decrease from 7,460 households in the last quarter (April – June 2025).

The (wider) West Midlands region has the **fourth highest number of households assessed as being owed a homelessness duty per 1,000**, at 1.76.

The (wider) West Midlands region is also the **third highest region for the rate of households in Temporary Accommodation per 1,000**, at 3.47, an increase from 1.98 for the same period the previous year. However, it is lower than the national figure of 5.48.

The (wider) West Midlands had **16,550 children living in Temporary Accommodation** at the end of the quarter. The third highest regionally, after London (99,190) and the South East (19,690). This is a 7% rise from 15,410 children living in Temporary Accommodation in the (wider) West Midlands region this time last year.

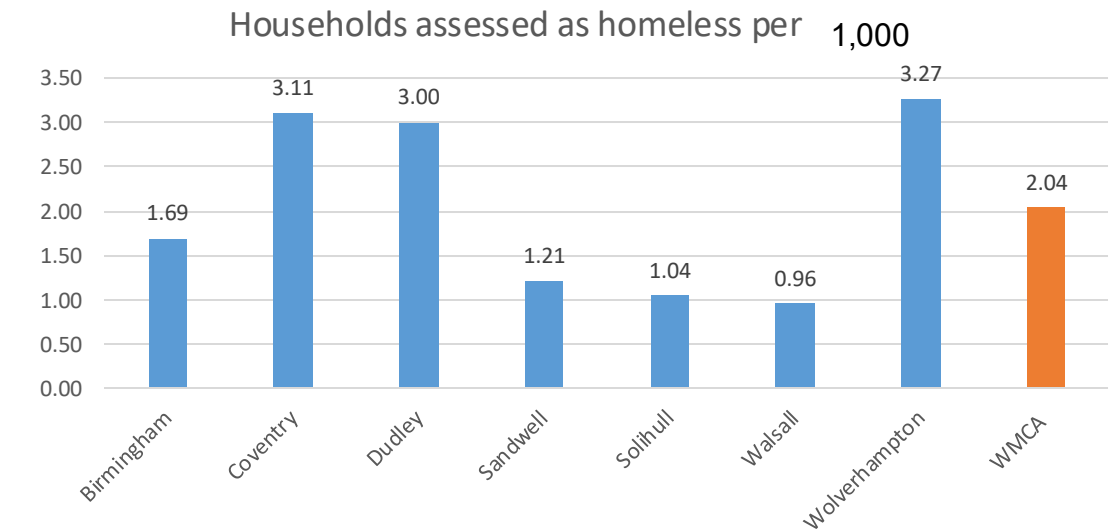


WMCA picture

WMCA level

3,798 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	1,354	1,315	97%
Coventry	736	707	96%
Dudley	1,036	530	51%
Sandwell	403	367	91%
Solihull	270	257	95%
Walsall	166	161	97%
Wolverhampton	773	461	60%
WMCA area	4,738	3,798	80%



- In the WMCA area, **3,798 households were assessed as being owed a prevention or relief duty**, a 16% decrease from 4,496 households this time last year, and a 6% decrease from 4,052 households in the last quarter (April – June 2025).
- 1,421 (37%) were owed a prevention duty and 2,377 (63%) were owed a relief duty.
- 155 households were at risk of homelessness due to being served a Section 21 notice (known as a no-fault eviction) (11% of households owed a prevention duty). This represents a 30% decrease from 222 during the same period in 2024, and a 24% decrease from 205 when compared to the previous quarter (April – June 2025).
- In the WMCA area **2.04 households were assessed as being owed a homelessness duty per 1,000**. This is higher than the England figure (1.83) and the (wider) West Midlands region (1.76). It is a decrease from 2.33 this time last year, and the same as seen in the last quarter (April – June 2025).

3 most common reasons for presenting

For households owed a **Prevention** duty



Family or friends no longer able or willing to accommodate



End of Assured Shorthold Tenancy (AST)



Domestic Abuse



For households owed a **Relief** duty



Family or friends no longer able or willing to accommodate



Domestic Abuse



Eviction from supported housing



WMCA: Previous Accommodation

The **three most common accommodation types** for households owed a **homelessness duty** at time of application, July - September 2025 were:

Prevention duty



Private Rented Sector



Living with family



Social Rented Sector



Relief duty



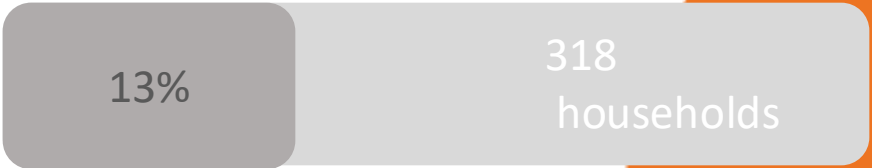
Living with family



Private Rented Sector

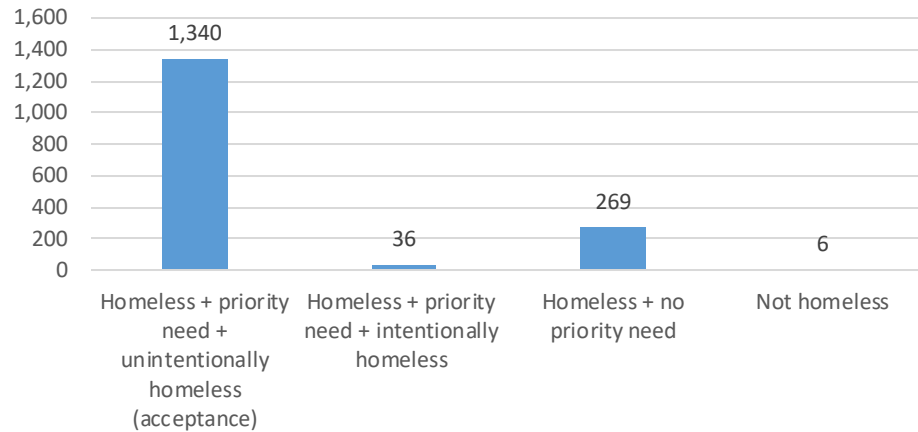


Social Rented Sector

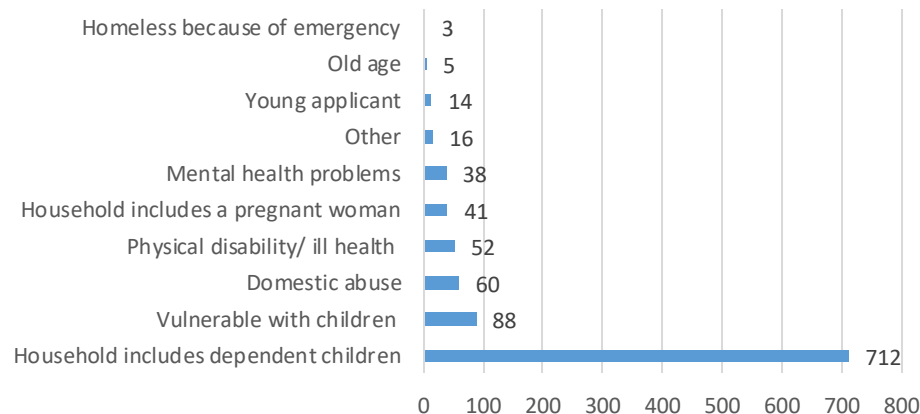


1,340 households were owed a main duty

Number of households by decision in duty owed
a end of relief duty, WMCA



Priority Need of Households owed a main duty,
WMCA



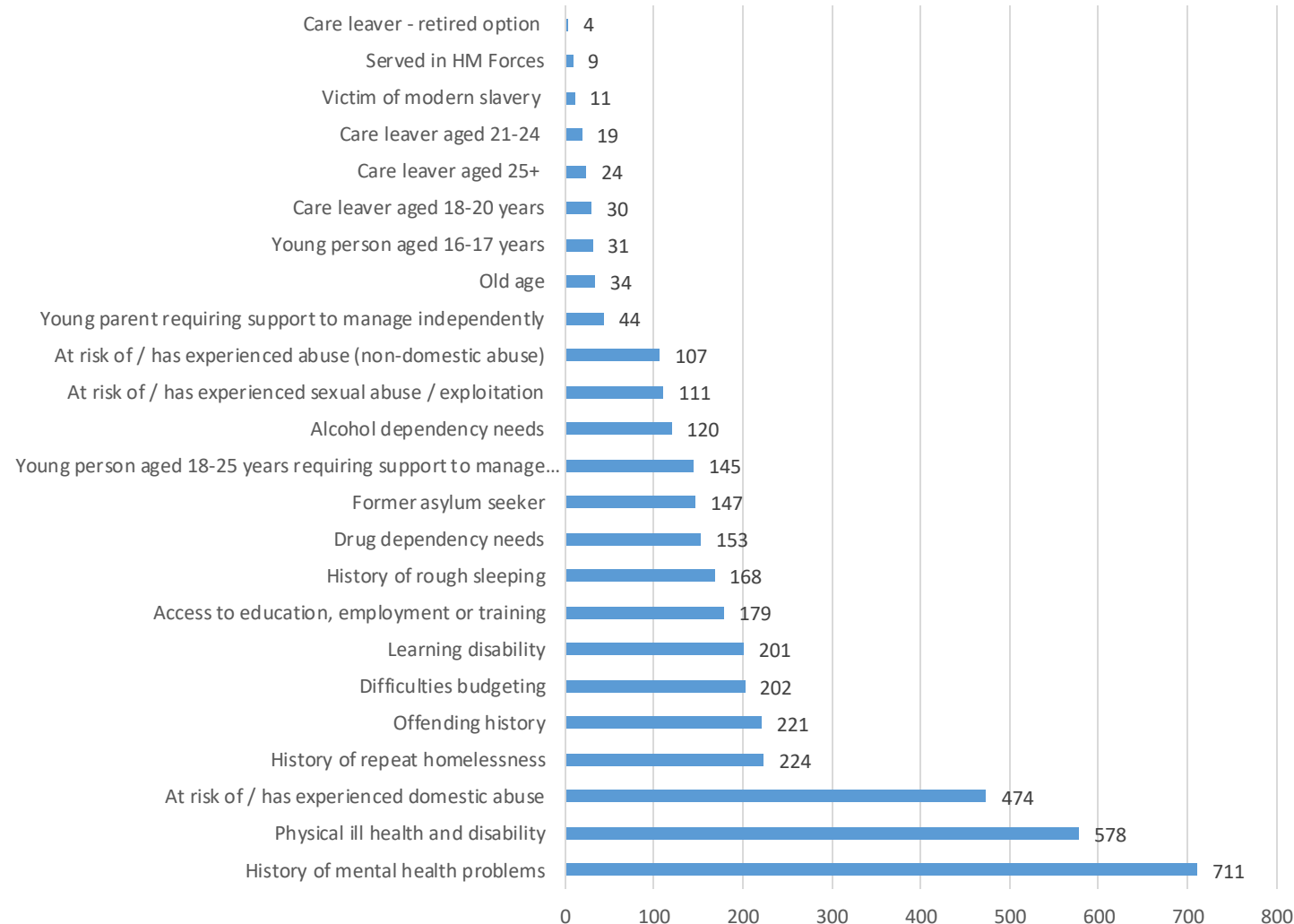
- 1,340 households were found to be homeless, priority need and unintentionally homeless, meaning the local authority has a duty to secure accommodation.
- 36 households were found to be intentionally homeless and 269 did not have priority need, meaning that the LA no longer has a duty to provide Temporary Accommodation and does not have to find long-term accommodation for the household.
- Most households were owed a priority need due to dependent children (69%), then vulnerable with children (9%). Domestic abuse, mental health and physical health accounted for between 4% and 5% of priority needs.

* Priority need breakdowns are suppressed for local authorities with fewer than 5 households owed a main duty, to prevent disclosure, therefore data on households owed a main duty excludes Dudley

WMCA level

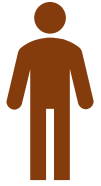
1,553 households had support needs

Number of support needs, WMCA



- 1,553 households had support needs, totalling of 3,947 support needs.
- 671 households had 1 support need, 313 had 2 support needs and 569 households had 3 or more support needs.
- The most common support needs were:
 - 711 history of mental health problems
 - 578 physical ill health and disability
 - 474 at risk of/ has experienced domestic abuse

WMCA: Household composition



- **Single adults without dependent children make up the largest share of households owed a duty**

- Prevention duty: 33% single male, 21% single female
- Relief duty: 34% single male, 17% single female



- Single female parents with dependent children are the next most common household type.

- Prevention: 19%, Relief: 24%



- Couples with dependent children account for 10% of households owed a Prevention duty and 16% of households owed a Relief duty

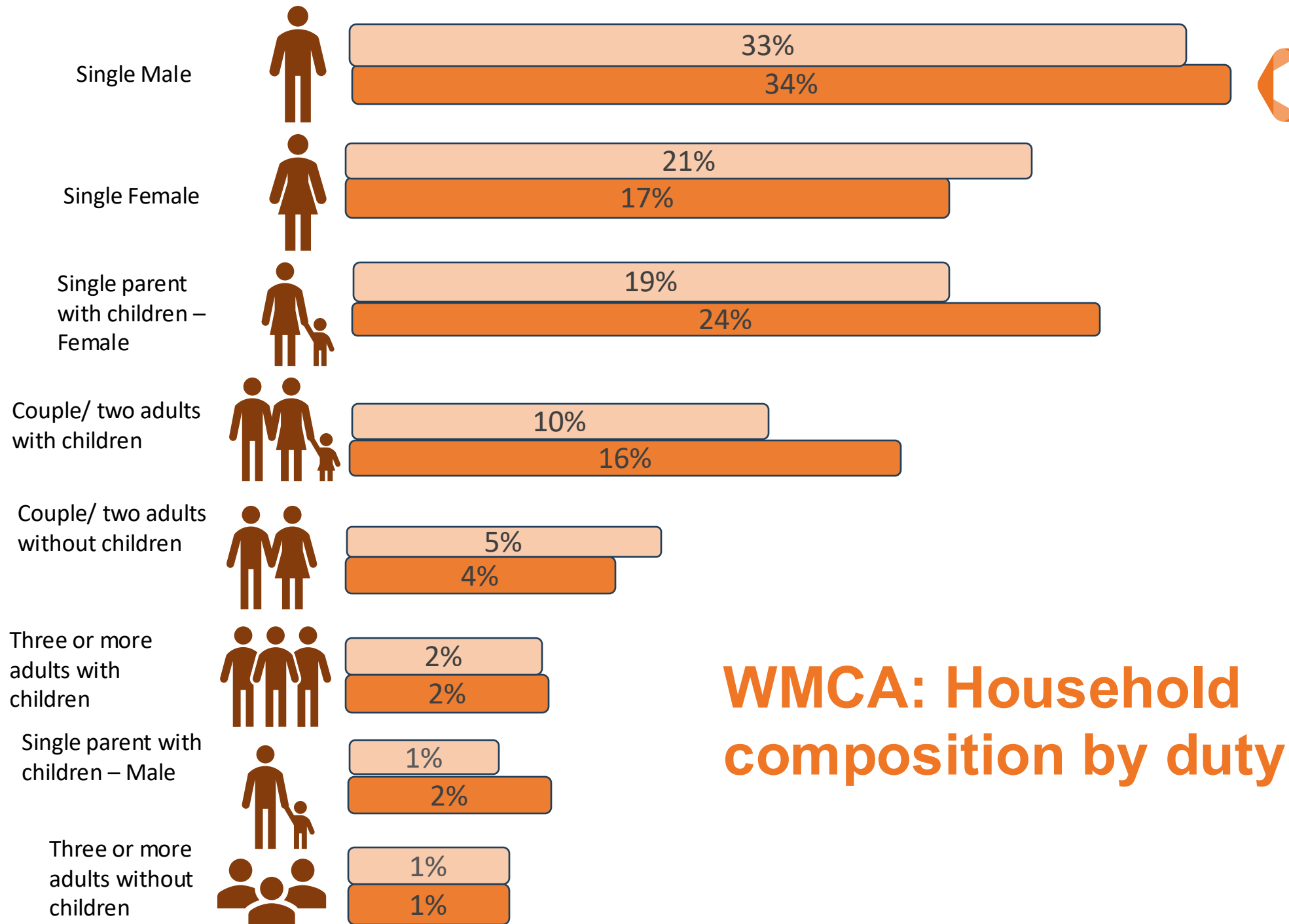


- Households with three or more adults, with and without dependent children, and couple/two adults without children households make a small proportion for both Prevention and Relief (between 1% and 2%).

Key:

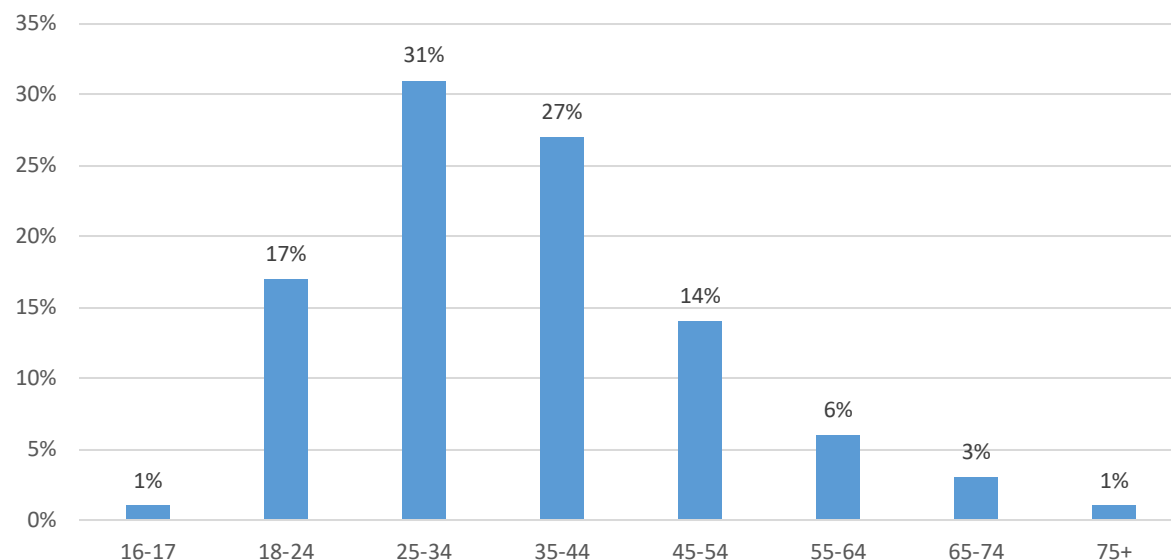
% Prevention duty

% Relief duty



WMCA: Age of main applicant

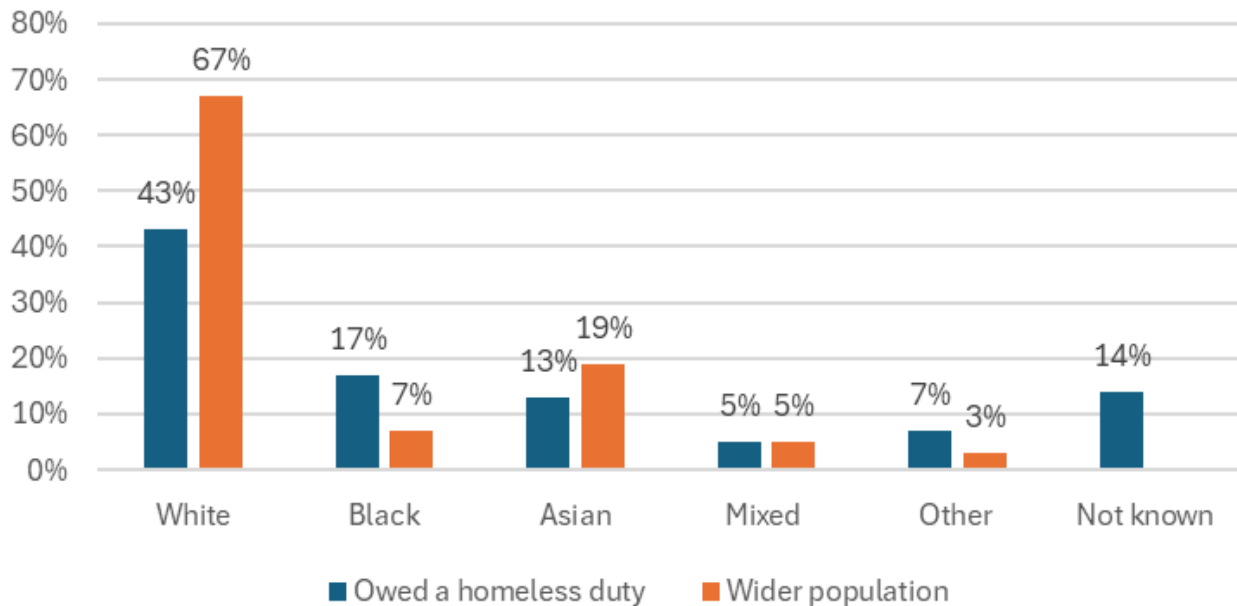
Age of main applicants assessed as owed a homeless duty,
WMCA



- Just under a third of applicants owed a homelessness duty were aged 25-34 years (31%) (1,188 households).
- Presentations in other age brackets:
 - 1% aged 16-17 (23 households),
 - 17% aged 18-24 (662 households),
 - 27% aged 35-44 (1,035 households),
 - 14% aged 45-54 (530 households),
 - 6% aged 55-64 (234 households),
 - 3% aged 65-74 (103 households) and
 - 1% aged 75+ (23 households).

WMCA: Ethnicity of main applicant

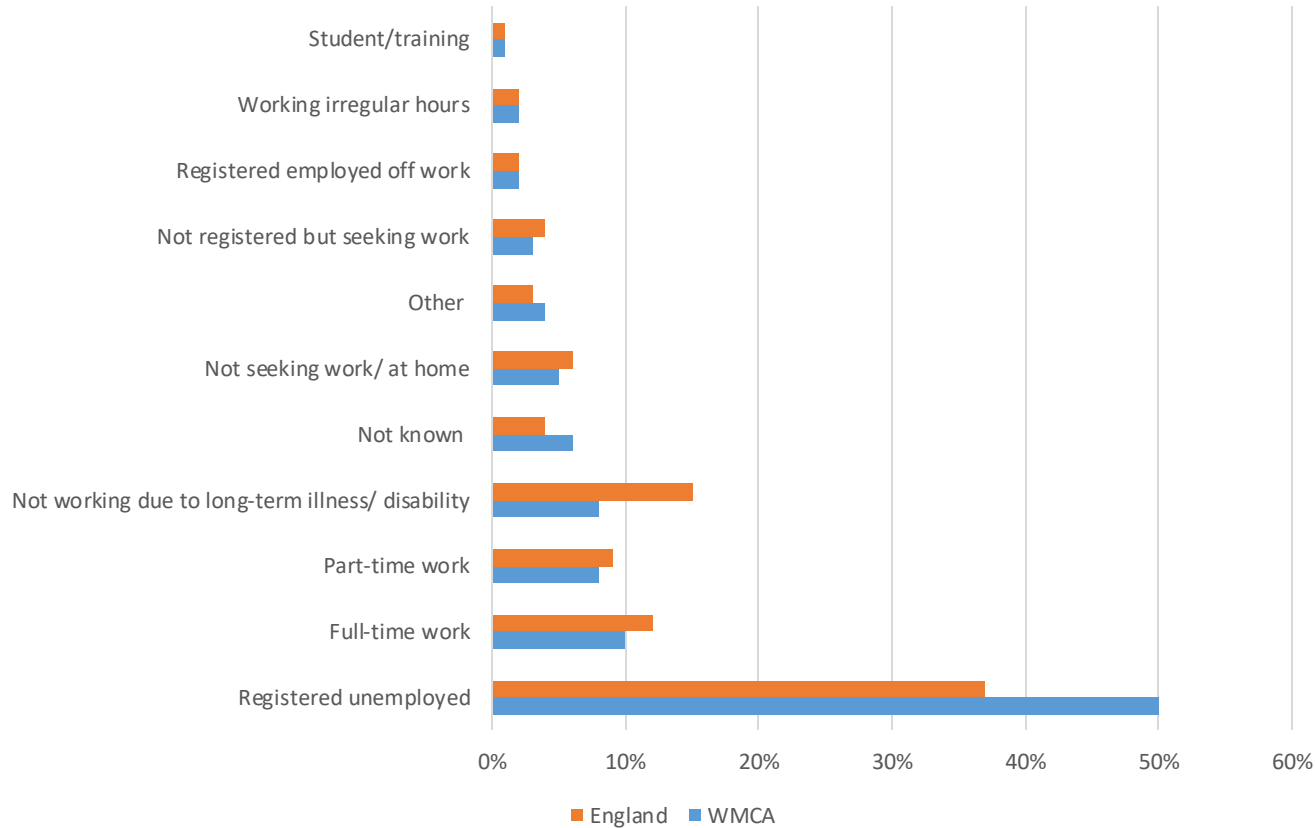
Ethnicity of main applicant owed a homeless duty and wider population, WMCA



- The ethnic group of main applicants owed a statutory homelessness duty were:
 - 43% White
 - 17% Black
 - 13% Asian
 - 5% Mixed
 - 7% Other 14% Not known
- The following ethnicities had the greatest proportion of applicants owed a homelessness duty:
 - White British: 39%
 - Black African: 11%
 - Pakistani: 6%

WMCA: Employment status of main applicant West Midlands Combined Authority

Employment status of main applicant owed a homeless duty



- The employment status of the main applicant of households owed a homelessness duty were most likely to be registered unemployed. Half of homeless applicants were registered unemployed (50%) at the time of applying.
- Homeless households in the WMCA were more likely to be unemployed and less likely to be in full-time or part-time work, than nationally.

WMCA: Outcomes for homeless households – Prevention



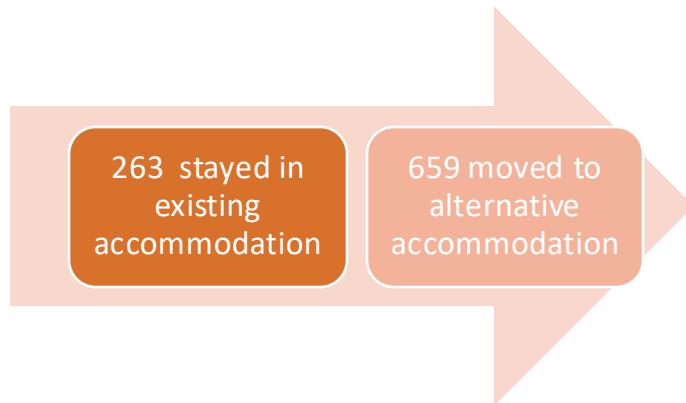
West Midlands
Combined Authority



59% secured
accommodation



922 households
secured
accommodation



263 stayed in
existing
accommodation

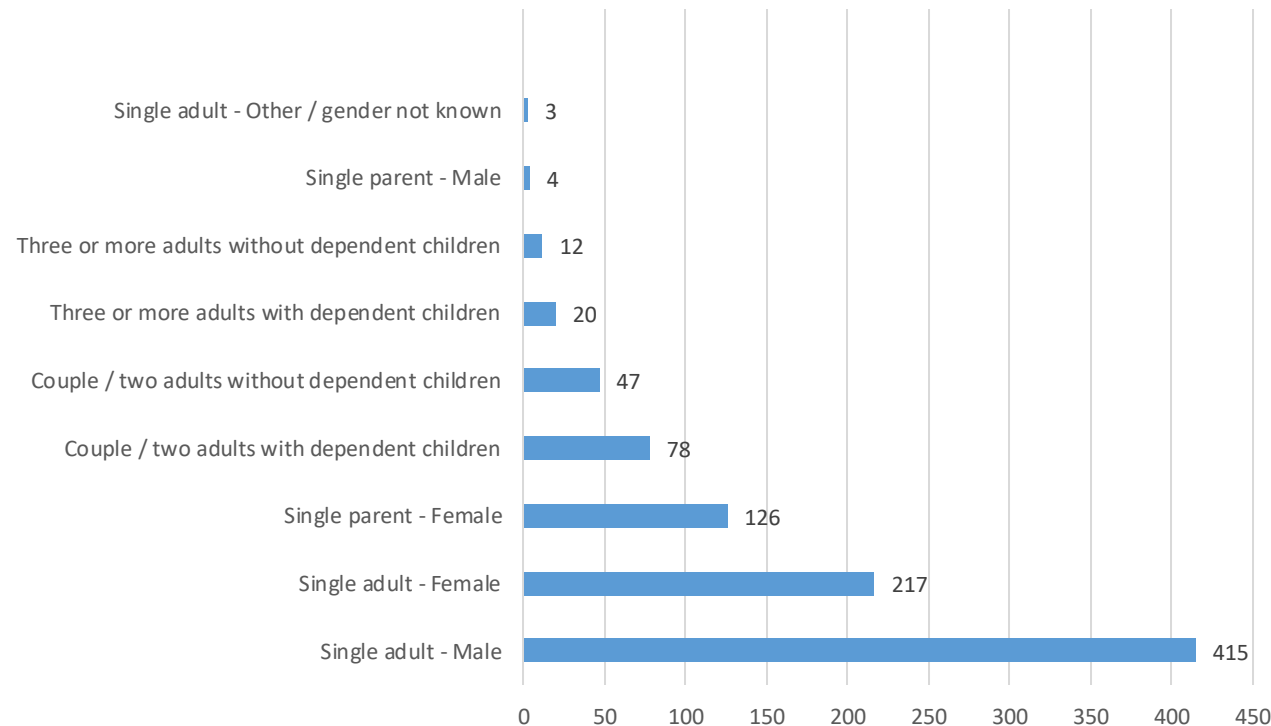
659 moved to
alternative
accommodation

- 922 households (59%) secured accommodation for 6+ months after their prevention duty ended. This is higher than the 53% seen nationally.
- 263 households (29%) stayed in the same accommodation and 659 households (71%) moved to alternative accommodation. This compares to the national figures of 18% staying in existing accommodation and 35% moving to alternative accommodation.
- Of the 922 households that secured accommodation at the end of their prevention duty, the type of accommodation secured was:
 - 40% (365 households) Private Rented sector
 - 47% (436 households) Social Rented sector
 - 4% (39 households) staying with family
 - 1% (8 households) staying with friends
 - 1% (8 households) owner-occupier
 - 1% (6 households) other
 - 7% (60 households) Not known

WMCA: Secured accommodation at the end of a prevention duty, household composition

Of the 992 households that secured accommodation at the end of their prevention duty, the majority that were accommodated were single male adults, accounting for 415 households (45% of all households accommodated at the end of a prevention duty).

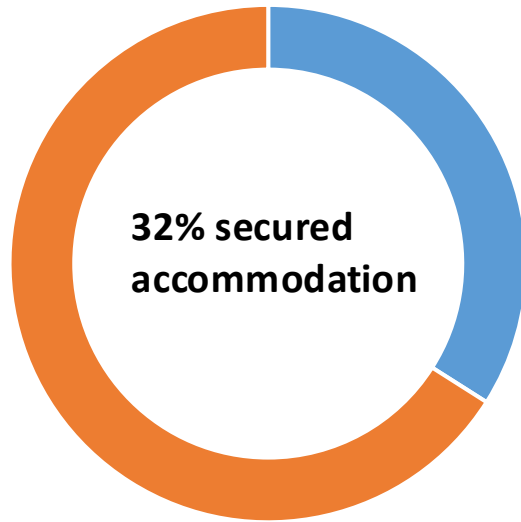
Household composition for households that secured accommodation at the end of their prevention duty



WMCA: Outcomes for homeless households Relief



West Midlands
Combined Authority



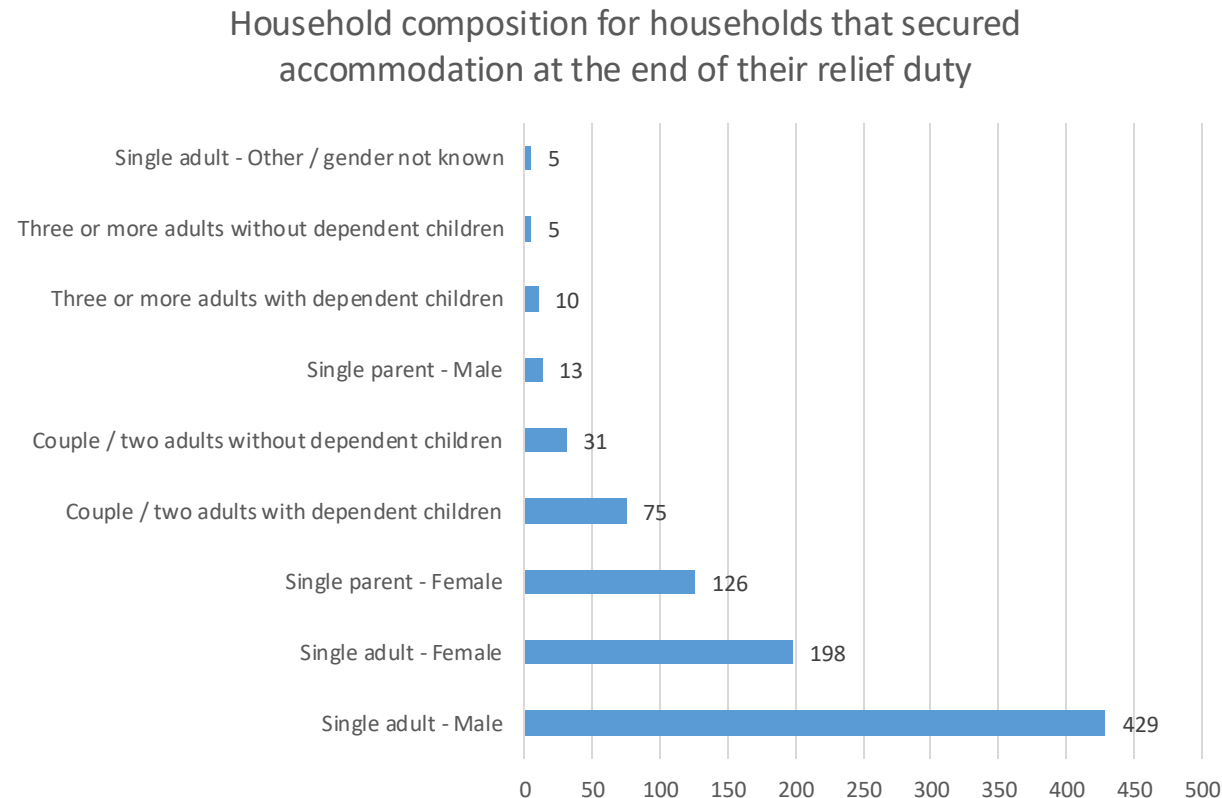
- 892 households (32%) secured accommodation for 6+ months after their relief duty ended. This is lower than the national figure of 34%.

Of the 892 households that secured accommodation for 6+ months at the end of their relief duty, the type of accommodation secured was:

- 37% (329 households) Private Rented sector
- 51% (457 households) Social rented sector
- 5% (45 households) staying with family
- 1% (9 households) staying with friends
- 0.3% (3 households) owner-occupier
- 3% (31 households) other
- 2% (18 households) not known

WMCA: Secured accommodation at the end of a relief duty, household composition

Of the 892 households that secured accommodation at the end of their relief duty, the majority that were accommodated were single male adults, accounting for 429 households (48% of all households accommodated at the end of a relief duty).



WMCA level

7,383 households in Temporary Accommodation in the WMCA area

Households assessed as homeless			
	Total number of households in TA	Total number of households in TA with children	Total number of children in TA
Birmingham	5,196	4,757	11,442
Coventry	1,229	889	2,014
Dudley	23	22	47
Sandwell	247	234	590
Solihull	222	198	440
Walsall	136	88	230
Wolverhampton	330	261	587
WMCA area	7,383	6,449	15,350

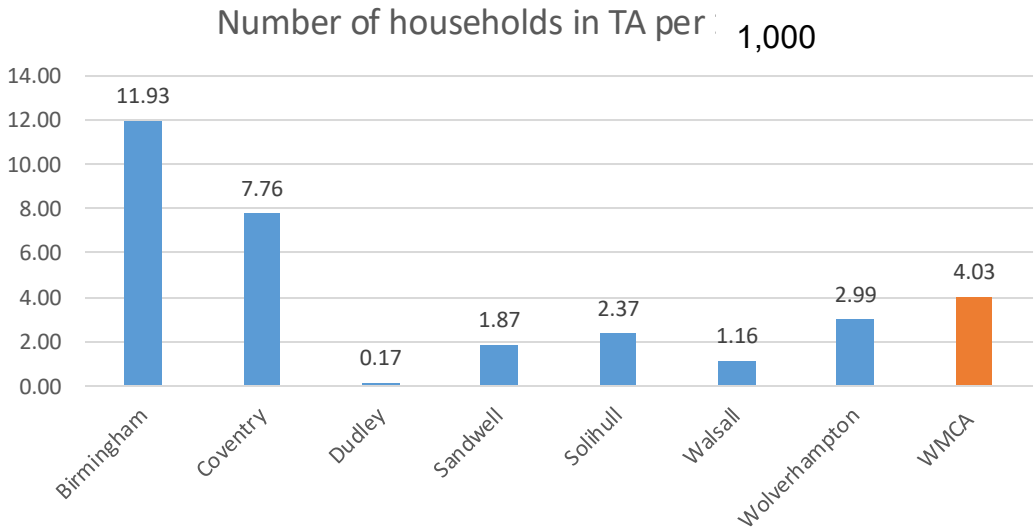
In the WMCA area, **7,383 households were in Temporary Accommodation**. Excluding Wolverhampton data, which was missing for the same period last year, this represents a 1% decrease from 7,148 households this time last year. This compares to a 7% increase seen nationally during the same time period. It is a 0.3% rise from 7,074 households in Temporary Accommodation in the last quarter (April – June 2025).

In the WMCA area 6,449 households living in Temporary Accommodation had children, a 1% increase from 6,138 the previous year (again excluding Wolverhampton data). This is a smaller increase than the 6% increase seen nationally during the same time period. It is also a 0.3% increase from 6,173 in the last quarter (April – June 2025).

15,350 children were living in Temporary Accommodation, a 4% increase from 14,229 compared to the same period the previous year (excluding Wolverhampton) and a smaller increase than the 7% increase seen nationally during the same time period. It is also a 2% increase from 14,518 in the last quarter (April – June 2025).

684 households were placed in Temporary Accommodation outside of their local authority area, this represents 9% of all households in TA. Excluding data for Wolverhampton, this is a rise from 737 (10% of all households in TA) when compared to this time last year. It is also a rise from 669 (9% of all households in TA) households in the last quarter (April – June 2025).

Please note: Temporary Accommodation data is missing for Wolverhampton for the period April-June 2024 and July-September 2024. To avoid statistical misrepresentation, when calculating percentage changes, July-September 2025 data for Wolverhampton has been excluded, so that the figures more accurately reflect the direction of travel for the WMCA.



WMCA level

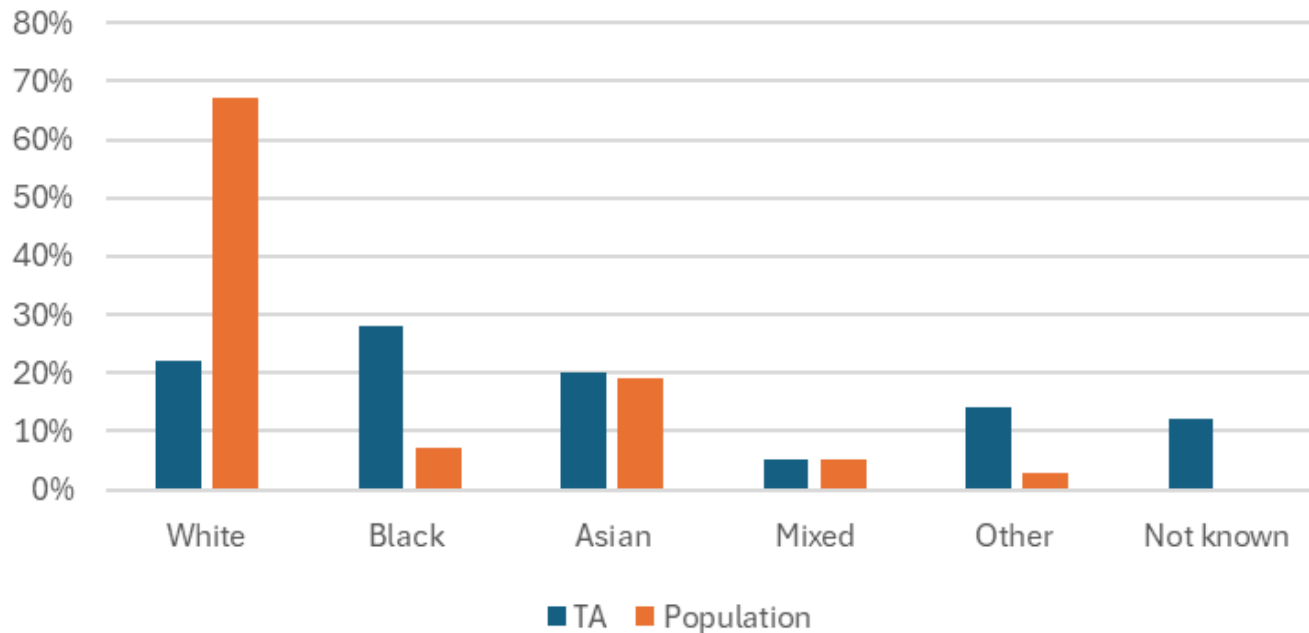
Household composition of households in Temporary Accommodation

	Household composition of household in Temporary Accommodation
Couple with dependent children	37%
Single parent - male	4%
Single parent - female	34%
Single adult - male	4%
Single adult - female	3%
All other household types	17%

- Households in Temporary Accommodation were most likely to be couple with dependent children (37%) or single female parents with children (34%).
- Households in Temporary Accommodation were least likely to be single adult females (3%), single adult males (4%) and single male parents (4%).

Ethnicity of people in Temporary Accommodation

Ethnicity of main applicant in Temporary Accommodation and wider population, WMCA



- The ethnicity of the main applicant in Temporary Accommodation was:
 - White: 22%
 - Black: 28%
 - Asian: 20%
 - Mixed: 5%
 - Other: 14%
 - Not known: 14%
- The following ethnicities had the greatest proportion of people in Temporary Accommodation:
 - Black African: 21%
 - White British: 16%
 - Pakistani: 10%

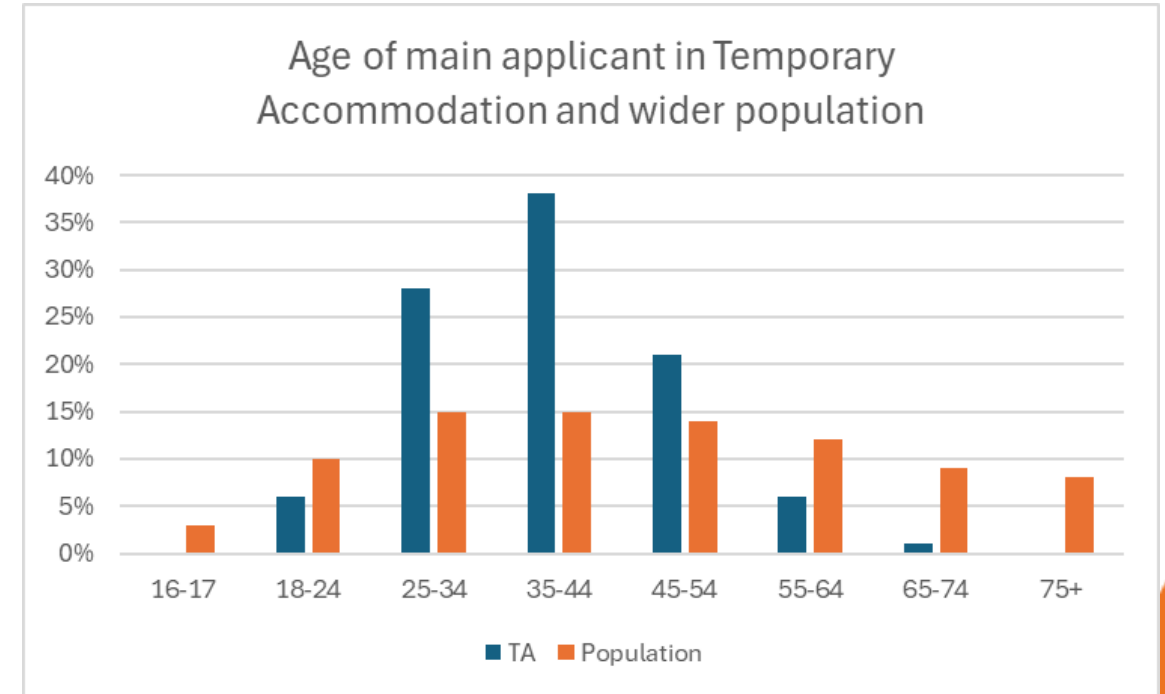
Most applicants in Temporary Accommodation were aged between 25 and 44 years old

The age of main applicants in Temporary Accommodation was most likely to be 25-34 or 35-44 years olds. With two thirds applicants in Temporary Accommodation in these age brackets.

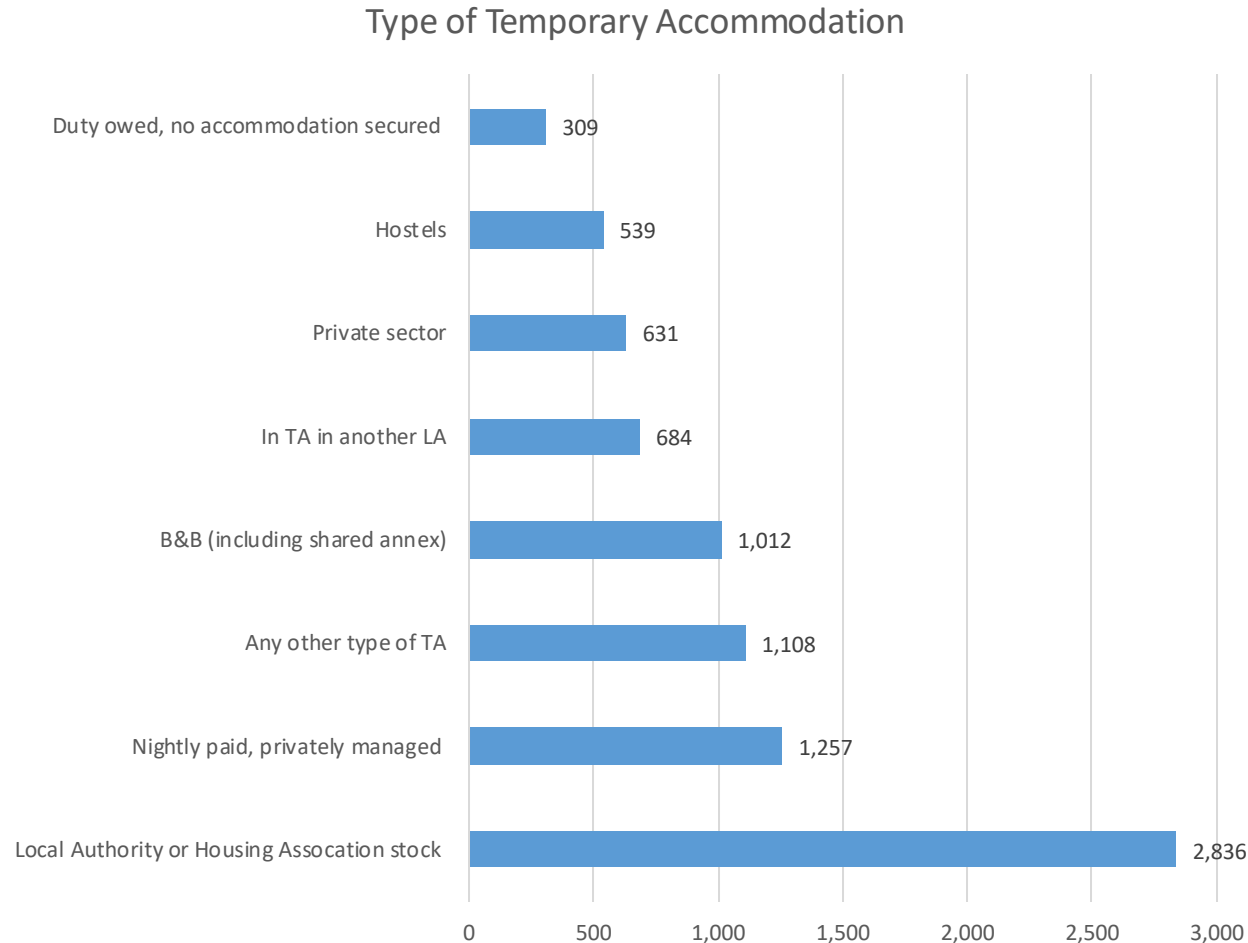
Age of main applicants in Temporary Accommodation were:

- 0% aged 16-17 (6 households),
- 6% aged 18-24 (429 households),
- 28% aged 25 -34 (2,078 households),
- 38% aged 35-44 (2,782 households)
- 7% aged 45-54 (530 households),
- 3% aged 55-64 (234 households),
- 1% aged 65-74 (103 households) and
- 0% aged 75+ (23 households).

When compared to the wider WMCA population distribution (aged 16+) adults aged 25-34, 35-44 and 45-54 are overrepresented in Temporary Accommodation.



Type of Temporary Accommodation provided



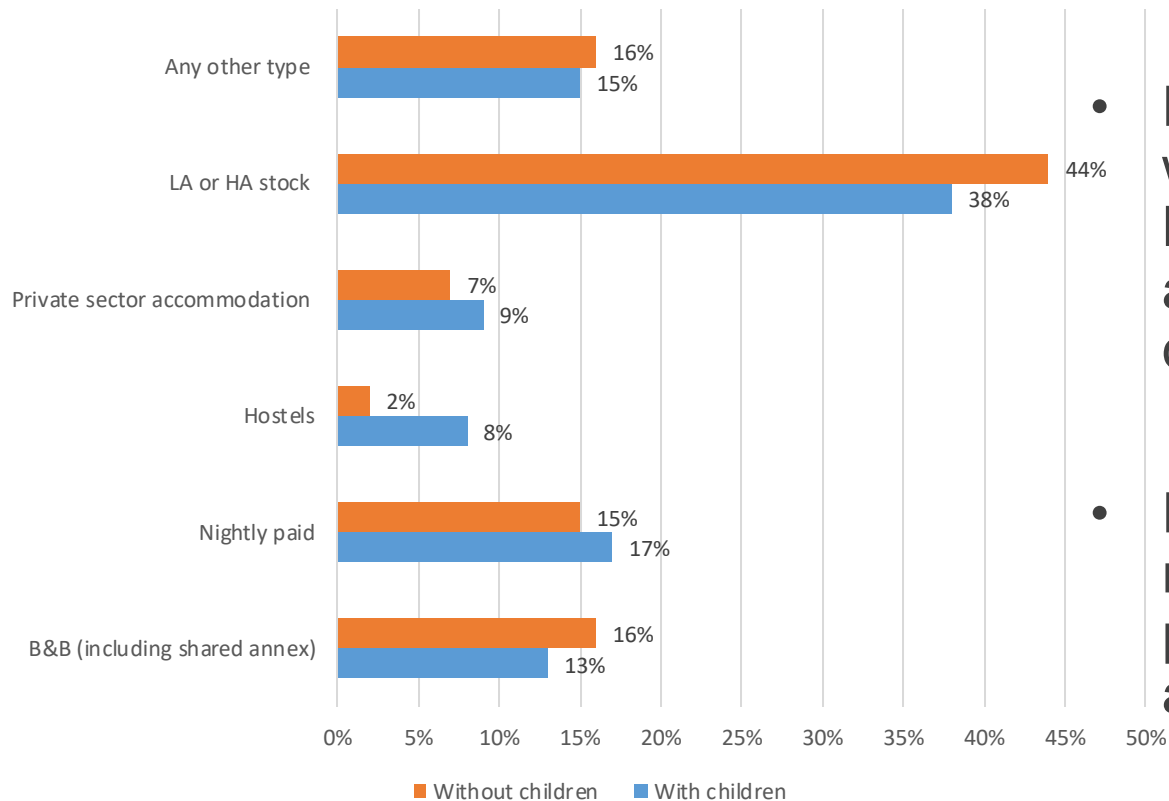
The 3 most common types of Temporary Accommodation provided in the WMCA were:

- Local Authority or Housing Association (LA/HA) stock: 38% (2,836 households)
- Nightly paid, privately managed accommodation, self-contained: 17% (1,257 households)
- Any other type of Temporary Accommodation: 15% (1,108 households)

WMCA level

Type of Temporary Accommodation provided by Household composition

Type of Temporary Accommodation for households with children and without children



- The type of Temporary Accommodation provided also varied by household type.
- Households without dependent children were more likely to be accommodated in B&B's and Local authority or Housing association stock than households with dependent children.
- Households with dependent children were more likely to be accommodated in nightly paid, hostels and private sector accommodation.

WMCA level

Out of Area TA Placement



West Midlands
Combined Authority

	Total number of households in TA	Total number of households placed in another Local Authority district	Percentage of households placed in another Local Authority area	Number & Percentage of households placed outside of their own LA AND outside of the the West Midlands
Birmingham	5,196	501	9.6%	0 (0%)
Coventry	1,229	17	1.4%	0 (0%)
Dudley	23	1	4.3%	0 (0%)
Sandwell	247	106	42.9%	0 (0%)
Solihull	222	42	18.9%	0 (0%)
Walsall	136	7	5.1%	1 (14.3%)
Wolverhampton	330	11	3.3%	8 (72.7%)
WMCA	7,383	685	9.3%	99 (14.5%)

There were 685 out of area Temporary Accommodation placements in the WMCA area.

Birmingham had the highest number of out of area TA placements and Sandwell had the greatest proportion of out of area Temporary Accommodation placements.

Wolverhampton had the highest proportion of out of area placements outside of the West Midlands.



Type of accommodation for households who are in an Out of Area Placement

685 households were owed a temporary accommodation duty in another local authority area, 3 of these households had a duty owed but no accommodation secured in another local authority area (made own arrangements or temporarily resides in accommodation from which they are deemed homeless).

Of the 682 households that were placed in temporary accommodation in another local authority area, the accommodation type was:

- 180 households in B&B (including shared annex)
- 180 households in nightly paid, privately managed
- 18 households in Private sector accommodation
- 3 households in Local authority or Housing association stock
- 1 households in Hostel
- 300 households in "Any other type of temporary accommodation"

The vast majority of out of area temporary accommodation placements were for households with children

Data is suppressed for Dudley due to low figures. Therefore, of the 684 households in out of area temporary accommodation placements in the WMCA area (excluding 1 in Dudley), 609 were households with children and 75 were households without children.

The household composition of households with children was:

- Single adult male with dependent children: 18 households
- Single adult female with dependent children: 203 households
- Single adult with dependent children (other or sex not known): 1 household
- Two adults with dependent children: 290 households
- Three or more adults with dependent children: 97 households

The household composition for households without children was:

- Single adult male: 19 households
- Single adult female: 24 households
- Two adults: 22 households
- Three or more adults: 10 households