Quarterly Statutory Homelessness Statistics

October to December 2025

Mayor of the West Midlands | West Midlands Combined Authority

Data covers the period between October and December 2025

Data published 30th April 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

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At a national level

76,270 households were homeless or at risk of becoming homeless in England

Between October & December 2025 initial assessments were undertaken for 84,250 households, with 76,270 (90.5%) of these assessed as being owed a duty. This is similar to the same period in the previous year (76,820 households) assessed as owed a duty and a 6% decrease from the 81,360 in the previous quarter (July – September 2025).

Across England **3.12 households per 1,000 households were assessed as being homeless or at risk of becoming homeless and owed a duty.** A decrease from 3.4 in the last quarter (July – September 2025).

Households at risk of homelessness due to being served a Section 21 notice (known as a no-fault eviction) numbered 4,960 (5.9% of households owed a prevention duty). This represents a 15% decrease from 5,820 during the same period in 2024, and a 12.5% decrease from 5,660 in the previous quarter (July – September 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 11,020 households (33% 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 11,680 households (27% of households owed a relief duty).

At a national level

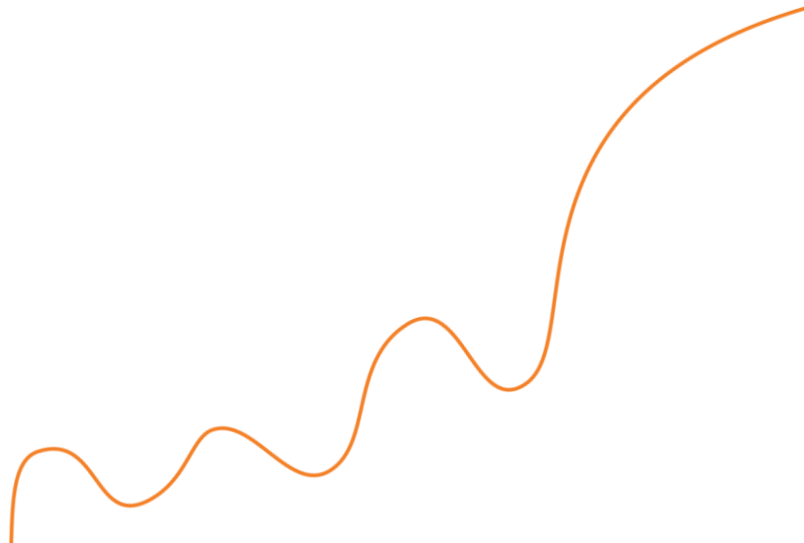
134,210 households were in Temporary Accommodation in England

Across England there were 134,210 households living in Temporary Accommodation at the end of December 2025, representing a 5% increase from 127,890 for the same period in 2024; and a less than 1% decrease from 134,760 in the previous quarter (July – September 2025).

This equates to a rate of **5.49 households per 1,000,** increasing from 5.28 for the same time period last year and the same as the last quarter (July – September 2025).

85,800 households living in Temporary Accommodation had children, representing a 6% increase from 81,060 the previous year; and 0.1% increase from 85,730 households in the last quarter (July – September 2025).

The total number of **children living in Temporary Accommodation was 176,130,** this represents a 6.5% increase from 165,510 in the same time period last year; and a 0.1% increase from 175,990 when compared to the previous quarter (July – September 2025).



Regional picture

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At a regional level

6,560 households were homeless or at risk of becoming homeless in the (wider) West Midlands region

6,560 households were assessed as owed a duty across the (wider) West Midlands region, representing a 10.7% decrease from 7,350 this time last year and a 9.1% decrease from 7,220 households in the last quarter (July – September 25).

The (wider) West Midlands region has the **fifth highest number of households assessed as being owed a relief homelessness duty per 1,000,** at 1.59 and the lowest prevention duty owed at 1.01 per 1,000 households.

The (wider) West Midlands region is also the fourth **highest region for the rate of households in Temporary Accommodation per 1,000, at 3.35,** a small decrease from 3.44 for the same period the previous year. However, it is lower than the national figure of 5.48.

The (wider) West Midlands had **16,130 children living in Temporary Accommodation** at the end of the quarter. The third highest regionally, after London (100,930) and the South East (19,580). This is a 0.25% rise from 16,090 children living in Temporary Accommodation in the (wider) West Midlands region this time last year.

WMCA picture

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WMCA level

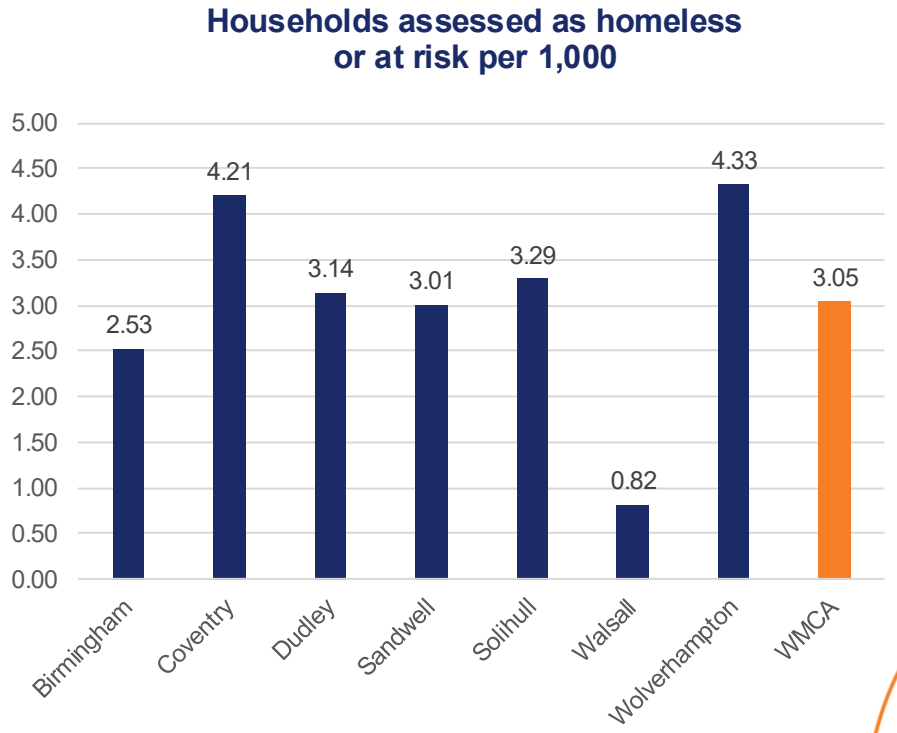
3,428 households were homeless or at risk of becoming homeless in the WMCA area

- In the WMCA area, **3,428 households were assessed as being owed a prevention or relief duty,** a 10% decrease from 3798 households this time last year, and a 10% decrease from 3,798 households in the last quarter (July – September 2025).
- 1,381 (40%) were owed a prevention duty and 2,047(60%) were owed a relief duty.
- 130 households were at risk of homelessness due to being served a Section 21 notice (known as a no-fault eviction) (9.5% of households owed a prevention duty). This represents a 33% decrease from 193 during the same period in 2024, and a 16% decrease from 155 when compared to the previous quarter (July – September 2025).
- In the WMCA area **3.05 households were assessed as being owed a homelessness duty per 1,000.** This is lower than the England figure (3.12) and higher than the (wider) West Midlands region (2.6). It is a decrease from 3.32 in the last quarter (July – September 2025).

WMCA level

Households assessed as homeless or at risk

	Total initial assessments	Total owed a prevention or relief duty	Proportion (%) of homeless applications assessed as being owed a homelessness duty
Birmingham	1,134	1,106	97.53%
Coventry	672	614	91.37%
Dudley	898	439	48.89%
Sandwell	435	401	92.18%
Solihull	316	300	94.94%
Walsall	106	94	88.68%
Wolverhampton	786	474	60.31%
WMCA area	4,347	3,428	**78.86%**



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WMCA level

3 most common reasons for presenting

For households owed a **Prevention** duty

Family or friends no longer able or willing to accommodate

34% 463 households

End of Assured Shorthold Tenancy (AST)

23% 323 households

End of social rented tenancy

8% 113 households

For households owed a **Relief** duty

Family or friends no longer able or willing to accommodate

27% 559 households

Domestic Abuse

17% 347 households

Eviction from supported housing

11% 228 households

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WMCA level

Previous accommodation

The three most common accommodation types for households owed a homelessness duty at time of application, October – December 2025 were:

Prevention duty



Private rented sector

30% | 421 households



Living with family

29% | 406 households



Social rented sector

16% | 220 households

Relief duty



Living with family

26% | 528 households



Private rented sector

17% | 358 households



Social rented sector

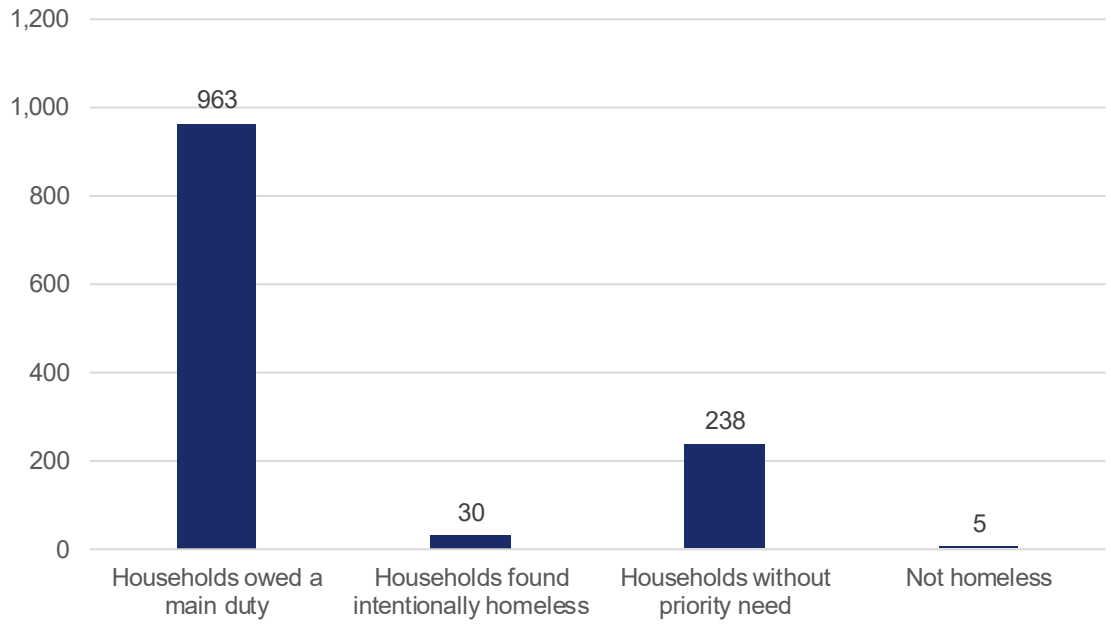
16% | 327 households

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WMCA level

963 households were owed a main duty

Number of households by decision on duty owed at end of relief duty, WMCA

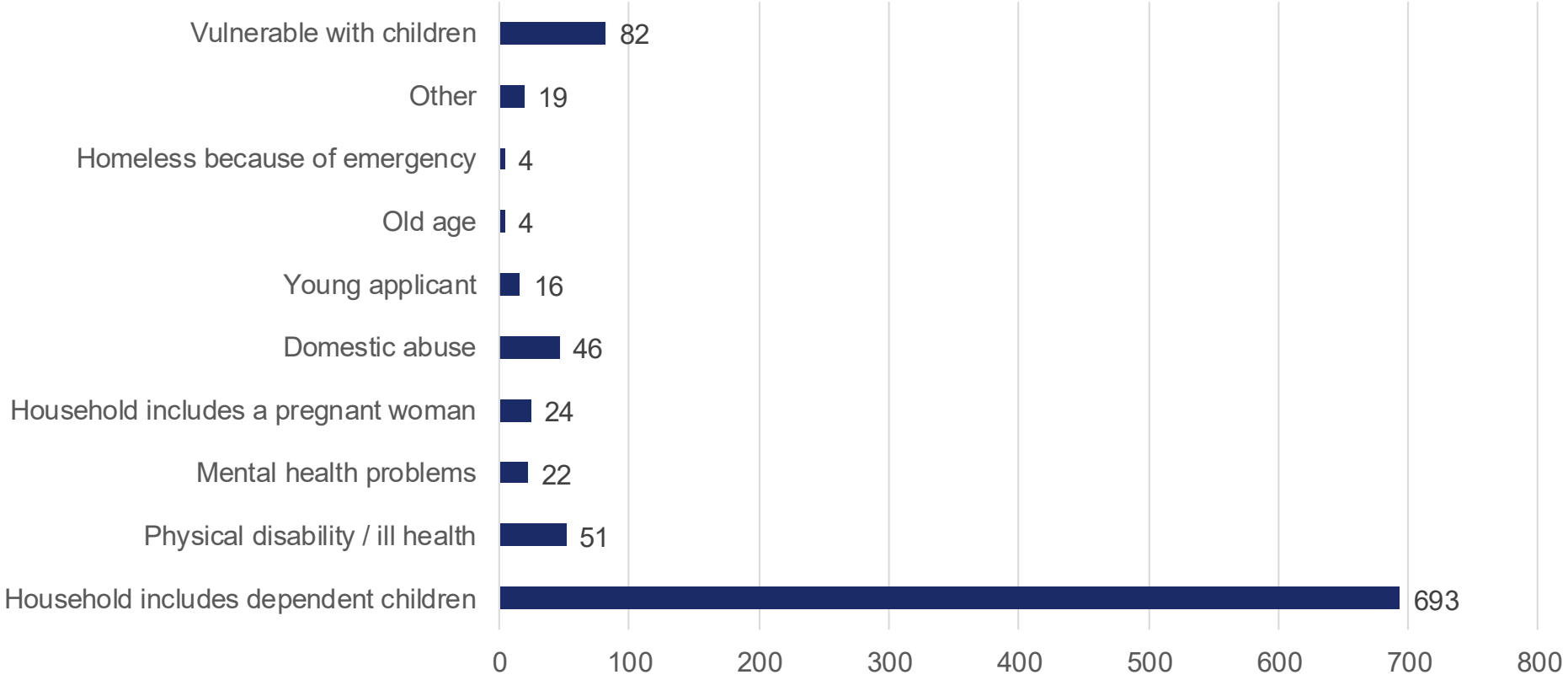


- 963 households were found to be homeless, priority need and unintentionally homeless, meaning the local authority has a duty to secure accommodation.
- 30 households were found to be intentionally homeless and 238 did not have priority need, meaning that the LA no longer has a duty to provide Temporary Accommodation and does not have to find long-term accommodation for the household.
- Most households were owed a priority need due to dependent children (72%), then vulnerable with children (8.5%). Domestic abuse, mental health and physical health accounted for between 2% 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

Priority Need of Households owed a main duty



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WMCA level

1,415 households had support needs

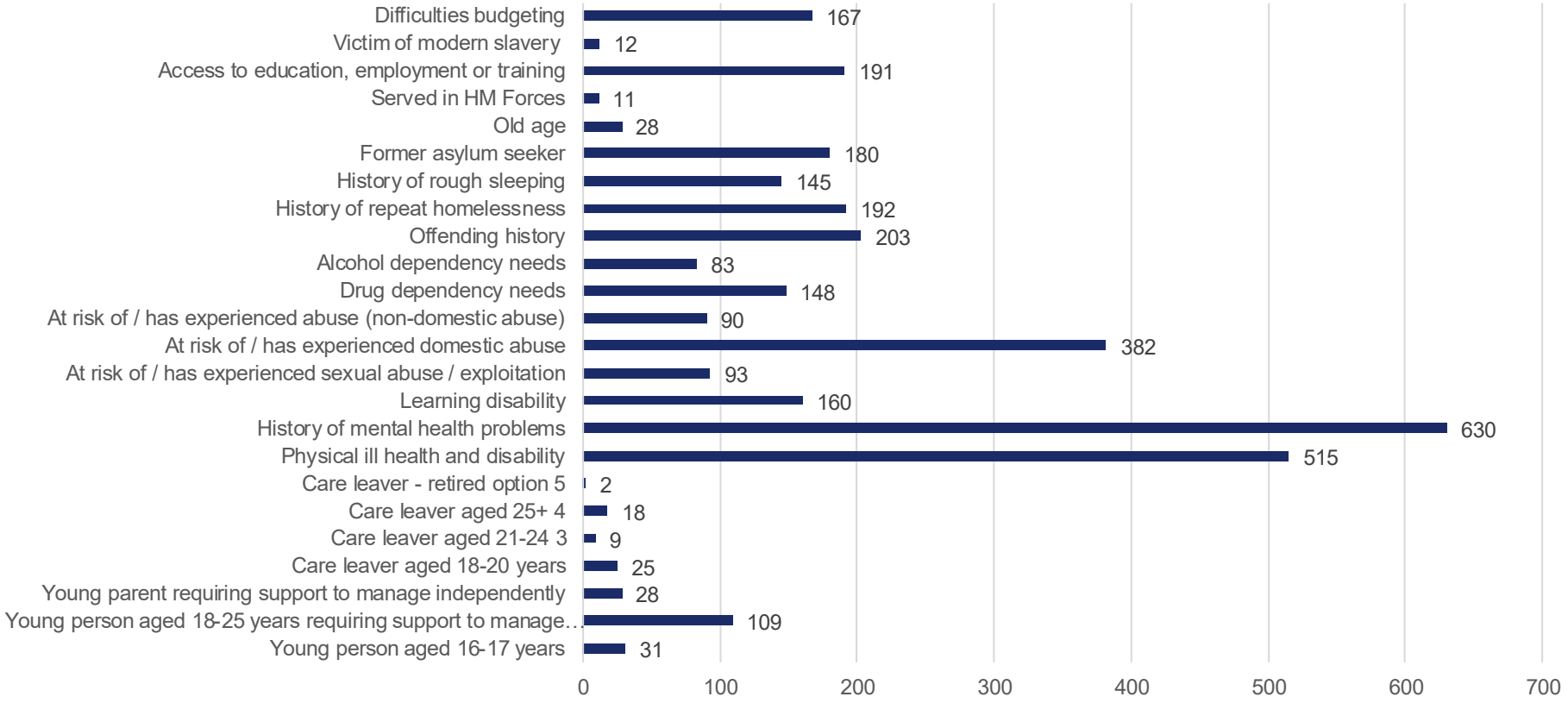
- **1,415 households** had support needs, **totalling 3,452** support needs.
- 611 households had 1 support need, 317 had 2 support needs and 487 households had 3 or more support needs.

The most common support needs were:

- 630 history of mental health problems
- 515 physical ill health and disability
- 382 at risk of/ has experienced domestic abuse

WMCA level

Number and type of support needs WMCA



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WMCA level

Household composition



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

- Prevention duty: 40% single male, 21% single female
- Relief duty: 36% single male, 17% single female



- Single female parents with dependent children are the next most common household type.
  - Prevention: 19%, Relief: 22%



- Couples with dependent children account for 10% of households owed a Prevention duty and 15% of households owed a Relief duty

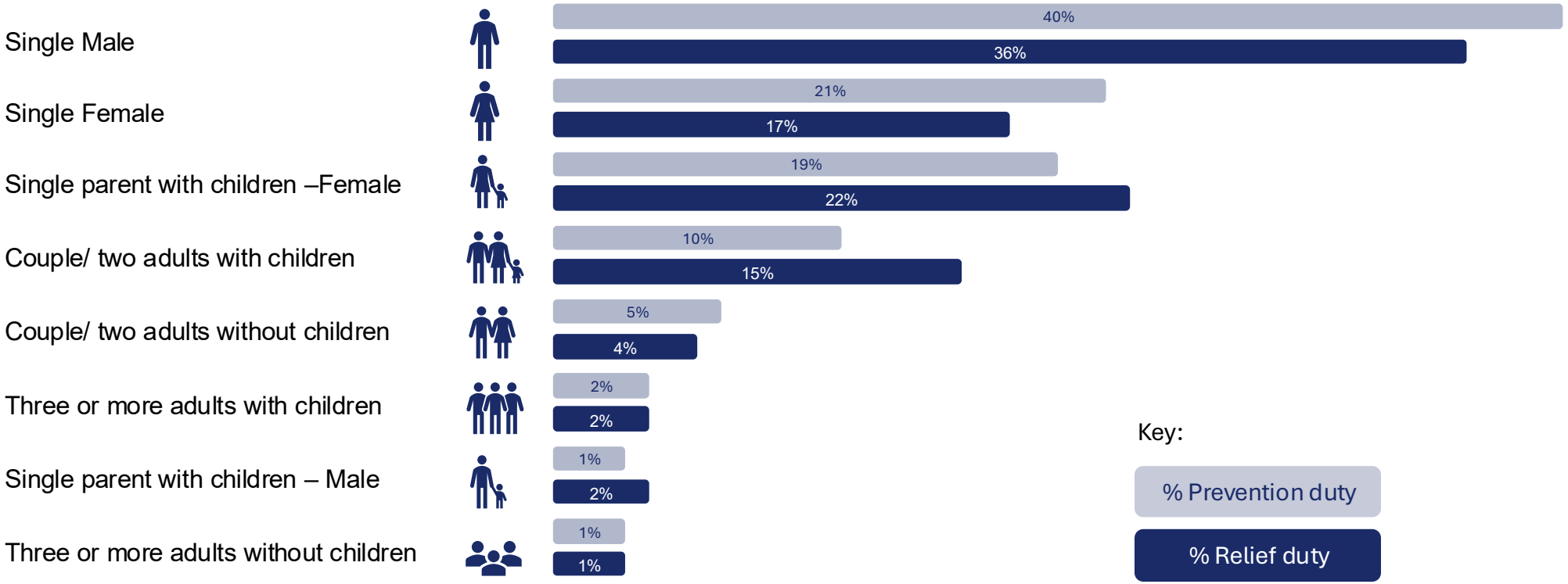


- Households with three or more adults, with and without dependent children, and couple/two adults without children households make a small proportion for both Prevention and Relief (between 1% and 2%).

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WMCA level

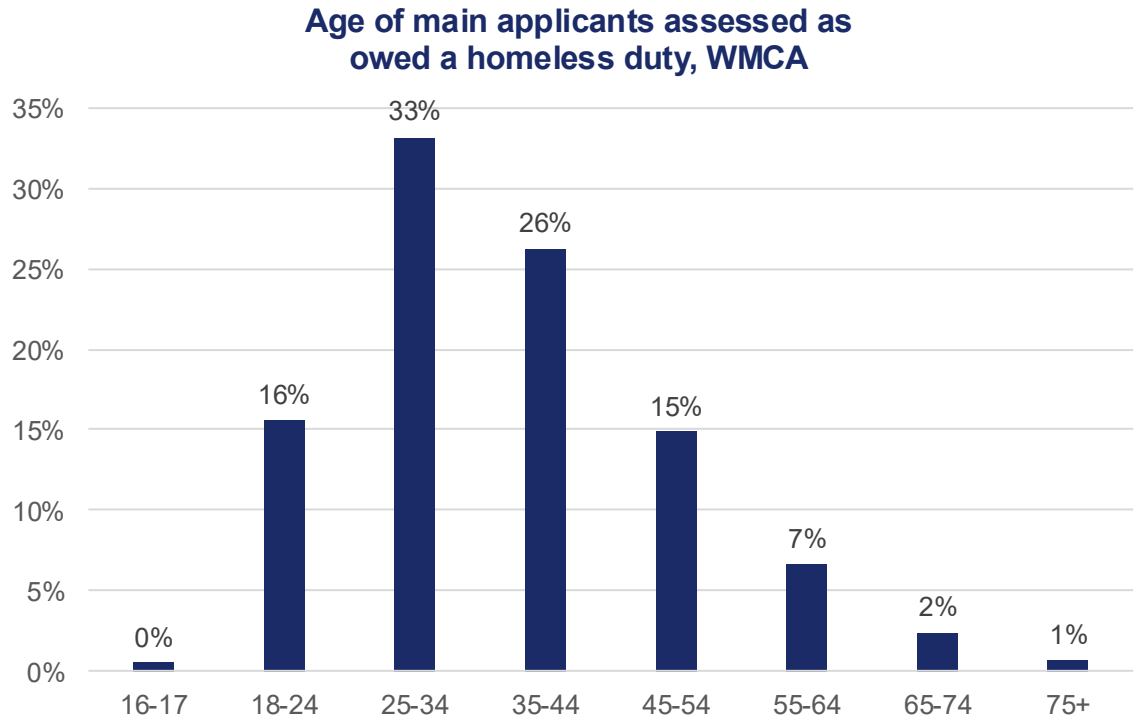
Household composition by duty



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WMCA level

Age of main applicant

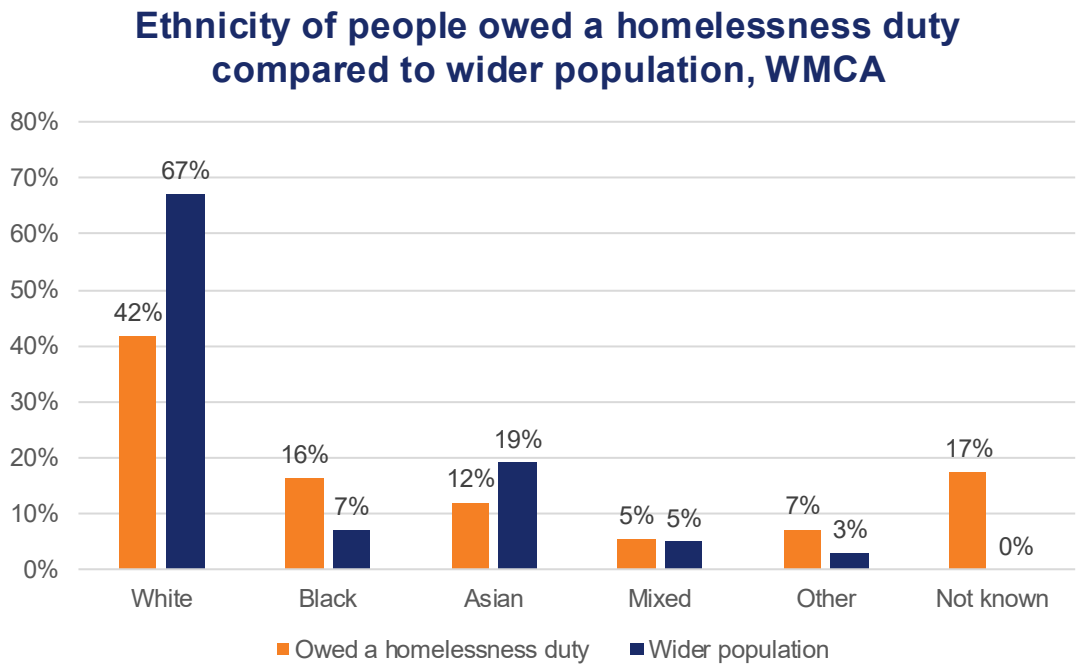


- A third of applicants owed a homelessness duty were aged 25-34 years (33%) (1,137 households).
- Presentations in other age brackets:
  - 0.5% aged 16-17 (17 households),
  - 16% aged 18-24 (534 households),
  - 26% aged 35-44 (899 households),
  - 15% aged 45-54 (508 households),
  - 7% aged 55-64 (227 households),
  - 2% aged 65-74 (82 households) and
  - 1% aged 75+ (23 households).

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WMCA level

Ethnicity of main applicant

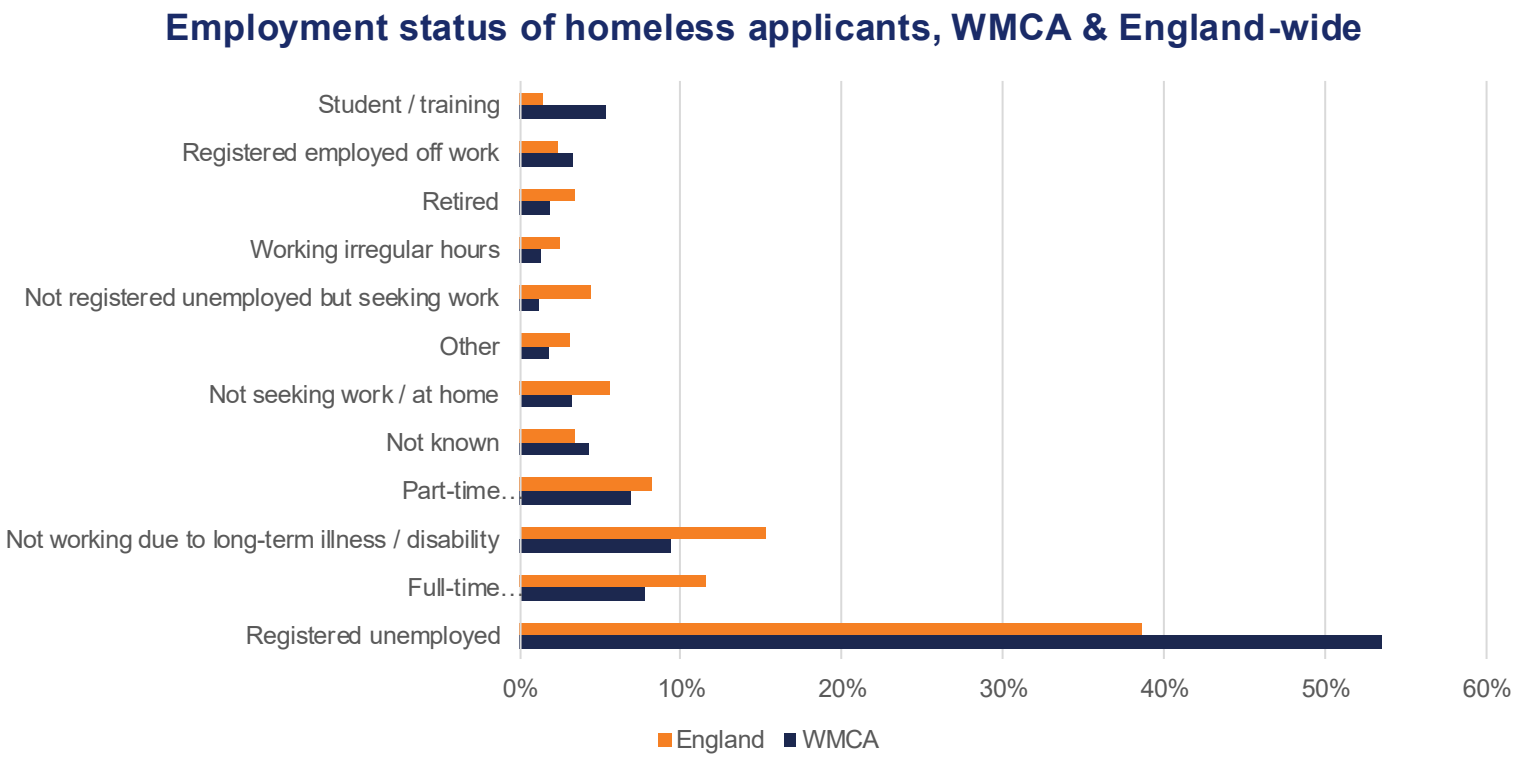


- The ethnic group of main applicants owed a statutory homelessness duty were:
  - 42% White
  - 16% Black
  - 12% Asian
  - 5% Mixed
  - 7% Other
  - 17% Not known
- The following ethnicities had the greatest proportion of applicants owed a homelessness duty:
  - White British: 37%
  - Black African: 10%
  - Pakistani: 5%

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WMCA level

Employment status of main applicant

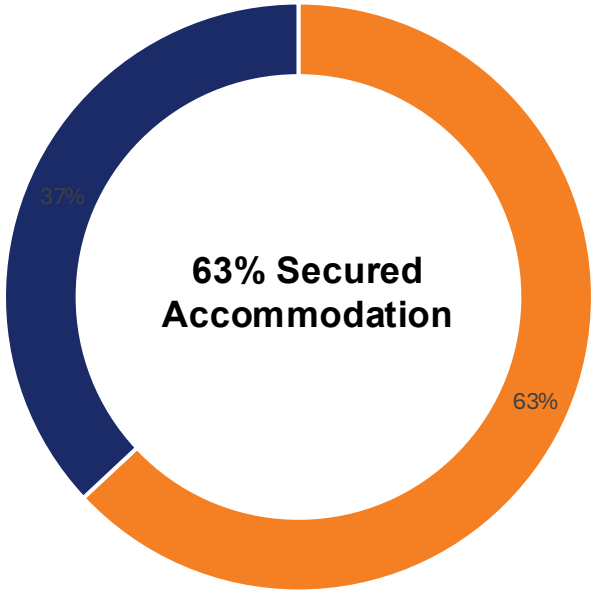


- The employment status of the main applicant of households owed a homelessness duty were most likely to be registered unemployed. Half of homeless applicants were registered unemployed (54%) at the time of applying.
- Homeless households in the WMCA were more likely to be unemployed and less likely to be in full-time or part-time work, than nationally.

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WMCA level

Outcomes for homeless households - Prevention



846 households (63%) secured accommodation for 6+ months after their prevention duty ended. This is higher than the 55% seen nationally.

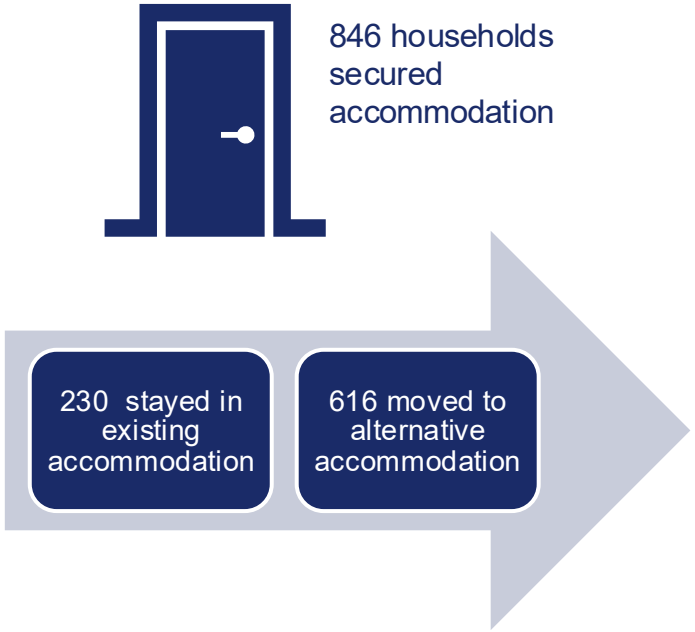
Of those that secured accommodation, 230 households (27%) stayed in the same accommodation and 616 households (73%) moved to alternative accommodation. This compares to the national figures of 32% staying in existing accommodation and 68% moving to alternative accommodation.

Of the 846 households that secured accommodation at the end of their prevention duty, the type of accommodation secured was:

WMCA level

Type of accommodation secured

Of the 846 households that secured accommodation at the end of their prevention duty, the type of accommodation secured was:

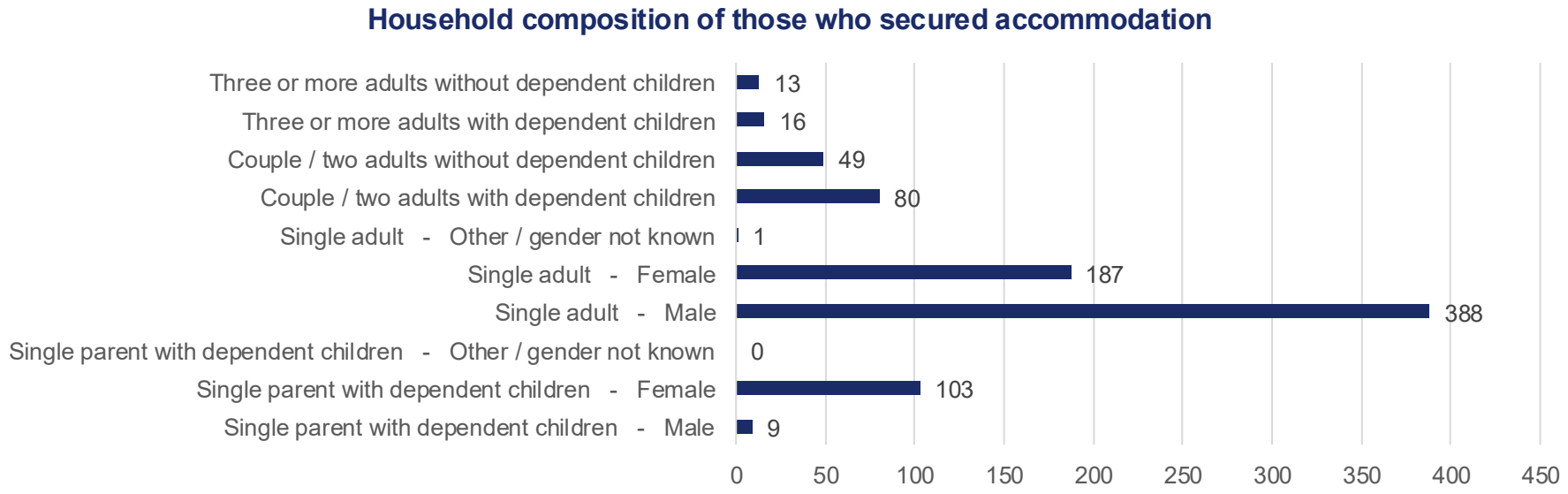


Type of accommodation secured	%	Number of Households
Social rented sector	46.8%	396
Private rented sector	40.1%	339
Staying with family	8.7%	74
Staying with friends	1.4%	12
Owner-occupier	0.6%	5
Other	1.1%	9
Not known6	1.3%	11

WMCA level

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

Of the 846 households that secured accommodation at the end of their prevention duty, the majority that were accommodated were single male adults, accounting for 388 households (46% of all households accommodated at the end of a prevention duty).



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WMCA level

Outcomes for homeless households - Relief



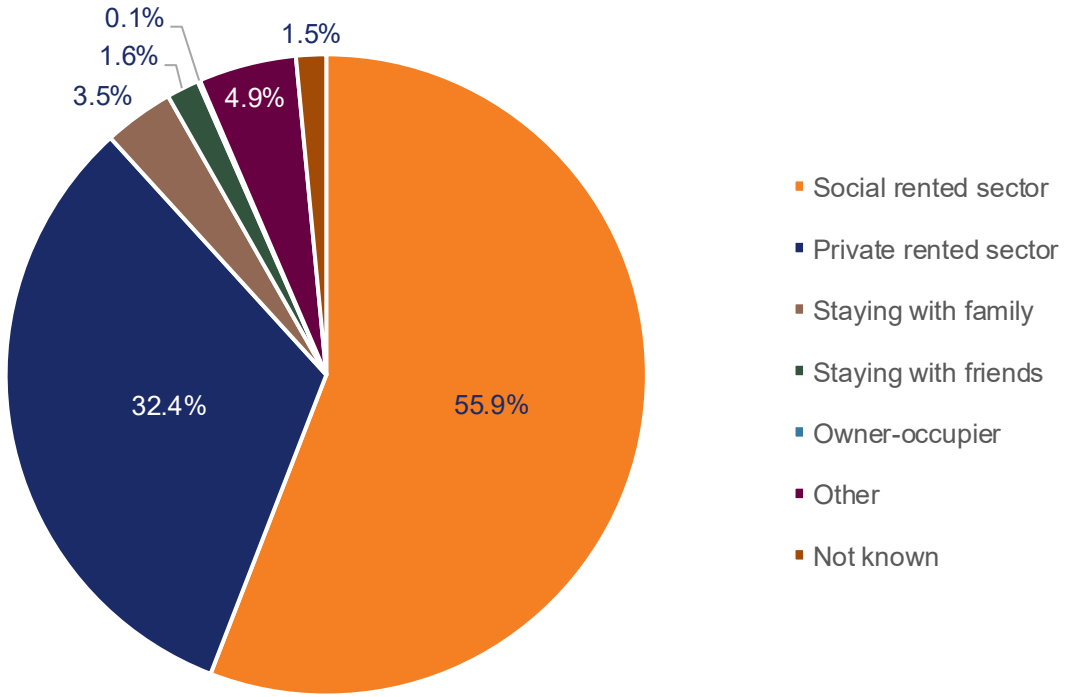
791 households (32%) secured accommodation for 6+ months after their relief duty ended. This is lower than the national figure of 35%.

Of the 791 households that secured accommodation for 6+ months at the end of their relief duty, the majority (442 households) secured social rented sector housing. 32% secured private rented accommodation (256 households)

Note: these figures count households that secured accommodation during the quarter, which will not match the number owed a duty in the same period. A household can be owed a duty in one quarter and secure accommodation in a later one, so the two figures describe activity at different points in the same flow rather than a single cohort.

WMCA level

Type of accommodation secured at end of relief duty

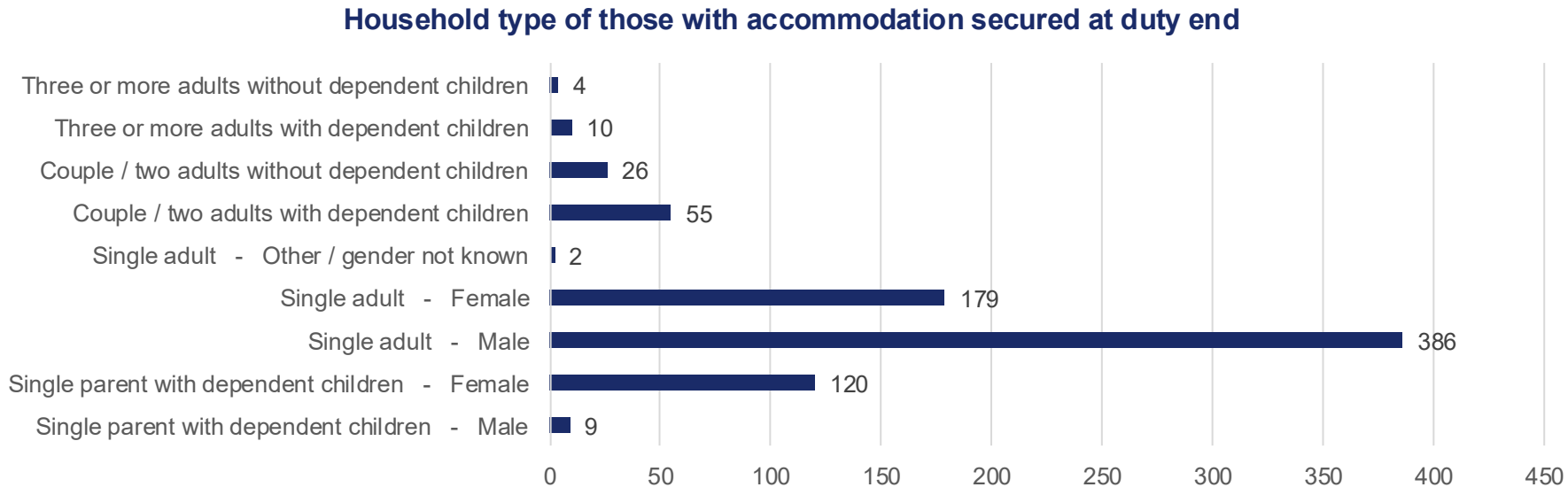


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WMCA level

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

Of the 791 households that secured accommodation at the end of their relief duty, the majority that were accommodated were single male adults, accounting for 386 households (49% of all households accommodated at the end of a relief duty).



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WMCA level

7,148 households in Temporary Accommodation in the WMCA area

In the WMCA area, **7,148 households were in Temporary Accommodation at the end of the quarter.** This represents a 4% decrease from 7,450 households this time last year. This compares to a 5% increase seen nationally during the same time period. It is a 3.2% decrease from 7,383 households in Temporary Accommodation in the last quarter (July – September 2025).

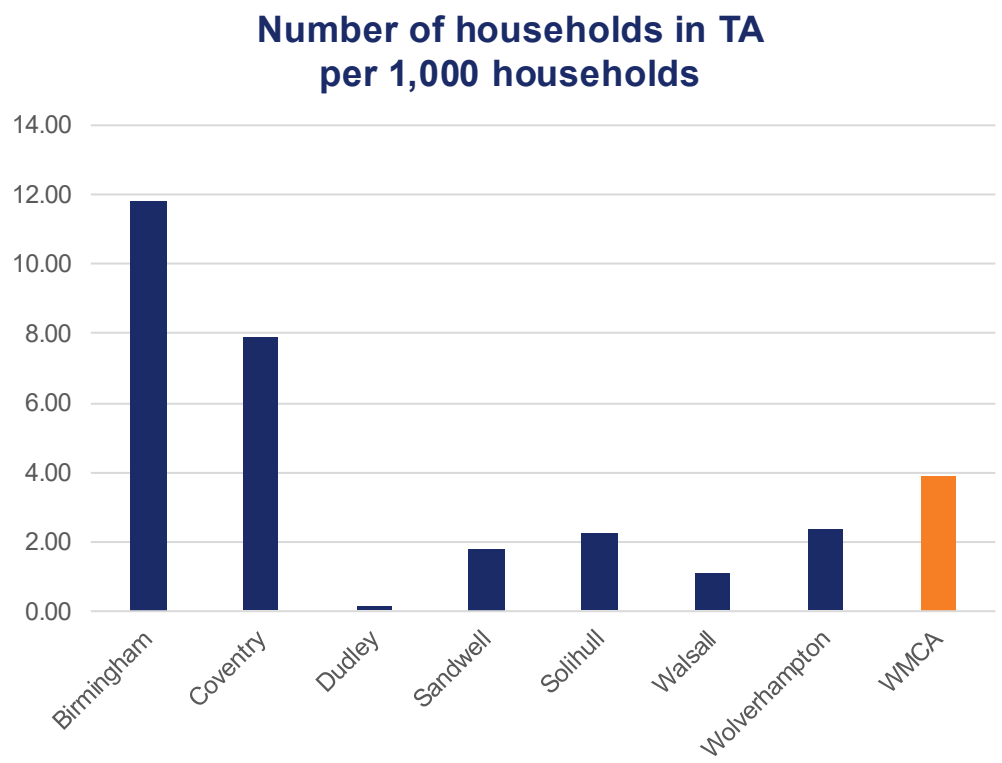
In the WMCA area 6,269 households living in Temporary Accommodation had children, a 3% decrease from 6,437 the previous year. This compares to a 6% increase seen nationally during the same time period. It is also a 3% decrease from 6,449 in the last quarter (July – September 2025).

15,067 children were living in Temporary Accommodation, a 0.6% increase from 14,976 compared to the same period the previous year and a much smaller increase than the 7% increase seen nationally during the same time period. It is also a 2% decrease from 15,350 in the last quarter (July – September 2025).

WMCA level

Number of households in TA

Local Authority	Total households in TA	Households with children	Children in TA
Birmingham	5,151	4,731	11,447
Coventry	1,155	830	1,897
Dudley	15	15	32
Sandwell	241	227	583
Solihull	203	181	418
Walsall	125	79	194
Wolverhampton	258	206	496
WMCA	**7,148**	**6,269**	**15,067**



WMCA level

Household composition of households in Temporary Accommodation

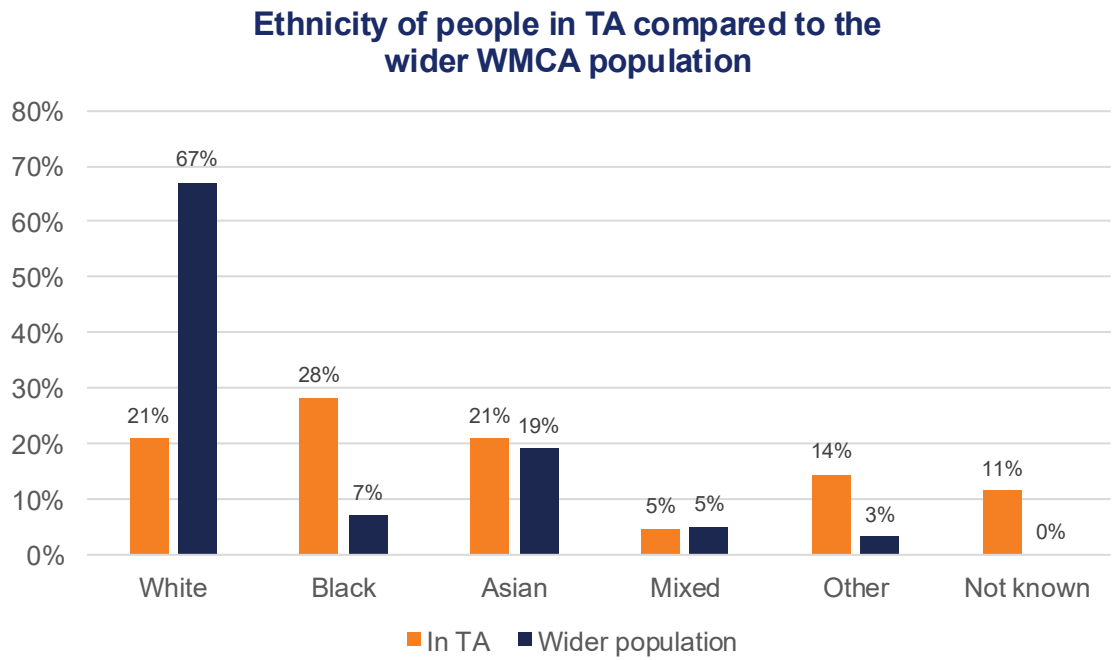
Household composition of household in Temporary Accommodation	
Couple with dependent children	38%
Single parent - male	4%
Single parent - female	33%
Single adult - male	4%
Single adult - female	3%
All other household types	17%

Households in Temporary Accommodation were most likely to be couple with dependent children (38%) or single female parents with children (33%).

Households in Temporary Accommodation were least likely to be single adult females (3%), single adult males (4%) and single male parents (4%).

WMCA level

Ethnicity of people in Temporary Accommodation



- The ethnicity of the main applicant in Temporary Accommodation was:
  - White: 21%
  - Black: 28%
  - Asian: 21%
  - Mixed: 5%
  - Other: 14%
  - Not known: 11%
- The following ethnicities had the greatest proportion of people in Temporary Accommodation:
  - Black African: 21%
  - White British: 16%
  - Pakistani: 10%

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WMCA level

Age of applicants in temporary accommodation

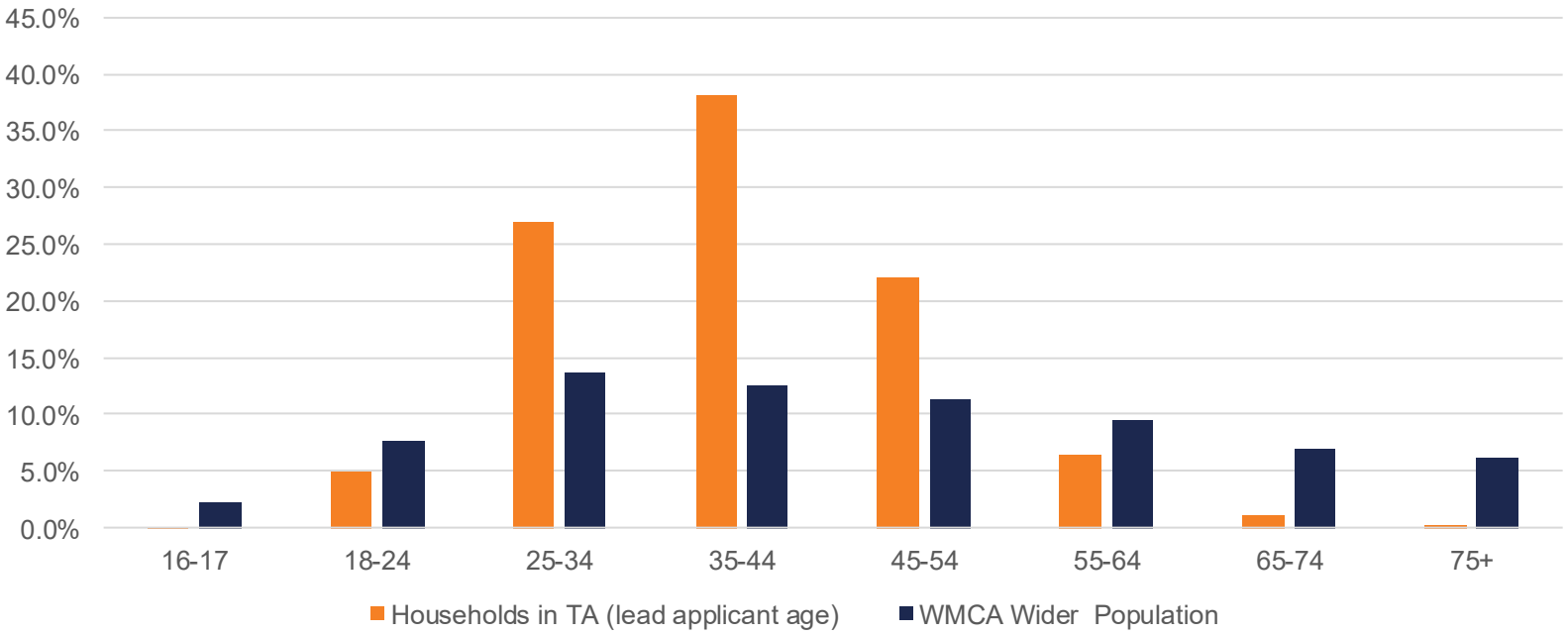
The age of main applicants in Temporary Accommodation was most likely to be 25-34 or 35-44 years olds, with two thirds of applicants in Temporary Accommodation in these age brackets.

Age bracket	%	Households
16-17	0.1%	6
18-24	5.0%	358
25-34	26.9%	1920
45-54	22.0%	1575
55-64	6.4%	461
65-74	1.0%	73
75+	0.3%	21

Age of main applicants in Temporary Accommodation

WMCA level

Age of households in TA compared to WMCA wider population



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

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WMCA level

Type of Temporary Accommodation provided

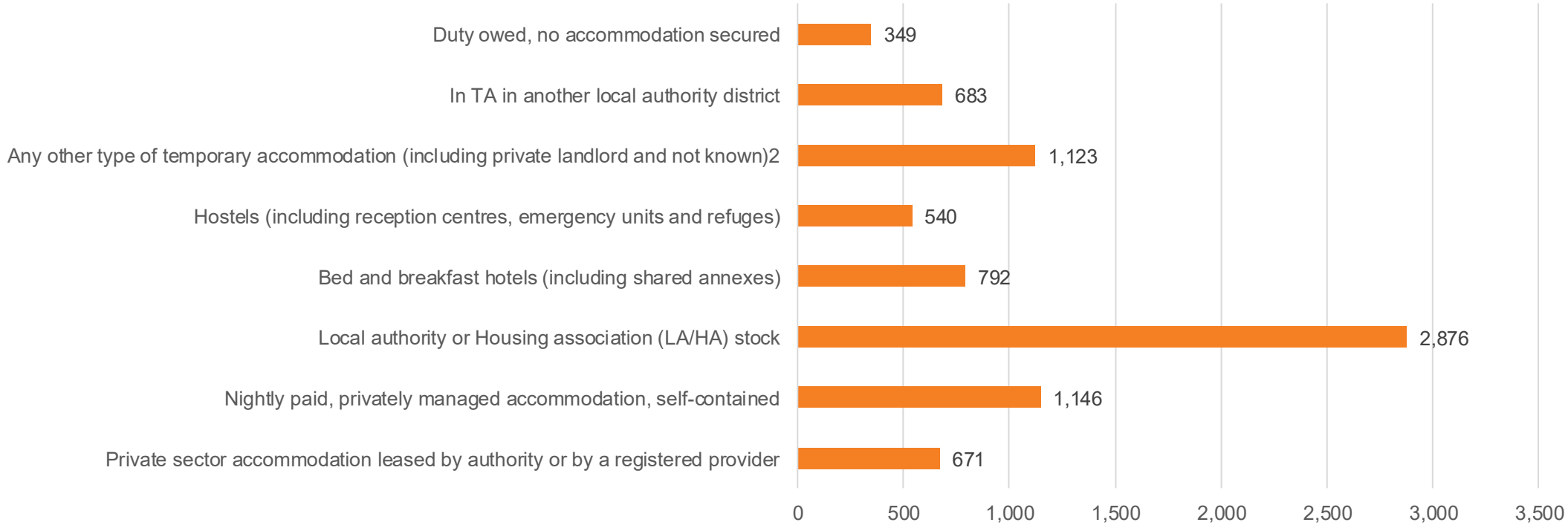
The 3 most common types of Temporary Accommodation provided in the WMCA were:

- Local Authority or Housing Association (LA/HA) stock: 35% (2,876 households)
- Nightly paid, privately managed accommodation, self-contained: 14% (1,146 households)
- Any other type of Temporary Accommodation: 13.5% (1,123 households)

Note – the total number of types of accommodation is higher than the total number of households in TA because the end-of-quarter total counts households in TA on one night; the placements figure counts time in each accommodation type across the quarter, so households moving between types are counted against each

WMCA level

Type of temporary accommodation



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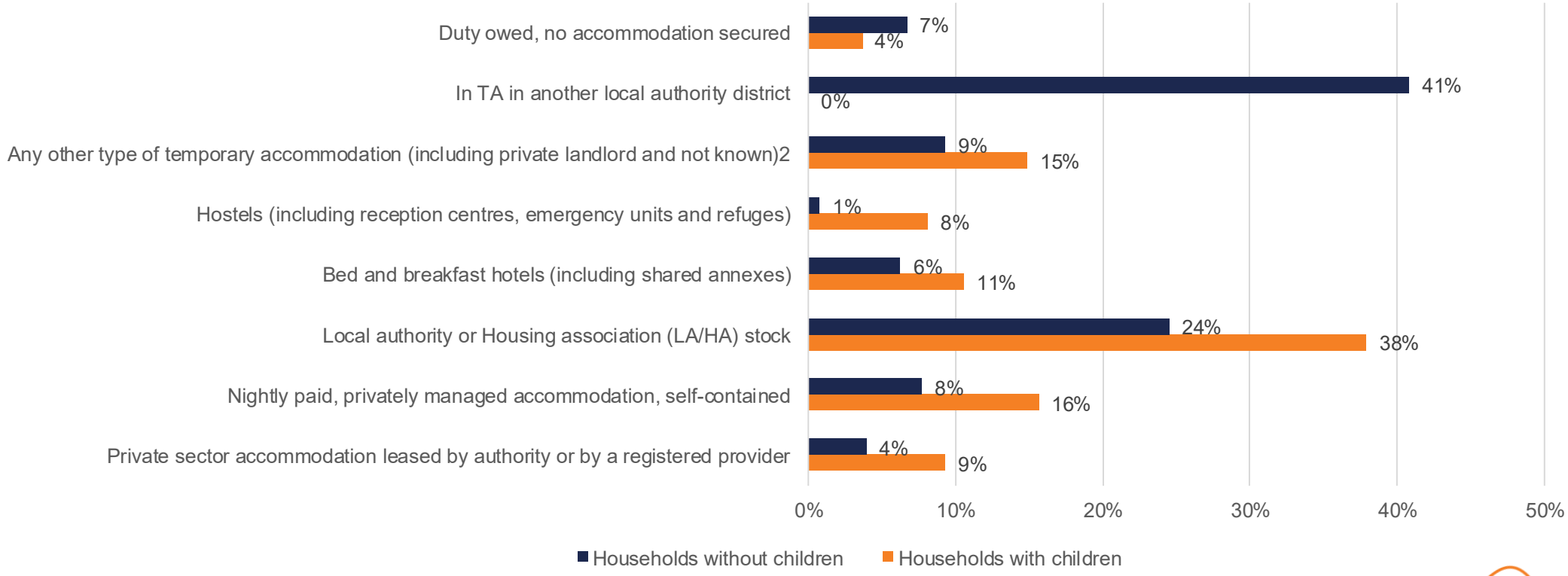
WMCA level

Type of Temporary Accommodation provided by household composition

- The type of Temporary Accommodation provided also varied by household type.
- Households without dependent children were more likely to be accommodated in another district.
- Households with dependent children were more likely to be accommodated in LA/HA stock, nightly paid, hostels and private sector accommodation.

WMCA level

TA type by households with and without children



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WMCA level

Out of area TA placement

683 households were placed in Temporary Accommodation outside of their local authority area, this represents 10% of all households in TA. This is a decrease from 885 (12% of all households in TA) when compared to this time last year. It is similar to the 684 (9% of all households in TA) households in the last quarter (July – September 2025).

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.

WMCA level

Total number of households in TA

	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 West Midlands
Birmingham	5151	512	10%	0
Coventry	1155	7	1%	0
Dudley	15	0	0%	0
Sandwell	241	89	37%	0
Solihull	203	40	20%	0
Walsall	125	7	6%	1 (14.3%)
Wolverhampton	258	28	11%	28 (100.0%)
WMCA	**7148**	**683**	**10%**	**29 (4%)**

WMCA level

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

683 households were owed a temporary accommodation duty in another local authority area, 7 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 676 households that were placed in temporary accommodation in another local authority area, the accommodation type was:

- 131 households in B&B (including shared annex)
- 219 households in nightly paid, privately managed
- 20 households in Private sector accommodation
- 4 households in Local authority or Housing association stock
- 2 households in Hostel
- 300 households in "Any other type of temporary accommodation"

WMCA level

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

Of the 683 households in out of area temporary accommodation placements in the WMCA area 604 were households with children and 79 were households without children.

The household composition of households with children was:

- Single adult male with dependent children: 23 households
- Single adult female with dependent children: 187 households
- Single adult with dependent children (other or sex not known): 1 household
- Two adults with dependent children: 295 households
- Three or more adults with dependent children: 98 households

The household composition for households without children was:

- Single adult male: 25 households
- Single adult female: 22 households
- Two adults: 19 households
- Three or more adults: 13 households