

Quarterly Statutory Homelessness Statistics

April – June 2025

Data covers the period between 1st April – 30th June 2025

Data published 16th October 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.

A 'main duty' is a local authority's legal responsibility to secure suitable, settled accommodation for households who are eligible, homeless, in priority need, and not intentionally homeless, after prevention and relief efforts have been unsuccessful.

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 April to June 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 **78,630** households were owed a homelessness duty and **132,410** households were living in Temporary Accommodation, including **172,420** children.
- In the (wider) West Midlands region 7,460 households were assessed as being owed a homelessness duty and 8,820 households were living in Temporary Accommodation, including 16,580 children.
- In the WMCA area **4,052** households were assessed as being owed a homelessness duty and **7,074** households were living in Temporary Accommodation at the end of June 2025, including **14,518** children.

National picture

At a national level

78,630 households were homeless or at risk of becoming homeless in England

- Between April to June 2025 initial assessments were undertaken for 86,370 households, with **78,630 (91%) of these assessed as being owed a duty**. This represents a 6% decrease from 83,240 households assessed as owed a duty in the same period last year and a 6% decrease from 83,450 compared to the previous quarter (January – March 2025).
- Across England **1.74 households per 1,000 were assessed as being homeless or at risk of becoming homeless and owed a duty**. A decrease from 1.90 this time last year and 1.88 in the last quarter (January – March 2025).
- Households at risk of homelessness due to being served a Section 21 notice (known as a no-fault eviction) numbered 6,530 (18% of households owed a prevention duty). This represents a 7% decrease from 7,040 during the same period in 2024, and a 2% decrease from 6,640 when compared to the previous quarter (January – March 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 13,430 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

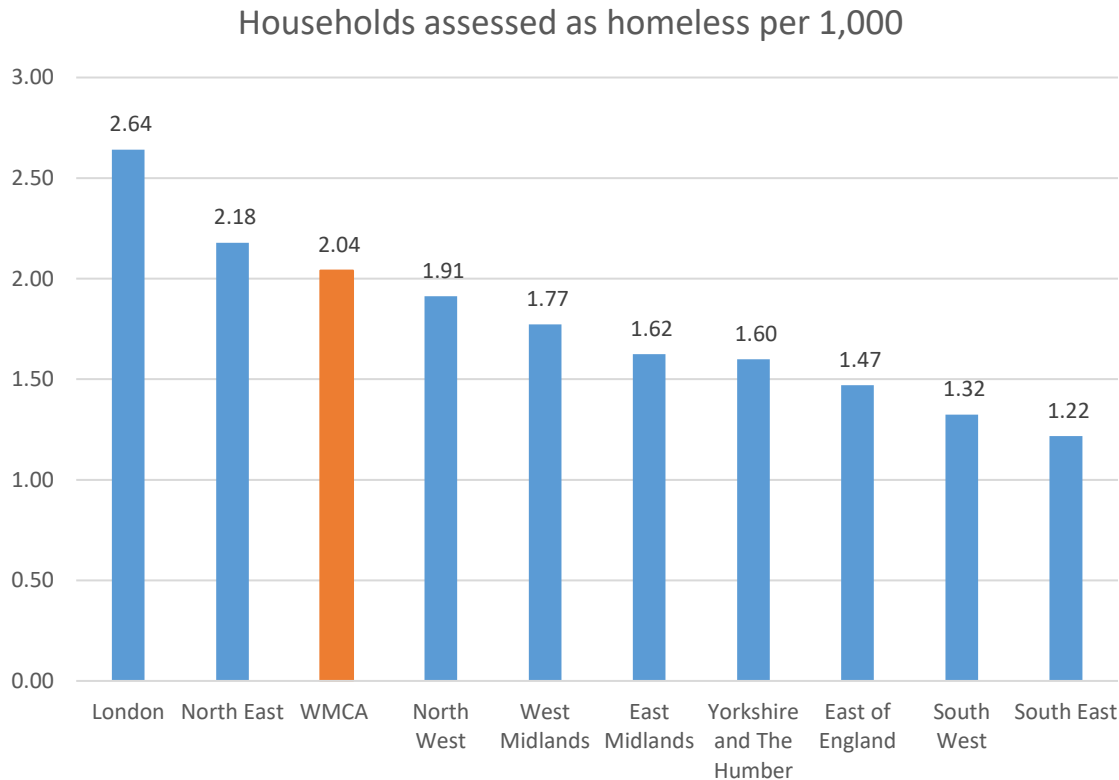
132,410 households are in Temporary Accommodation in England

- Across England there were **132,410 households living in Temporary Accommodation** at the end of June 2025, representing a rise of 8% from 123,100 for the same period in 2024; and a 1% increase from 131,140 when compared to the previous quarter (January – March 2025).
- This equates to a rate of **5.43 households per 1,000**, increasing from 5.08 for the same time period last year and 5.38 in the last quarter (January – March 2025).
- 84,240 households living in Temporary Accommodation had children, representing a 7% increase from 78,420 the previous year; and a 1% increase from 83,150 households in the last quarter (January – March 2025).
- The total number of **children living in Temporary Accommodation was 172,420**, this represents an 8% increase from 159,380 in the same time period last year; and a 2% increase from 169,050 when compared to the previous quarter (January – March 2025).

Regional picture

At a regional level

7,460 households were homeless or at risk of becoming homeless in the (wider) West Midlands region



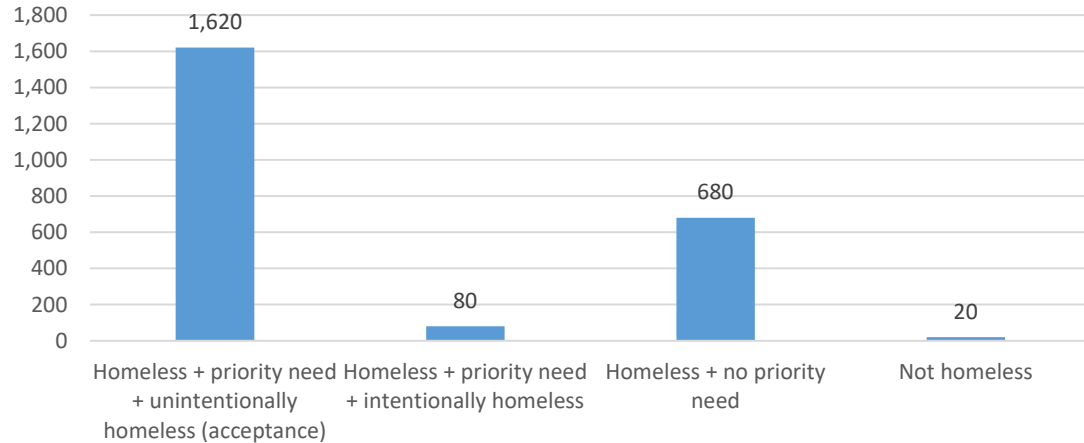
At a regional level:

- **7,460 households were assessed as owed a duty** across the (wider) West Midlands region, representing a 7% decrease from 7,980 this time last year and a 16% decrease from 8,880 households in the last quarter (January – March 2025).
- The (wider) West Midlands region has the **fourth highest number of households assessed as being owed a homelessness duty per 1,000**, at 1.77, which is higher than the national figure of 1.74.

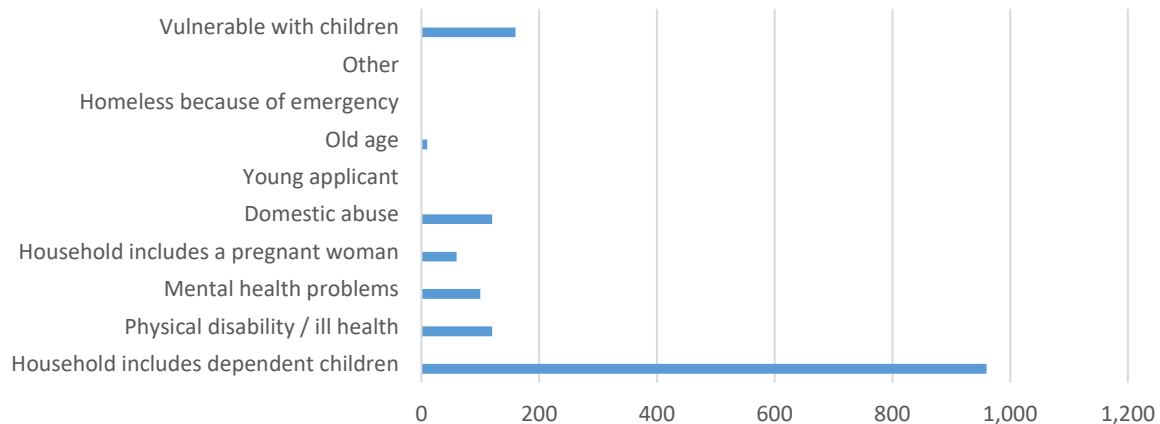
At a regional level

1,620 households were owed a main duty in the (wider) West Midlands region

Number of households by decision on duty owed at end of relief duty, West Midlands region



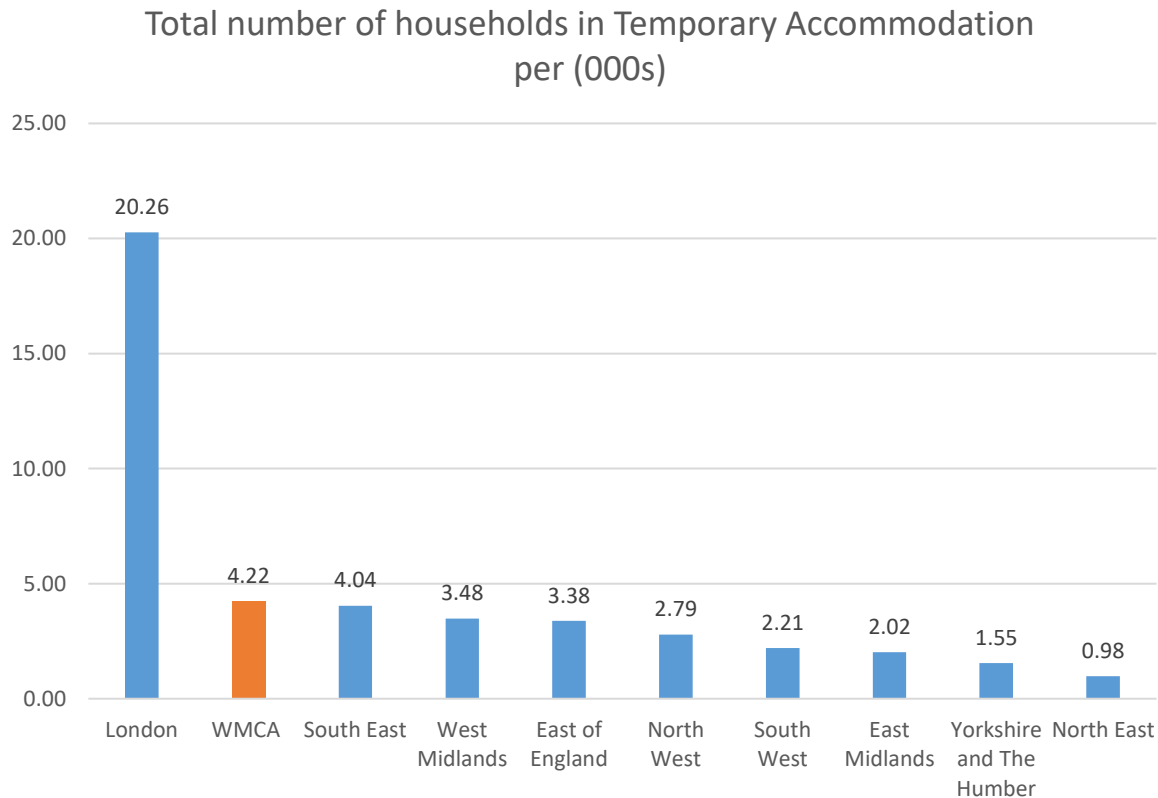
Priority Need of Households owed a main duty, West Midlands region



- 1,620 households were found to be homeless, priority need and unintentionally homeless, meaning the local authority has a duty to secure accommodation.
- 80 households were found to be intentionally homeless and 680 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 (59.3%), then vulnerable with children (9.9%). domestic abuse, mental health and physical health accounted for between 6% and 7.5% of priority needs.

At a regional level

8,820 households are in Temporary Accommodation in the (wider) West Midlands region



- The (wider) West Midlands has 8,820 households in Temporary Accommodation. This is a 9% rise from 8,120 this time last year and a 0.5% rise from 8,780 households in the last quarter (January – March 2025).
- The (wider) West Midlands region is also the third **highest region for the number of households in Temporary Accommodation per 1,000, at 3.48**, an increase from 3.23 for the same period the previous year.
- The (wider) West Midlands had **16,580 children living in Temporary Accommodation** at the end of the quarter. The third highest regionally, after London (97,140) and the South East (19,280). This is a 13% rise from 14,730 children living in Temporary Accommodation in the (wider) West Midlands region this time last year.

At a regional level

880 households from the West Midlands were placed in Temporary Accommodation in another local authority district

	Total number of households in TA	Total placed in another LA district	Total placed in another LA district per 1,000 households	Percentage placed in the same region
London	74,720	34,280	9.3	85.70%
South East	15,900	2,890	0.7	81.00%
East of England	9,090	1,210	0.4	81.00%
North West	9,050	2,010	0.6	99.50%
West Midlands	8,820	880	0.3	97.70%
South West	5,640	310	0.1	96.80%
East Midlands	4,300	290	0.1	82.80%
Yorkshire and The Humber	3,710	50	0	80.00%
North East	1,180	160	0.1	100.00%

- 880 households were **placed** in Temporary Accommodation in another local authority district. This represents a rate of 0.3 per 1,000 households, the fifth highest of all English regions.
- 97.7% (860 households) of these were placed in Temporary Accommodation in the same region, the second highest of all English regions.
- The remaining were placed in:
 - East Midlands: 10 households
 - South West: 10 households
- The (wider) West Midlands region **received** 180 households as out of area Temporary Accommodation placements from local authorities outside of the (wider) West Midlands region.
- These were from the following regions:
 - London: 90 households
 - South East: 40 households
 - East Midlands: 30 households
 - East of England: 20 households

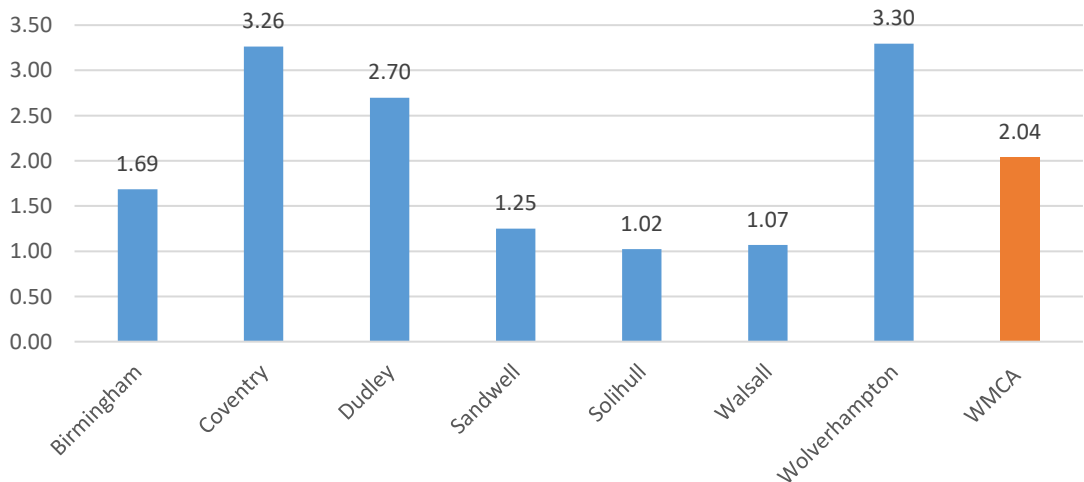
WMCA picture

WMCA level

4,052 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	1,518	1,478	97.4%
Coventry	788	762	96.7%
Dudley	977	491	50.3%
Sandwell	428	406	94.9%
Solihull	299	283	94.6%
Walsall	184	176	95.7%
Wolverhampton	630	456	72.4%
WMCA area	4,824	4,052	84.0%

Households assessed as homeless per 1,000

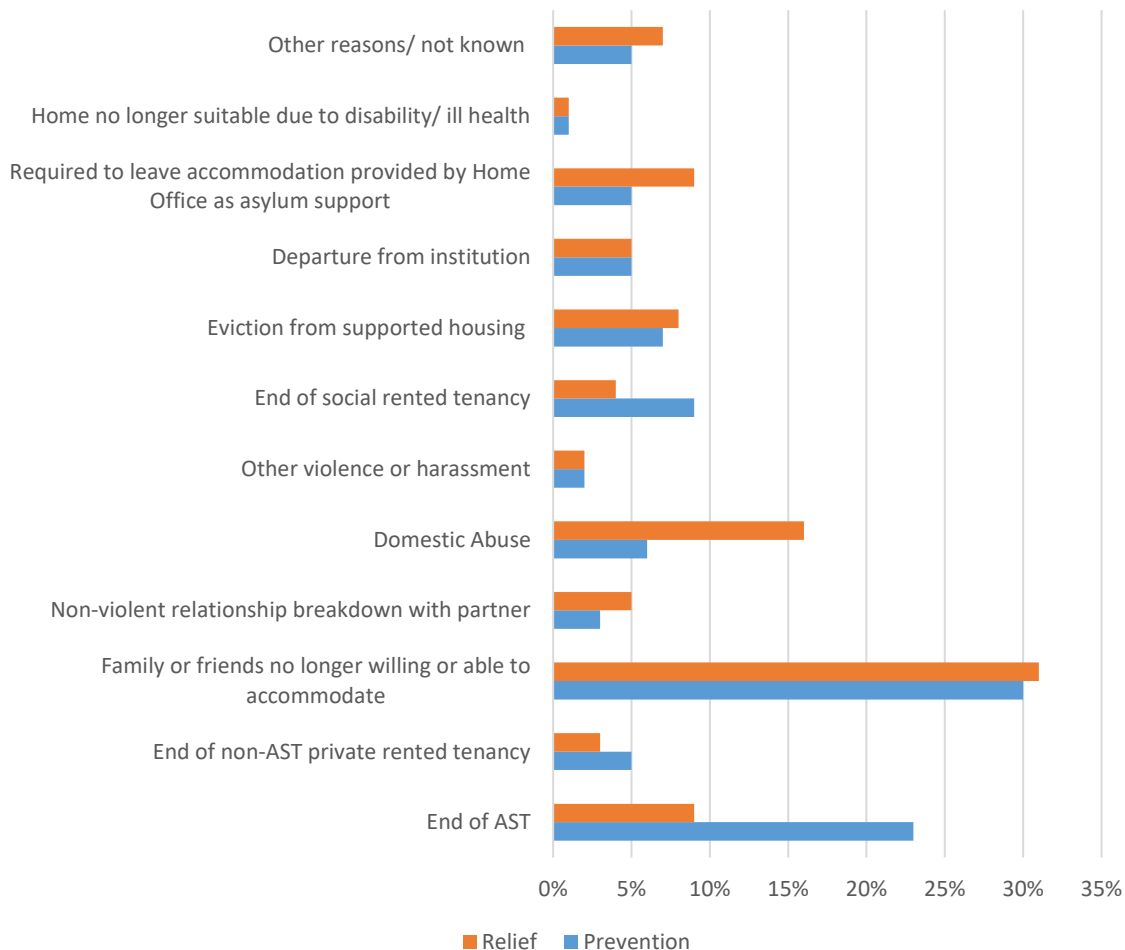


- In the WMCA area, **4,052 households were assessed as being owed a prevention or relief duty**, representing a 11% decrease from 4,538 households this time last year, and a 5% decrease from 4,271 households in the last quarter (January – March 2025).
- Of which 1,677 (41%) were owed a prevention duty and 2,375 (59%) were owed a relief duty. Compared to 1,596 (35%) owed a prevention duty and 2,942 (65%) owed a relief duty this time last year; and 1,768 (41%) and 2,503 (59%) respectively in the last quarter (January – March 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 (1.74) and the (wider) West Midlands region (1.77). However, it is a decrease from 2.41 this time last year, and from 2.21 in the last quarter (January – March 2025).

WMCA level

Family and friends not able to accommodate was the top reason for homelessness in the WMCA

Reason for presenting as homeless, WMCA



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

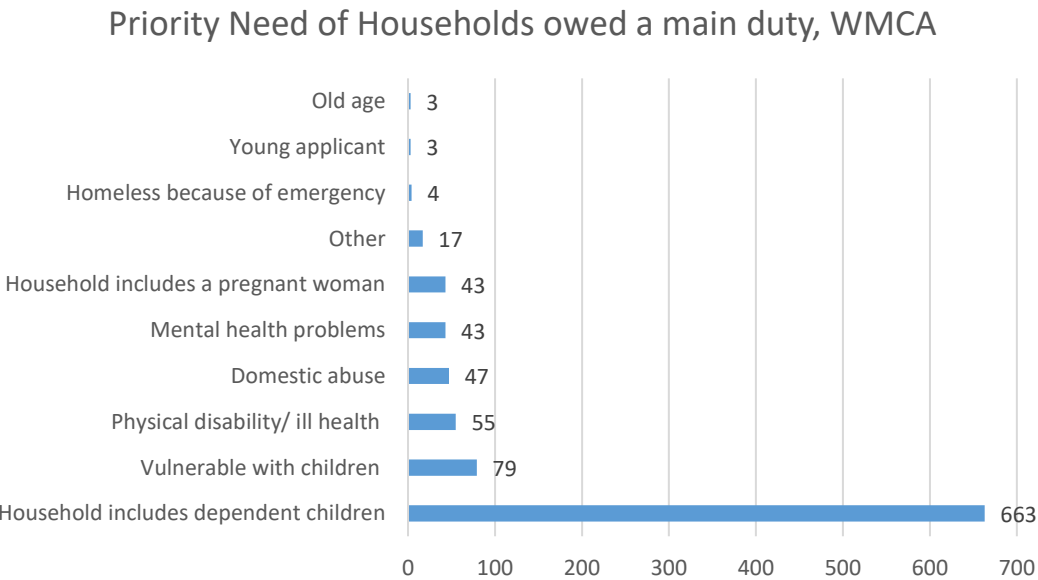
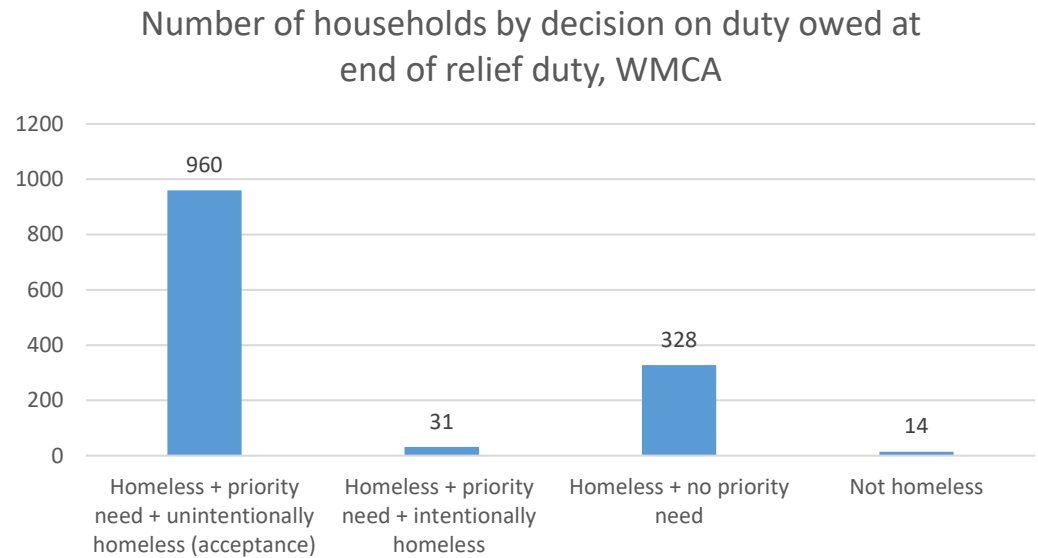
- Family or friends no longer able or willing to accommodate: 30% (497 households)
- End of Assured Shorthold Tenancy: 23% (389 households), with 232 of the 389 households reporting that their landlord wants to sell or re-let the property
- End of social rented tenancy: 9% (154 households)

- 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% (730 households)
- Domestic Abuse: 16% (379 households)
- End of Assured Shorthold Tenancy: 9% (225 households), with 80 of the 225 households reporting that their landlord wants to sell or re-let the property

WMCA level

960 households were owed a main duty



- 960 households were found to be homeless, priority need and unintentionally homeless, meaning the local authority has a duty to secure accommodation.
- 31 households were found to be intentionally homeless and 328 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 (69.1%), then vulnerable with children (8.3%). domestic abuse, mental health and physical health accounted for between 4% and 5% of priority needs.

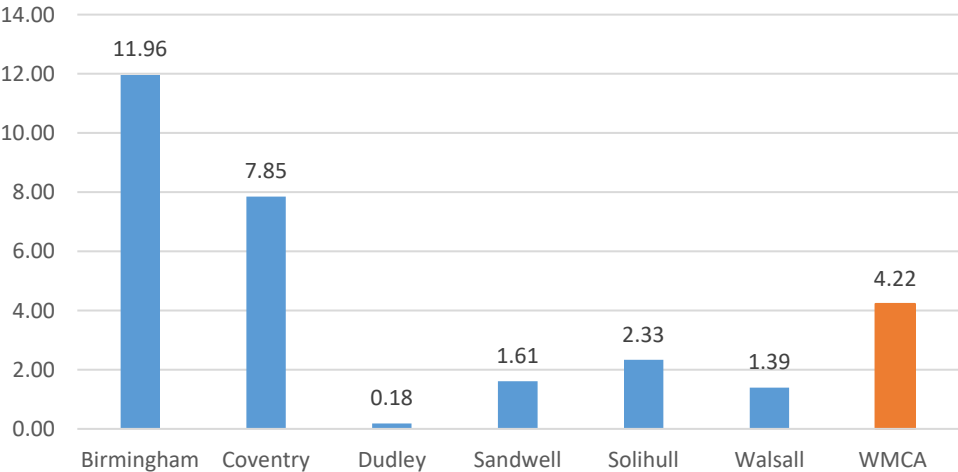
* Priority need breakdowns are suppressed for local authorities with fewer than 5 households owed a main duty, to prevent disclosure, therefore data on households owed a main duty excludes Dudley

WMCA level

7,074* 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	5,210	4,760	11,279
Coventry	1,244	875	1,999
Dudley	25	21	46
Sandwell	213	208	498
Solihull	219	197	430
Walsall	163	112	266
Wolverhampton	..	..	..
WMCA area	7,074	6,173	14,518

Total number of households in Temporary Accommodation per 1,000

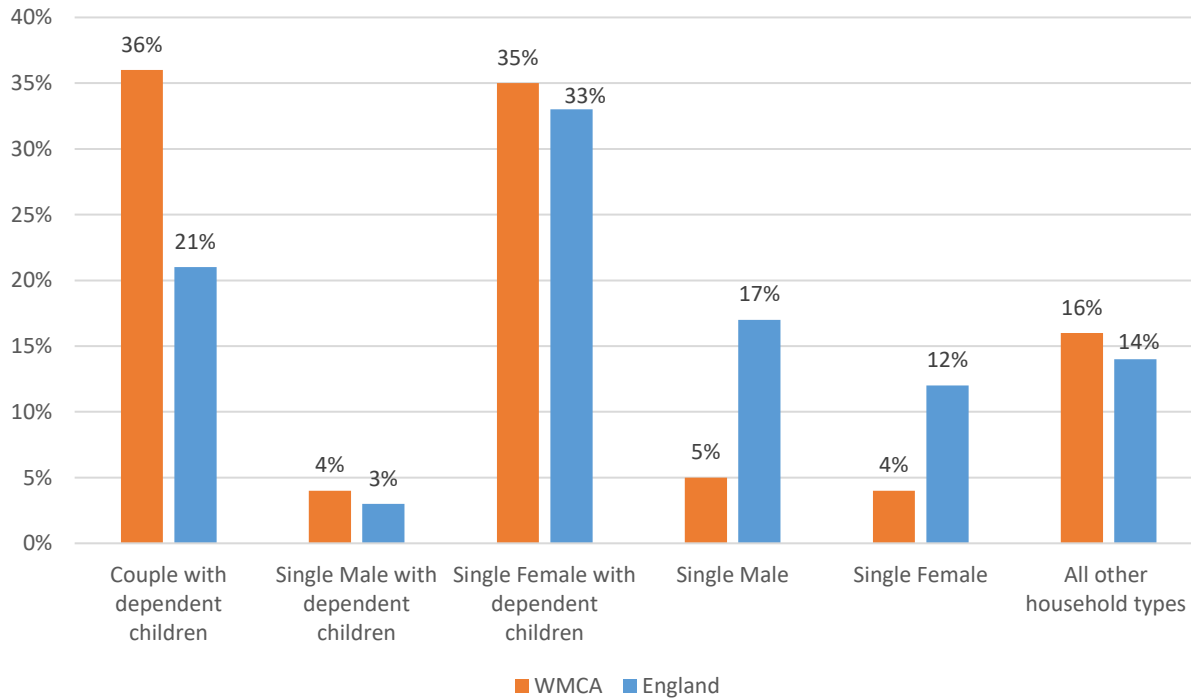


- In the WMCA area **7,074* households were in Temporary Accommodation**, representing a 4% increase from 6,823 households this time last year, a smaller proportional rise than the 8% increase seen nationally. It is also a 1% decrease from 7,137 households in Temporary Accommodation in the last quarter (January – March 2025).
- In the WMCA area 6,173 households living in Temporary Accommodation had children, representing a 6% increase from 5,851 the previous year. This is a slightly smaller increase than the 7% increase seen nationally. It is a 0.3% decrease from 6,191 in the last quarter (January – March 2025).
- **14,518 children were living in Temporary Accommodation**, a 7% increase from 13,620 compared to the same period the previous year. This is a slightly smaller increase than the 8% increase seen nationally. It is a 0.3% increase from 14,477 in the last quarter (January – March 2025).
- **Temporary Accommodation data is missing for Wolverhampton for the period April - June 2025, January - March 2025 and April - June 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

The most common household composition in Temporary Accommodation in the WMCA area was a couple with dependent children

Households in Temporary Accommodation by household composition



- The most common household composition in Temporary Accommodation in the WMCA area was a couple with dependent children, closely followed by single female with dependent children.
- Household composition in Temporary Accommodation in the WMCA:
 - Couple with dependent children: 36% (2,573 households)
 - Single female with dependent children: 35% (2,496 households)
 - All other household types: 16% (1,138 households – this includes multi-person households without dependent children i.e. couples or families with adult children or no children)
 - Single male: 5% (324 households)
 - Single male with dependent children: 4% (283 households)
 - Single female: 4% (250 households)
- The WMCA has a greater proportion of couples with dependent children and single females with dependent children in TA, than nationally.

WMCA level

669* households from the WMCA area were placed in Temporary Accommodation in another local authority district

	Total number of households in TA	Total placed in another Local Authority district	Total placed in another Local Authority per 1,000 households	Percentage placed in the same region
Birmingham	5,210	504	1.2	100.0%
Coventry	1,244	8	0.1	87.5%
Dudley	25	-	-	-
Sandwell	213	89	0.7	100.0%
Solihull	219	48	0.5	100.0%
Walsall	163	20	0.2	95.0%
Wolverhampton	..	..	..	..
WMCA area	7,074	669	0.5	96.5%

- 669* households from the WMCA area were placed in Temporary Accommodation in another local authority district.
- 96.5% of these households were within the (wider) West Midlands region.**

**Data is missing for Wolverhampton and is suppressed for Dudley due to low numbers and statistical disclosure. We can infer that Dudley sends fewer than 5 households to out of area placements.*

*** This percentage value excludes Wolverhampton and Dudley.*

WMCA level

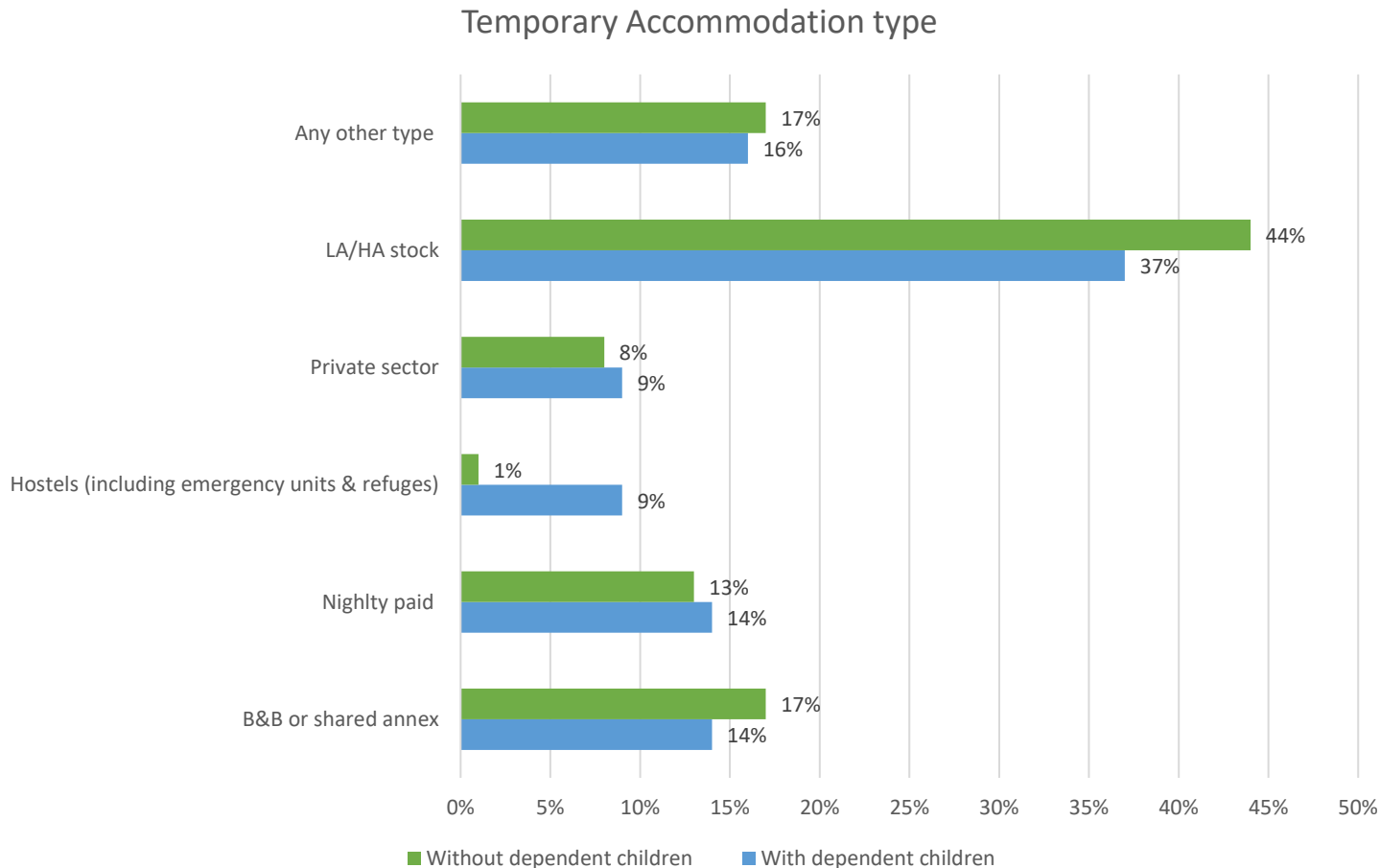
The longest stay in Temporary Accommodation was seen in private sector accommodation



- The average length of stay varied across the type of Temporary Accommodation. The longest length of stay in the WMCA area was seen in private sector accommodation at 330 nights, this is 243 nights longer than the average stay in England.
- All types of Temporary Accommodation had longer stays on average in the WMCA area than in England.

WMCA level

Households without dependent children were more likely to be in B&B and Local Authority/ Housing Association Temporary Accommodation than households with dependent children



- The top 3 Temporary Accommodation types used for households with dependent children were:
 - Local Authority/ Housing Association stock: 37% (2,300 households)
 - Any other type: 16% (1,011 households)
 - Nightly paid: 14% (887 households)
- The top 3 Temporary Accommodation types used for households without dependent children were:
 - Local Authority/ Housing Association stock: 44% (396 households)
 - Any other type: 17% (155 households)
 - B&B or shared annex: 17% (152 households)