

Annual Statutory Homelessness Statistics 2024/25

Data covers the period between April 2024 and March 2025

Data published 27th November 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

National

Across England **330,410 households** were owed a **statutory homelessness duty**, of this 147,870 (45%) were owed a prevention duty and 182,540 (55%) a relief duty.

Across England **7.5 households per 100,000** were assessed as being homeless and owed a duty.

Regional

In the (wider) West Midlands region **31,660 households** were owed a **statutory homelessness duty**, 11,810 (37%) of these households were owed a prevention duty and 19,850 (63%) were owed a relief duty.

Across the wider West Midlands region **7.8 households per 100,000** were assessed as being homeless and owed a duty.

WMCA Headline figures



17,744 households were owed a statutory homelessness duty, of this **6,773 (38%)** were owed a **prevention** duty and **10,971 (62%)** were owed a **relief** duty.



This means in the WMCA area **9.3 households per 100,000 were assessed as being homeless and** owed a homelessness duty (prevention or relief).



846 households were homeless due to being served a **Section 21 notice**.



5,082 households were assessed as homeless, priority need and unintentionally homeless, **meaning the local authority had a duty to secure accommodation (a “main duty”)**.



Of the households owed a **prevention** duty, most were homeless due to the ending of an **Assured Shorthold Tenancy (29%)**, **family or friends no longer able or willing to accommodate (24%)** and **eviction from supported housing (9%)**.



Of the households owed a **relief** duty, most were homeless due to **family or friends no longer able or willing to accommodate (31%)**, **Domestic Abuse (14%)** and the **ending of an Assured Shorthold Tenancy (13%)**.



Private Rented Sector (PRS), living with family, or in the Social Rented Sector (SRS) were the most common types of accommodation at the time of making a homeless application:

- Of the households owed a **prevention duty** the most common accommodation types at the time of application were Private Rented Sector (PRS) (38%), living with family (22%) and Social Rented Sector (SRS) (20%).
- Of the households owed a **relief duty** the most common accommodation types at the time of application were living with family (27%), Private Rented Sector (PRS) (17%) and Social Rented Sector (SRS) (12%).

WMCA Headline figures



The most common household composition of households owed a homelessness duty was **single adults with no dependent children**. Of the households owed a prevention duty 59% of households were single adult households. Of the households owed a relief duty 57% were single adult households.



Almost a third of main applicants owed a homelessness duty were **aged 25-34 years** (32%).



69% of main applicants owed a homelessness duty were **UK nationals**.



Black, Mixed and Other households **were overrepresented** in households approaching local authorities for help. Black households accounted for 18% of households owed a duty and 7% of total households in the WMCA, Mixed households accounted for 6% of households owed a duty and 5% of total households in the WMCA and Other ethnicity households accounted for 7% of households owed a duty and 3% of total households in the WMCA.



Half of main applicants owed a homelessness duty were **registered unemployed**.

WMCA Headline figures



56% of households owed a **prevention duty secured accommodation**. **29%** of households owed a **relief duty secured accommodation**.



For households owed a **prevention duty**, **45% of accommodation secured was within the Social Rented Sector (SRS)** and **40% was within the Private Rented Sector**.

For households owed a **relief duty**, **50% of accommodation secured was within the Social Rented Sector (SRS)** and **37% was within the Private Rented Sector**.



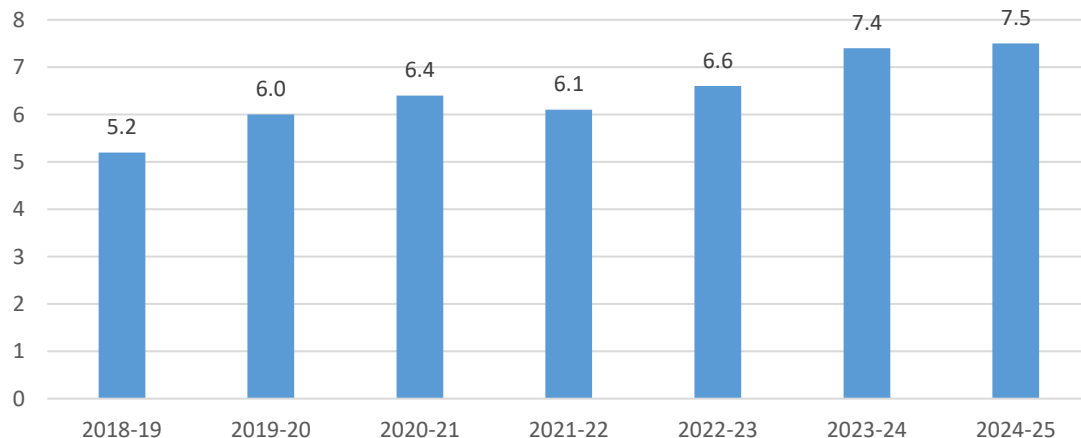
Single male adult households with no dependent children **were most likely to have secured accommodation** at the end of a duty. 63% of single males were accommodated at the end of a prevention duty and 44% of single males were accommodated at the end of a relief duty. This compares to 42% and 19% of males with dependent children accommodated at the end of a prevention and relief duty respectively.

National picture

England wide data: Homelessness numbers

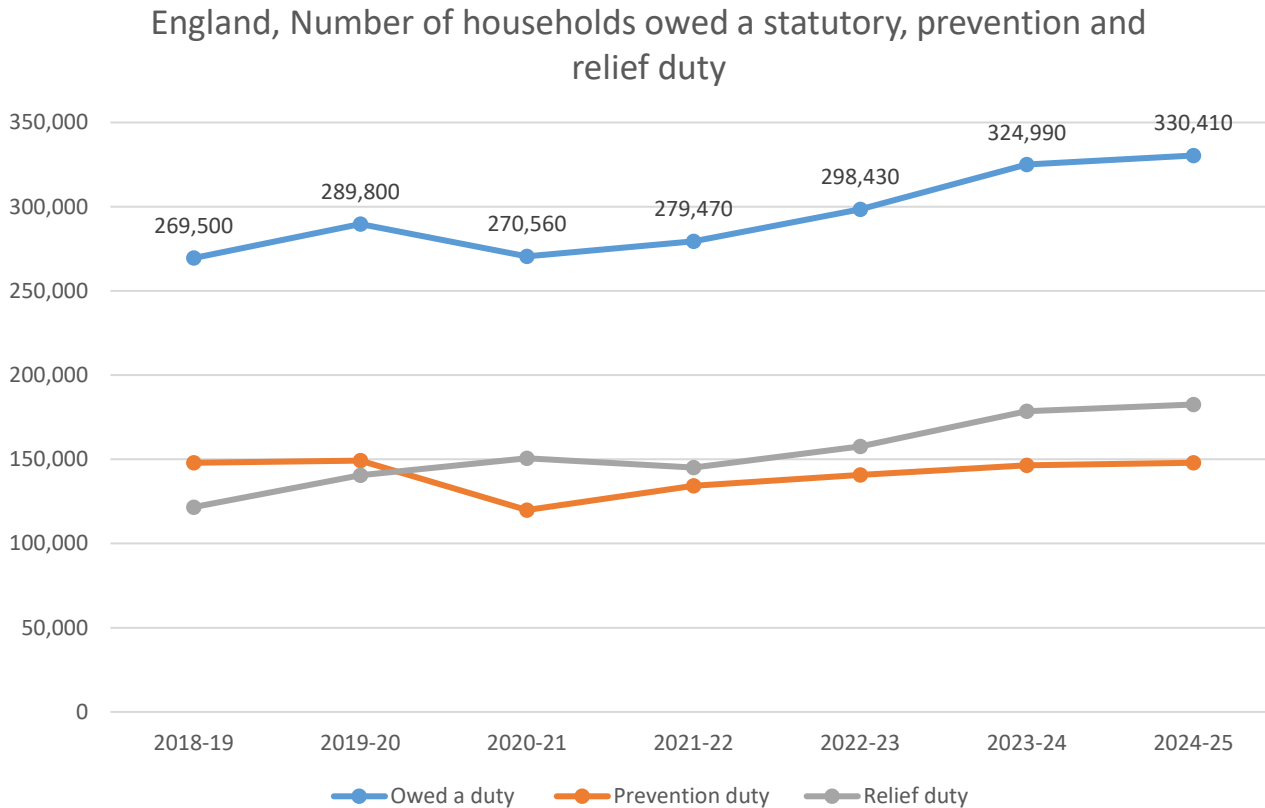
Year	Number of households assessed as being owed a homelessness duty	Proportion of homelessness applications assessed as being owed a homelessness duty
2018-19	269,510	92%
2019-20	289,790	95%
2020-21	270,560	95%
2021-22	279,460	96%
2022-23	298,430	96%
2023-24	324,990	91%
2024-25	330,410	92%

Households assessed as homeless per 100,000, England



- Homelessness applications were made for 360,050 households between April 2024 and March 2025. **330,410 (92%) were assessed as being owed a duty.**
- 147,870 (45%) were owed a prevention duty and 182,540 (55%) were owed a relief duty.
- The number of households assessed as being owed a homelessness duty has been increasing since 2020/21.
- The proportion of applicants owed a homelessness duty has varied between 96% (in 2021/22 and 2022/23) and 91% (in 2023/24).
- Across England **7.5 households per 100,000** were assessed as being homeless and owed a duty.

England wide data: Homelessness numbers over time



- The number of households owed a statutory homelessness duty in England increased from 269,500 in 2018/19 to 330,410 in 2024/25, showing a steady upward trend.
- The number of households owed a prevention duty decreased marginally from 147,880 in 2018/19 to 147,870 in 2024/25, remaining relatively stable after earlier fluctuations.
- The number of households owed a relief duty increased from 121,630 in 2018/19 to 182,540 in 2024/25.
- Overall, England has seen a shift towards a greater number of households owed a relief duty.

England wide data: Reasons for presenting

For households owed a **Prevention** duty



End of Assured Shorthold Tenancy (AST)

39%

57,190
households

Family or friends no longer able or
willing to accommodate

24%

34,980
households

Domestic Abuse

7%

10,610
households

For households owed a **Relief** duty



Family or friends no longer able or
willing to accommodate

30%

54,300
households

Domestic Abuse

16%

28,800
households

End of Assured Shorthold Tenancy (AST)

12%

22,230
households



England wide data: Previous Accommodation



West Midlands
Combined Authority

The **three most common accommodation types** for households owed a **homelessness** duty at time of application, in 2024/25 were:

Prevention duty



Private Rented Sector



Living with family



Social Rented Sector



Relief duty

Living with family



Private Rented Sector



Social Rented Sector

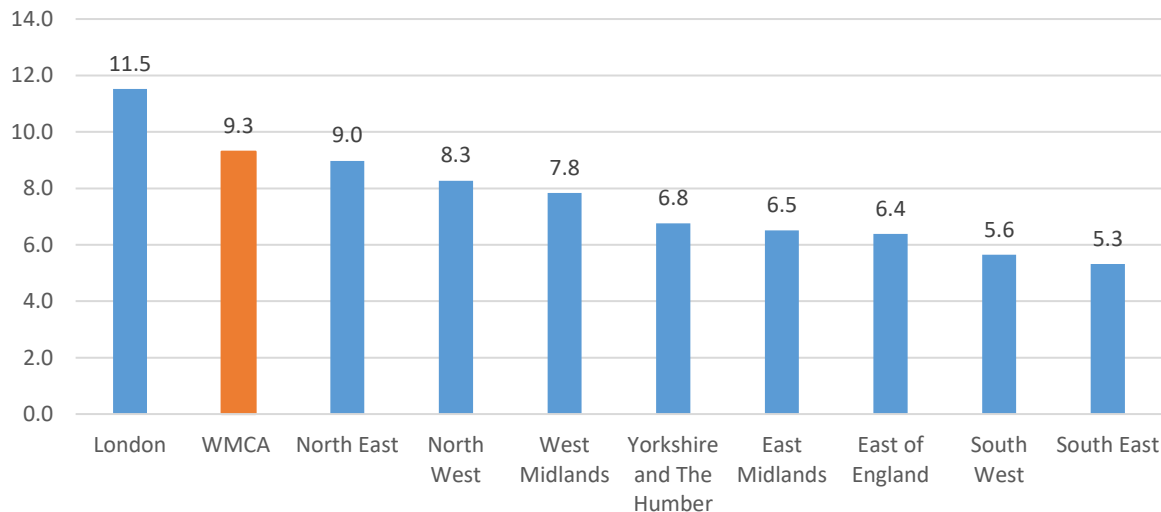


Regional picture

The (wider) West Midlands region: Homelessness numbers

	Number of households owed a prevention or relief duty
London	70,740
North West	47,430
South East	44,030
East of England	32,630
West Midlands	31,660
Yorkshire and The Humber	31,280
South West	28,280
East Midlands	24,640
North East	19,720

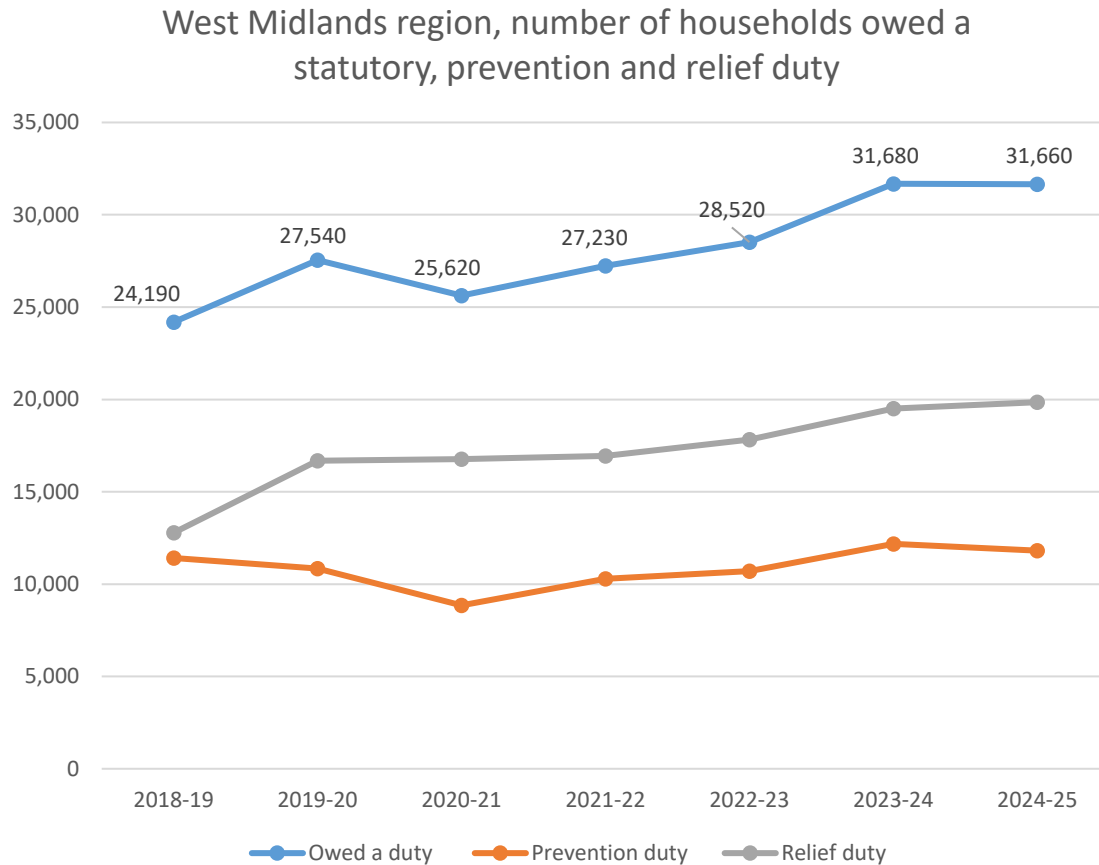
Households assessed as homeless per 100,000



At a regional level:

- **31,660 households were assessed as being owed a homelessness duty** across the (wider) West Midlands region in 2024/25, a small decrease of 20 households from 31,680 in the previous year.
- 11,810 (37%) of these households were owed a Prevention duty and 19,850 (63%) were owed a Relief duty.
- The (wider) West Midlands region had the **fourth highest** number of households assessed as homeless per 100,000 of all English regions, at 7.8, which is higher than the national figure of 7.5.
- The WMCA area has the second highest rate of households assessed as homeless per 100,000 households, after London.

The (wider) West Midlands region: Homelessness numbers over time



- The number of households owed a statutory homelessness duty in the (wider) West Midlands region increased from 24,190 in 2018/19 to 31,660 in 2024/25, showing an overall increase despite fluctuations.
- The number of households owed a prevention duty increased slightly by 4% from 11,410 in 2018/19 to 11,810 in 2024/25, remaining relatively stable.
- The number of households owed a relief duty rose significantly by 55% from 12,780 households in 2018/19 to 19,850 in 2024/25.
- Overall, the (wider) West Midlands region has seen a shift towards a greater number of households owed a relief duty.

WMCA picture

WMCA: Homelessness numbers

	Total number of homeless applications	Total owed a prevention or relief duty	Proportion of homelessness applications assessed as being owed a homelessness duty
Birmingham	6,956	6,713	97%
Coventry	3,230	3,133	97%
Dudley	4,698	2,366	50%
Sandwell	1,544	1,351	87%
Solihull	1,218	1,176	97%
Walsall	740	701	95%
Wolverhampton	3,519	2,304	65%
WMCA area	21,915	17,744	81%

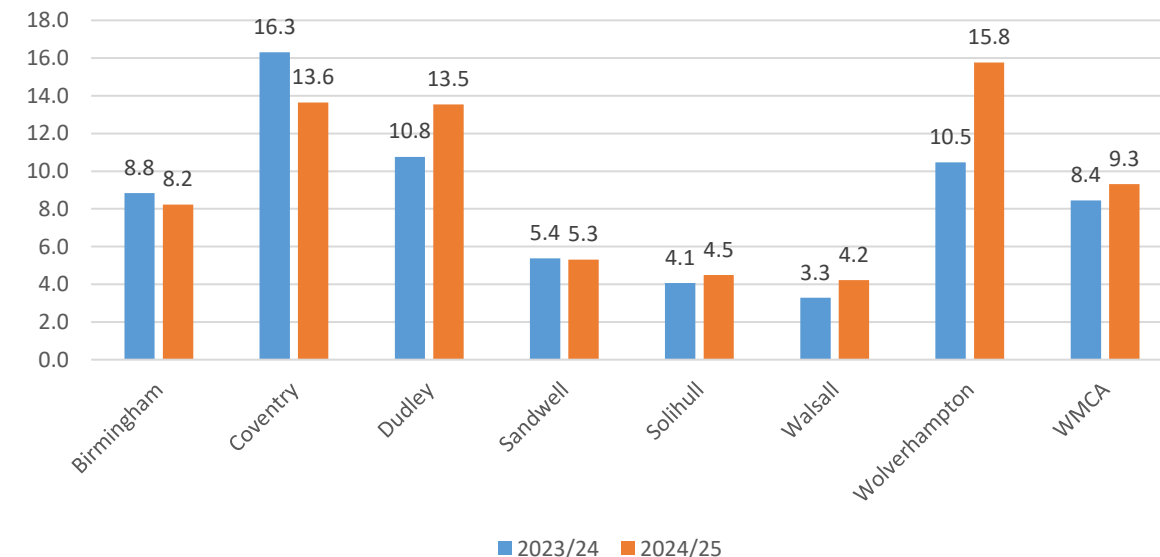
- In the WMCA area, **17,744 households were owed a prevention or relief duty**, representing a 3% increase from 17,310 households in the previous year.

- Of which 6,773 (38%) were owed a prevention duty and 10,971 (62%) were owed a relief duty.

- Households at risk of homelessness due to being served a Section 21 notice (known as a no-fault eviction) numbered 846 (13% of households owed a prevention duty).

- In the WMCA area 9.3 households were assessed as homeless per 100,000. This is higher than both the England figure (7.5) and the (wider) West Midlands region (7.8). It is also a rise from 8.4 in 2023/24.

Households assessed as homeless per 100,000

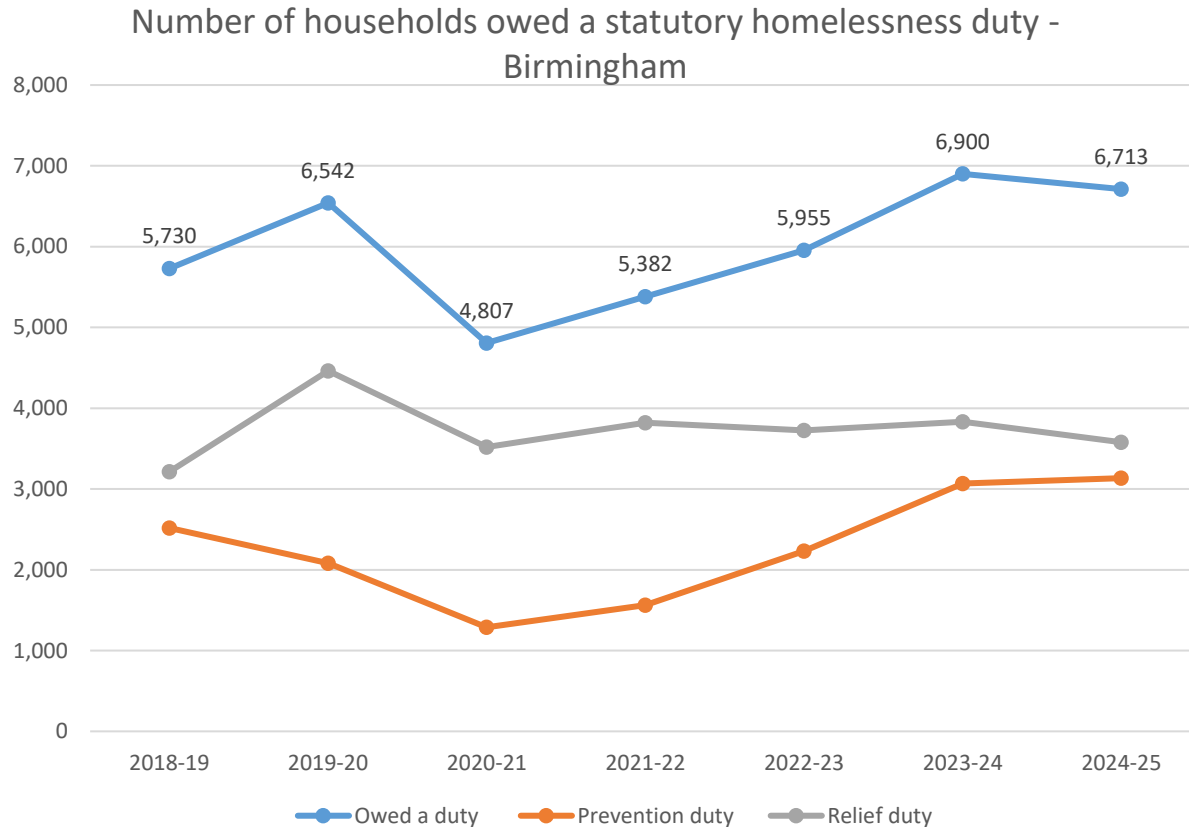


WMCA: Homelessness numbers, changes over time

	2018/19	2019/2020	2020/21	2021/2022	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Total initial assessments	13,303	16,502	15,511	13,185	12,007	19,252	21,915
Assessed as owed a duty	12,862	15,906	14,584	12,816	11,657	17,310	17,744
Proportion of initial assessments who were owed a duty	96.7	96.4	94.0	97.2	97.1	89.9	81.0
Prevention duty owed	5,665	5,400	4,300	4,487	4,468	6,825	6,773
Relief duty owed	7,197	10,506	10,284	8,329	7,189	10,485	10,971
Households assessed as homeless per 100,000	5.9	8.5	8.9	9.3	18.2	8.4	9.3

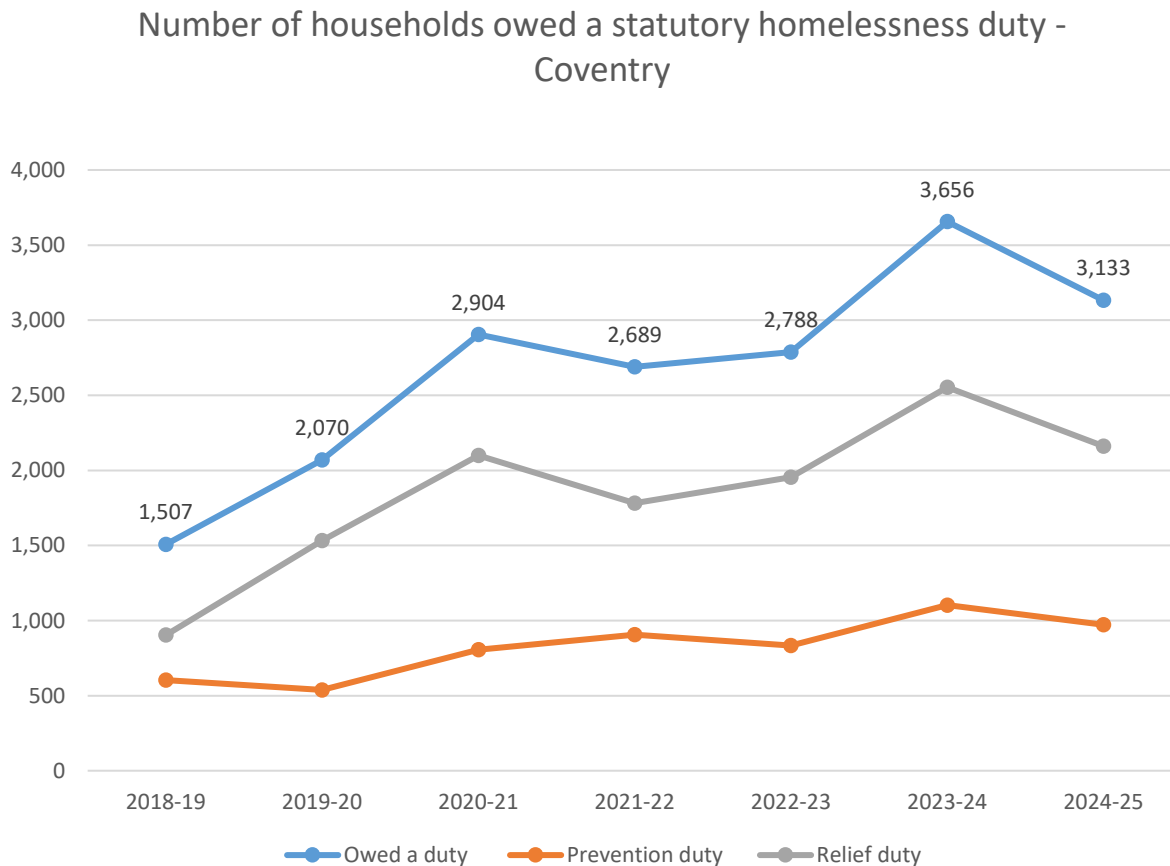
- It is difficult to compare annual trends of the number of households assessed as owed a homelessness duty at WMCA – level, due to **missing data** from constituent local authorities across 2021/22 and 2022/23.
- Data is missing for Dudley and Sandwell in 2021/22; Data is also missing for Dudley and Wolverhampton in 2022/23.
- Despite the data gaps, there is an overall rise in demand, and the proportion of relief duties have grown whilst prevention duties have remained stable. This suggests more households are presenting as already homeless rather than at risk.
- The following slides provide a breakdown by local authority, of changes in the number of households owed a statutory, prevention and relief duty over time – this analysis has been undertaken for only those local authorities who have complete data submissions.

Birmingham: Homelessness numbers, changes over time



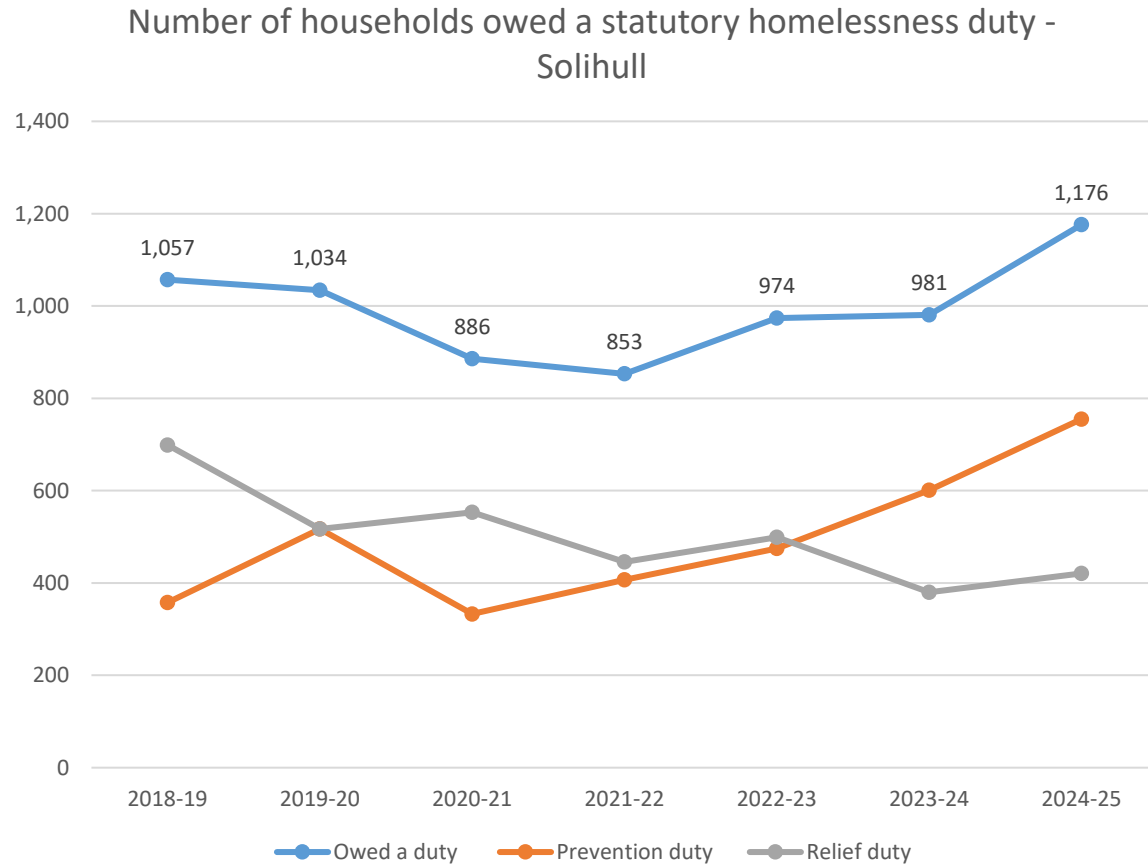
- The number of households owed a statutory homelessness duty in Birmingham has increased from 5,730 in 2018/19 to 6,713 in 2024/25.
- In Birmingham relief duties consistently outnumber the number of prevention duties.
- Prevention duties have risen steadily since 2020/21
- Overall, Birmingham has shown a shift in recent years towards a more even split between households owed a prevention and relief duty (although more households continue to be owed a relief duty.)

Coventry: Homelessness numbers, changes over time



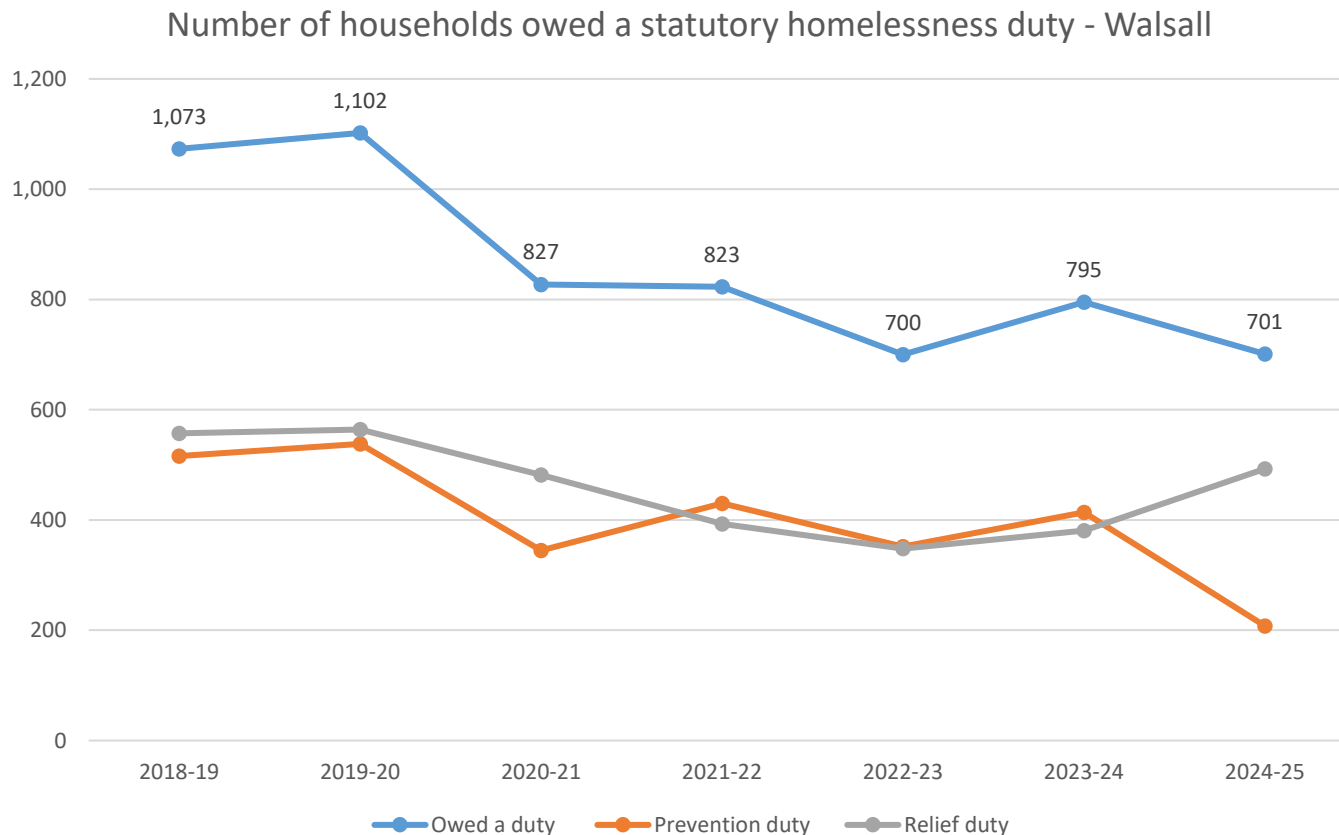
- The number of households owed a statutory homelessness duty in Coventry rose significantly from 1,507 households in 2018/19 to a peak of 3,656 in 2023/24, before falling slightly to 3,133 in 2024/25.
- The number of households owed a relief duty has consistently outnumbered the number of households owed a prevention duty, with relief duties reaching 2,553 in 2023/24 and remaining at 2,160 in 2024/25.
- The number of households owed a prevention duty has grown steadily, increasing from 604 in 2018/19 to 973 in 2024/25.
- Overall, Coventry has seen a sharp rise in the number of households owed a statutory homelessness duty, with households owed a relief duty dominating.

Solihull: Homelessness numbers, changes over time



- The number of households owed a statutory homelessness duty in Solihull has varied from 1,057 households in 2018/19, a low of 853 households in 2021/22, to 1,176 households in 2024/25.
- The number of households owed a prevention duty has increased significantly from 358 households in 2018/19 to 755 in 2024/25.
- The number of households owed a relief duty has declined overall, falling from 699 in 2018/19 to 421 in 2024/25.
- Overall, Solihull has seen a shift towards prevention duties - now outnumbering relief duties, reversing earlier patterns.

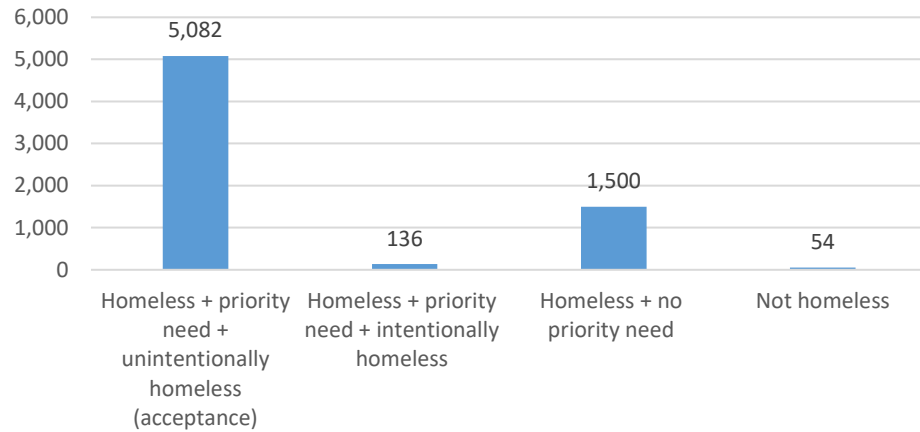
Walsall: Homelessness numbers, changes over time



- The number of households owed a statutory homelessness duty in Walsall has declined significantly over time, from 1,073 in 2018/19 to 701 in 2024/25.
- The number of households owed a prevention duty has fallen from 516 households in 2018/19 to 208 in 2024/25.
- The number of households owed a relief duty has remained relatively stable, fluctuating between 557 and 348 households, rising to 493 in 2024/25.
- Overall Walsall has seen an even split between prevention and relief duties, however, 2024/25 showed a greater divergence with a larger number of relief duties and decline in prevention.

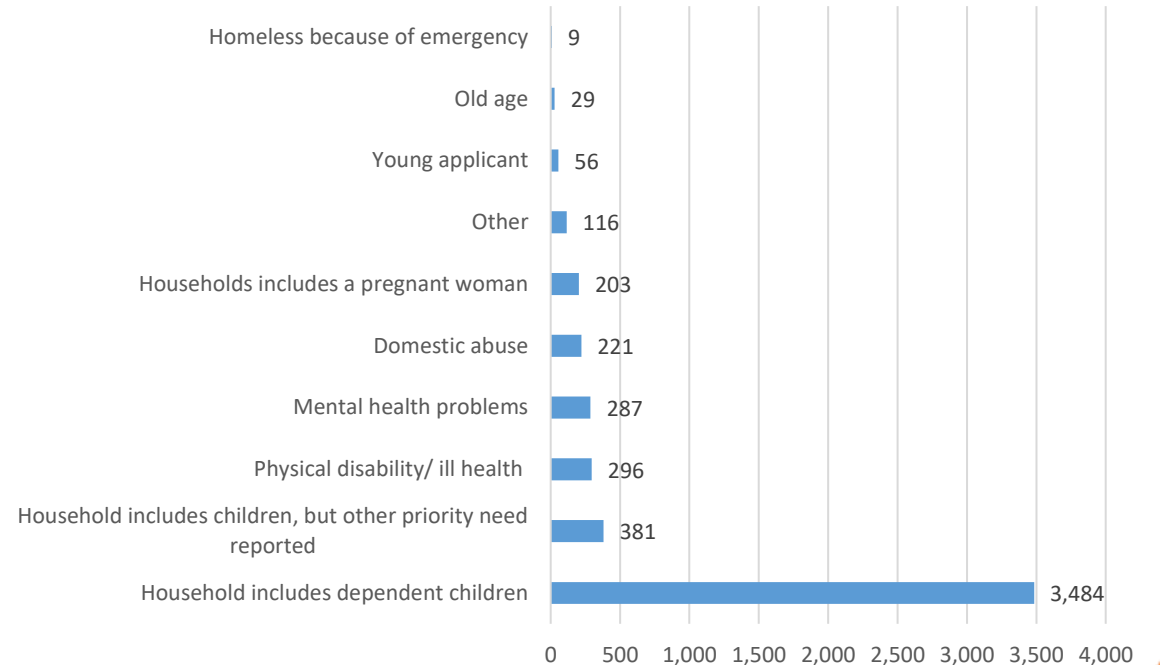
WMCA: Main duty

Outcomes for households at the end of the relief duty in the WMCA, 2024/25



- 5,082 households were found to be homeless, in priority need and unintentionally homeless, meaning the local authority had a duty to secure accommodation.
- 136 households were found to be intentionally homeless and 1,500 did not have priority need, meaning that the local authority no longer had a duty to provide Temporary Accommodation and did not have to find long-term accommodation for the household.

Priority Need of Households owed a main duty, WMCA 2024/25



- 69% of households owed a main duty had dependent children, 7% had children but also had another priority need and 6% had a physical disability/ ill health or mental health problems.

WMCA: Reasons for presenting

For households owed a **Prevention** duty



End of Assured Shorthold Tenancy (AST)

29%

1,968
households

Family or friends no longer able or
willing to accommodate

24%

1,646
households

Eviction from supported housing

9%

596
households

For households owed a **Relief** duty



Family or friends no longer able or
willing to accommodate

31%

3,424
households



Domestic Abuse

14%

1,502
households



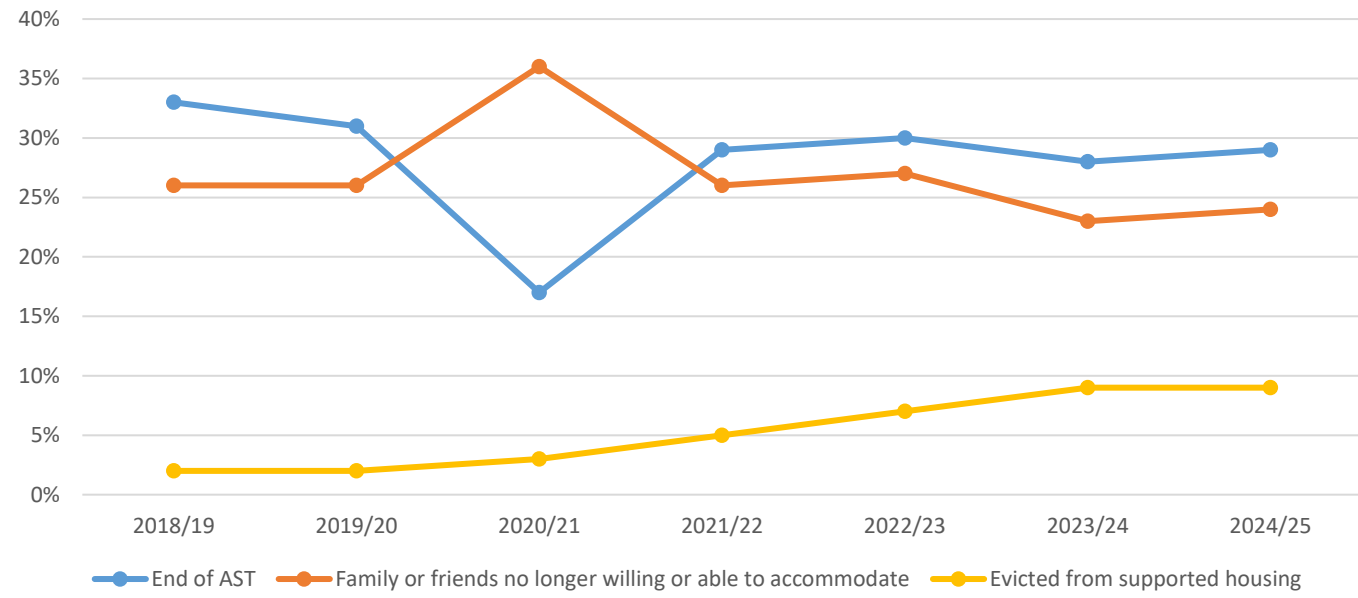
End of Assured Shorthold Tenancy (AST)

13%

1,385
households

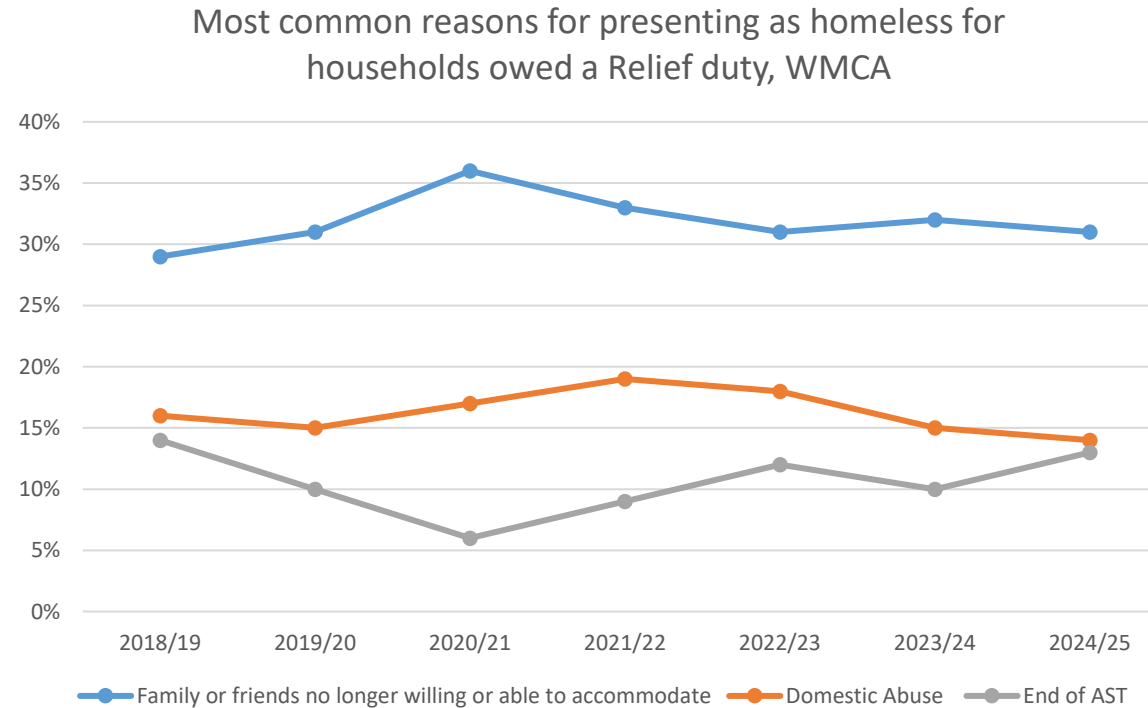
WMCA: Reason for presentation – Prevention duty

Most common reason for presenting as homeless for households owed a Prevention duty, WMCA



- For households owed a Prevention duty, family or friends unable to accommodate remains a key reason but has dropped from 36% of households owed a prevention duty in 2020/21 to 24% in 2024/25.
- Ending of Assured Shorthold Tenancies (AST) has remained relatively stable in recent years, sitting at 29% 2024/25.
- The proportion of homeless households owed a Prevention duty due to eviction from supported housing has steadily risen from 2% in 2018/19 to 9% in 2024/25.

WMCA: Reason for presentation – Relief duty West Midlands Combined Authority



- Family or friends unable to accommodate consistently accounts for the greatest proportion of households owed a relief duty, at 31% in 2024/25.
- Domestic Abuse consistently remains a key reason, varying from 19% in 2021/22 to 14% in 2024/25.
- End of Assured Shorthold Tenancy (AST) also remains a key reason, varying from 14% in 2018/19 to 6% in 2020/21.

WMCA: Previous Accommodation

The **three most common accommodation types** for households owed a **homelessness duty** at time of application, in 2024/25 were:

Prevention duty



Private Rented Sector



Living with family



Social Rented Sector



Relief duty

Living with family



Private Rented Sector



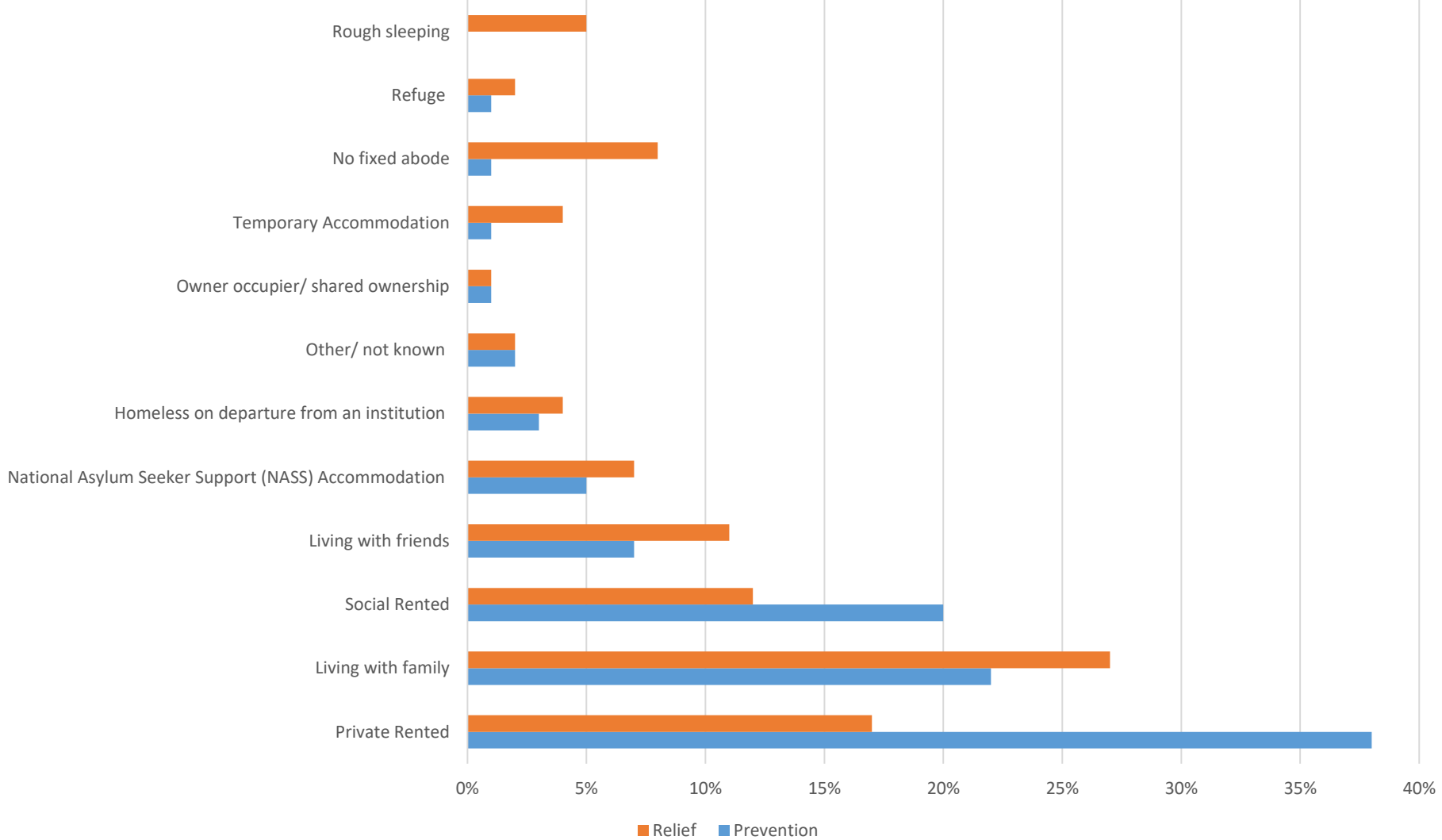
Social Rented Sector



WMCA: Accommodation at time of homeless application



Accommodation at time of homeless application by relief and prevention duty, WMCA 2024/25



WMCA: Accommodation at time of homeless application

	Prevention		Relief	
	WMCA	England	WMCA	England
Private Rented	38%	45%	17%	14%
Living with family	22%	24%	27%	23%
Social Rented	20%	12%	12%	8%
Living with friends	7%	7%	11%	11%
National Asylum Seeker Support Accommodation	5%	3%	7%	6%
Homeless on departure from an institution	3%	3%	4%	8%
Other/ not known	2%	3%	2%	2%
Owner occupier/ shared ownership	1%	2%	1%	1%
Temporary Accommodation	1%	1%	4%	3%
No fixed abode	1%	0%	8%	12%
Refuge	1%	0%	2%	2%
Rough sleeping	0%	0%	5%	10%

For households owed a **Prevention duty**:

The WMCA has a greater proportion, than nationally, of households that were living in the following types of accommodation at the time of submitting their homeless application:

- Social Rented Sector
- National Asylum Seeker Support Accommodation (NASS)

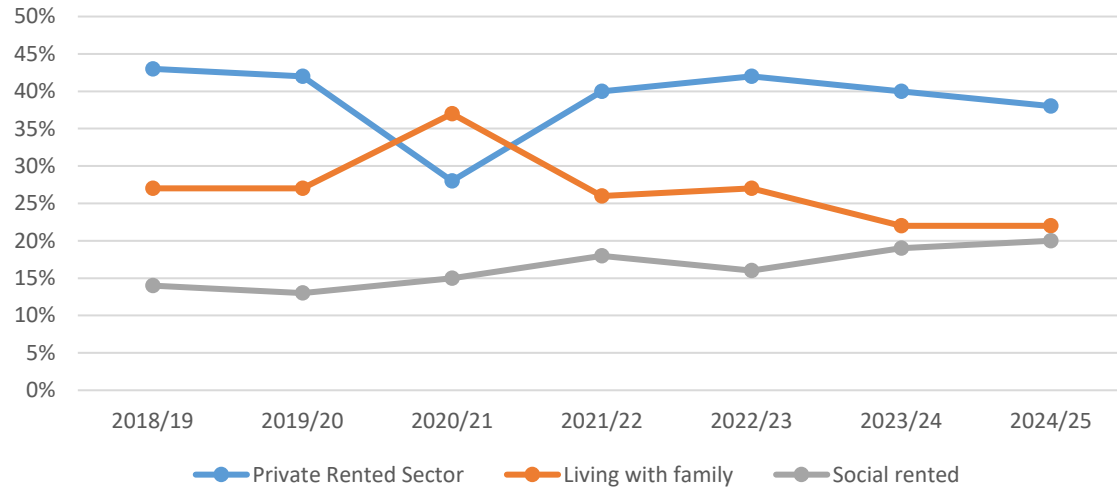
For households owed a **Relief duty**:

The WMCA has a greater proportion, than nationally, of households that were living in the following types of accommodation at the time of submitting their homeless application:

- Private Rented Sector
- Living with family
- Social Rented Sector
- National Asylum Seeker Support Accommodation (NASS)
- Temporary Accommodation

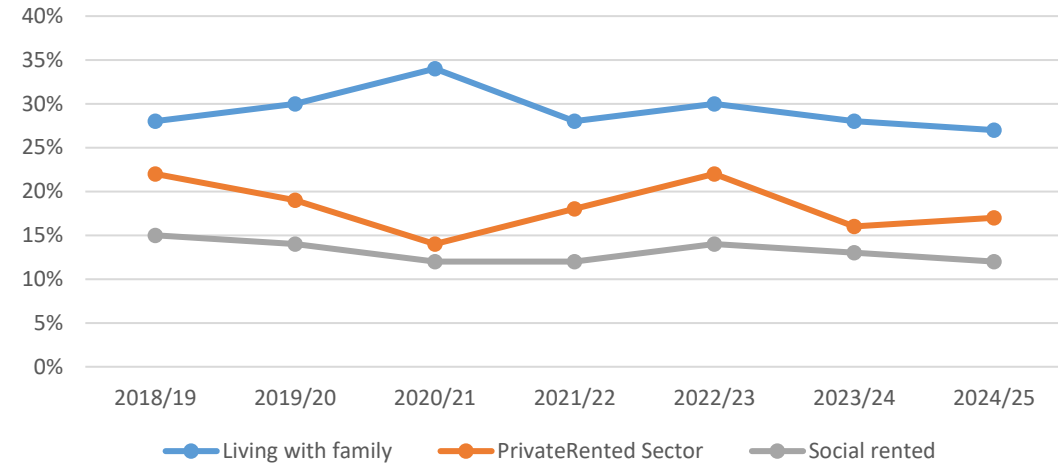
WMCA: Accommodation at time of homeless application

Household accommodation at time of homeless application for households owed a Prevention duty, WMCA



- Private Rented Sector (PRS) accommodation has remained the most common previous accommodation type for households owed a Prevention duty from 2018/19 to 2024/25, apart from a fall seen in 2020/21.
- The proportion of households in Social Rented Sector (SRS) accommodation at the time of homeless application, has steadily increased, rising from 15% in 2018/19 to 20% in 2024/25, for households owed a Prevention duty.

Household accommodation at time of homeless application for households owed a Relief duty, WMCA



- The proportion of households owed a Relief duty who were living with family at the time of a homeless application, peaked during 2020/21 at 34%. It has since then decreased to 27% in 2024/25.
- Living with family continues to be the most common accommodation type at the time of submitting a homeless application for households owed a Relief duty.

WMCA: Household composition



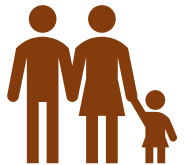
- **Single adults without dependent children make up the largest share of households owed a duty**

- Prevention duty: 38% single male, 21% single female
- Relief duty: 40% single male, 17% single female



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

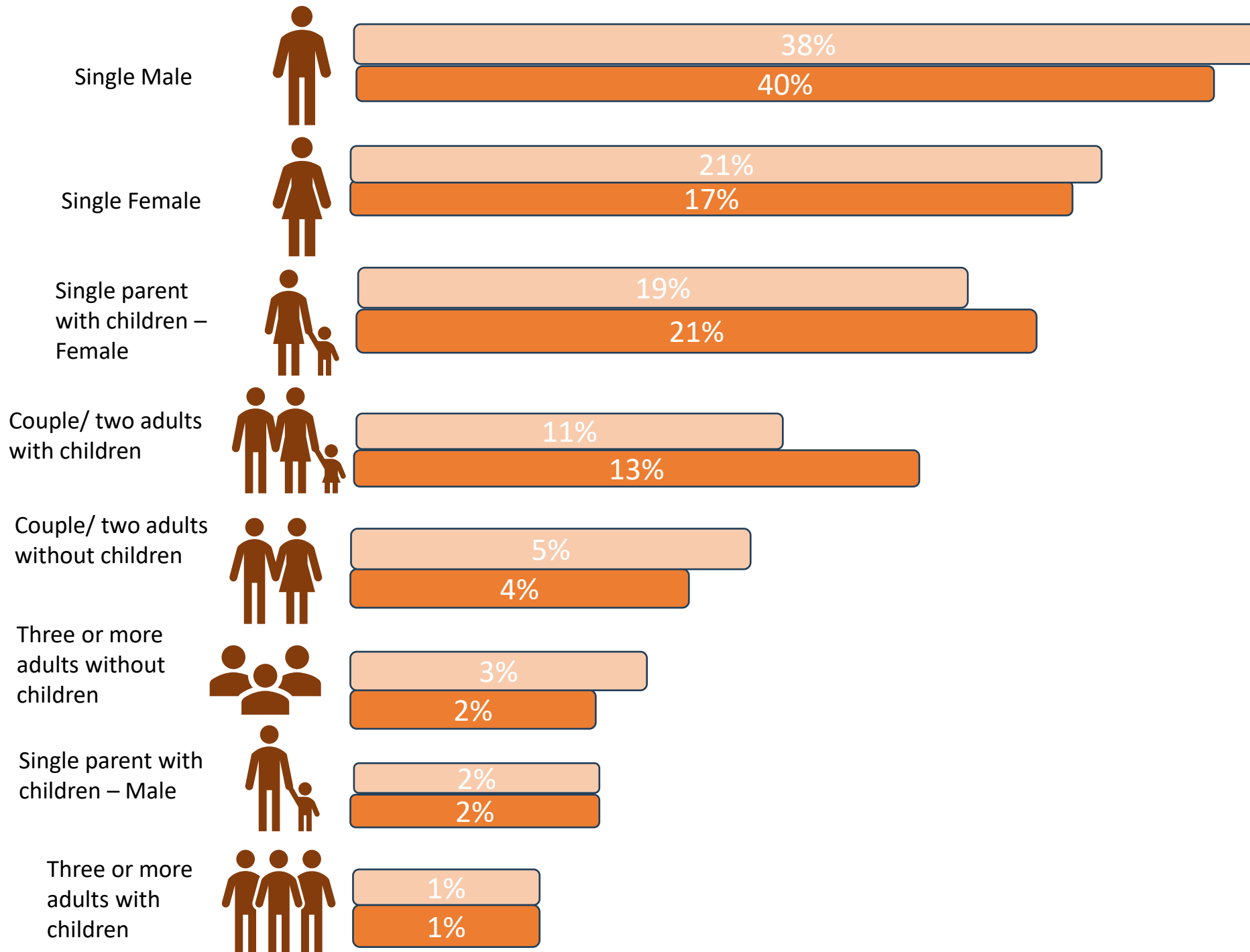
- Female single with children: 19% Prevention, 21% Relief
- Male single with children: 2% for Prevention and Relief



- Couples with dependent children account for 11% of households owed a Prevention duty and 13% 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

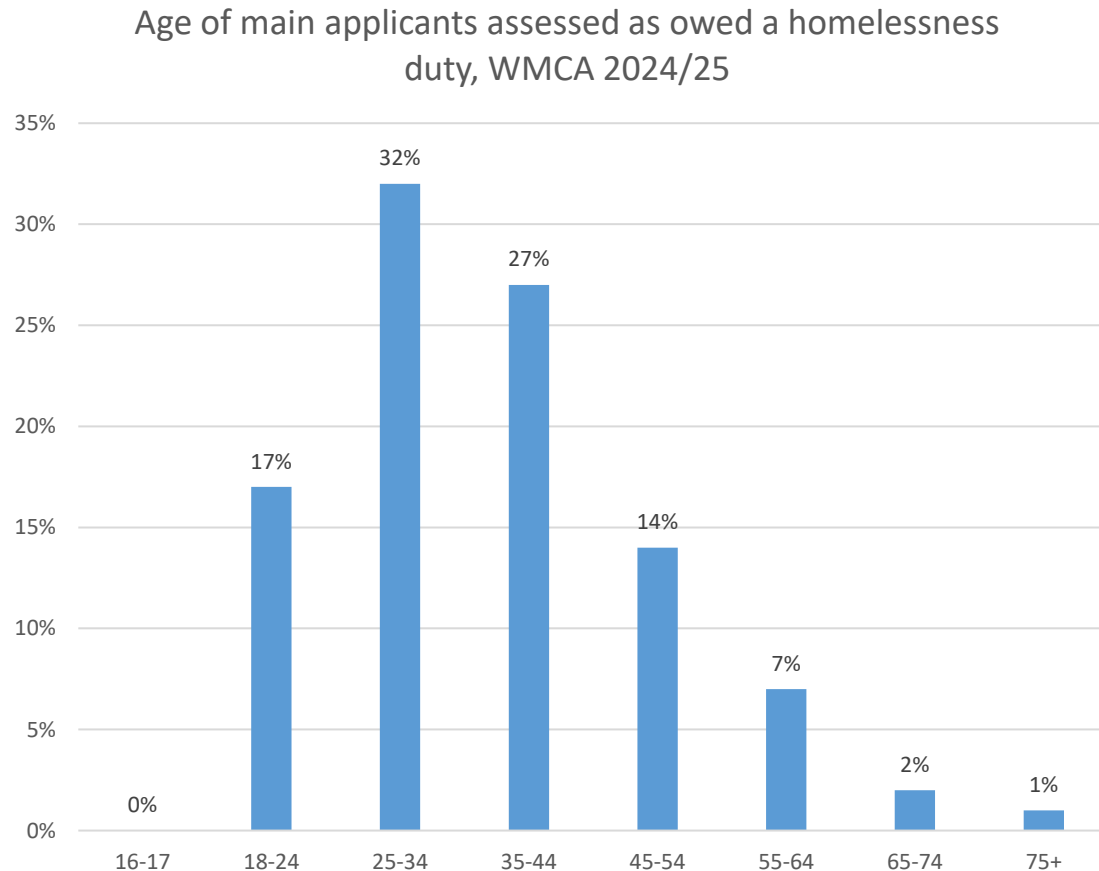


Key:

% Prevention duty

% Relief duty

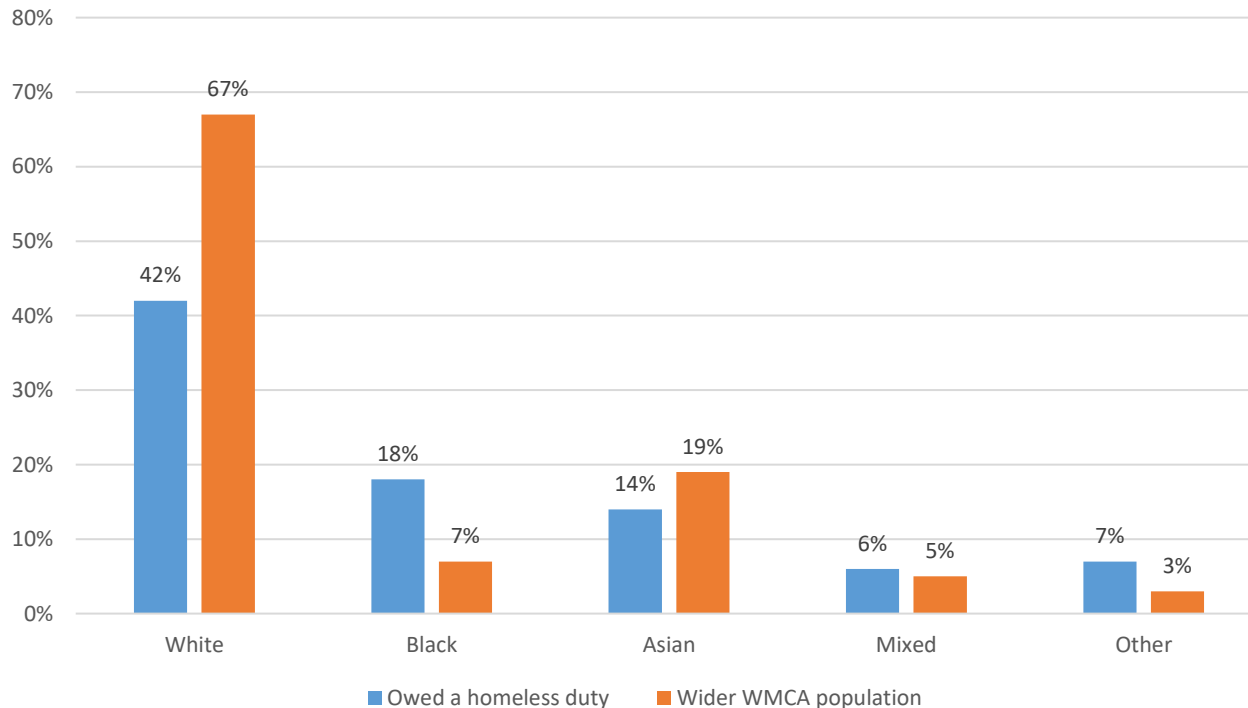
WMCA: Age of main applicant



- Just under a third of applicants owed a homelessness duty were aged 25-34 years (32%). This is similar to previous years.
- Presentations in other age brackets were:
 - 27% aged 35-44,
 - 17% aged 18-24,
 - 14% aged 45-54,
 - 7% aged 55-64,
 - 2% aged 65-74 and
 - 1% aged 75+.

WMCA: Ethnicity of main applicant

Ethnicity of main applicant owed a homelessness duty, WMCA
2024/25

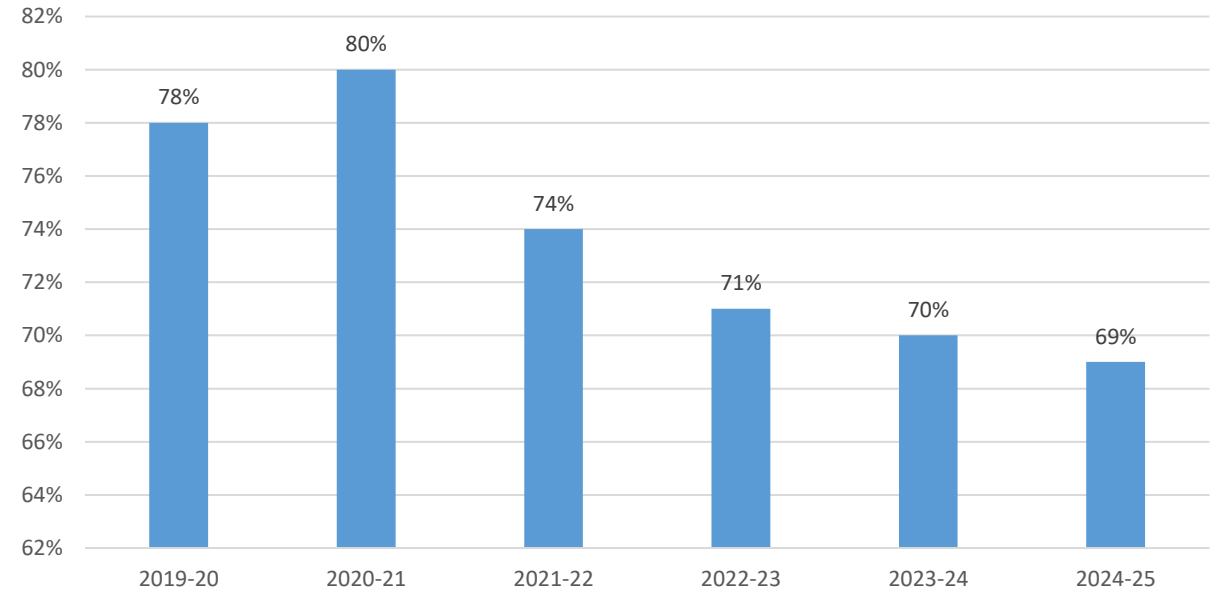


- Applicants of Black, Mixed and Other ethnicity were overrepresented, when compared to the wider WMCA population.
- The following ethnicities had the greatest proportion of applicants owed a homelessness duty:
 - White British: 37%
 - Black African: 11%
 - Pakistani: 6%
- Applicants of White British ethnicity have shown the most noticeable drop in the proportion of households owed a homelessness duty from 50% in 2018/19 to 37% in 2024/25. Whilst the proportion of households where ethnicity is not known has risen from 3% in 2018/19 to 13% in 2024/25.

WMCA: Nationality of main applicant

Nationality	%	Number
UK	69%	12,305
Other non-EEA	23%	4,135
EEA	5%	858
Afghanistan	1%	138
Not known	1%	110
Syria	0.5%	85
Ukraine	0.3%	48
Ireland	0.0%	44
Hong Kong	0.0%	3

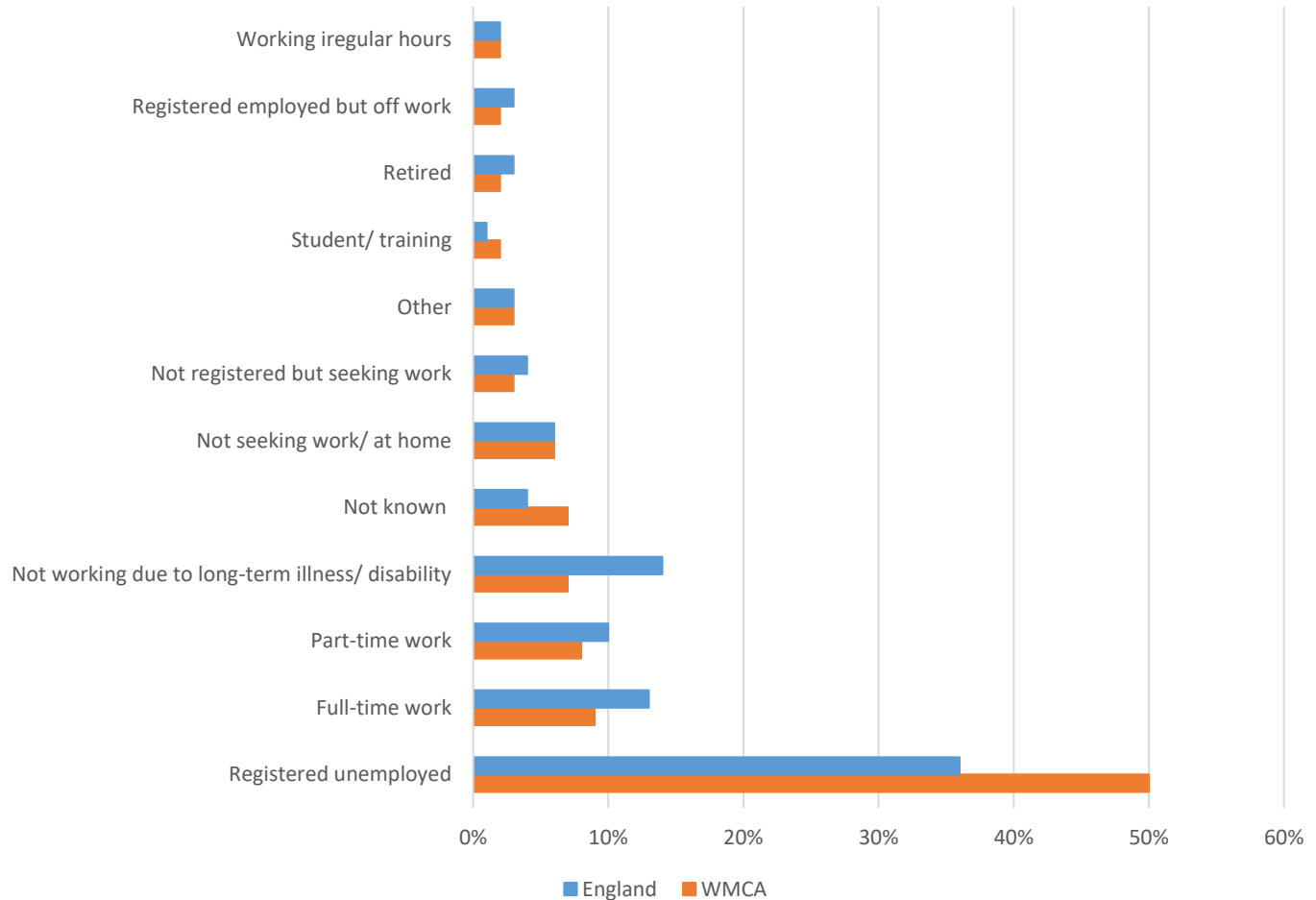
Proportion of households owed a homelessness duty with UK nationality, WMCA 2024/25



- 69% of households owed a homelessness duty had a lead applicant with a UK nationality, 23% non EEA and 5% EEA.
- The proportion of main applicants with UK nationality has been steadily decreasing. Meanwhile the proportion of non-EEA nationals owed a homelessness duty has been rising.

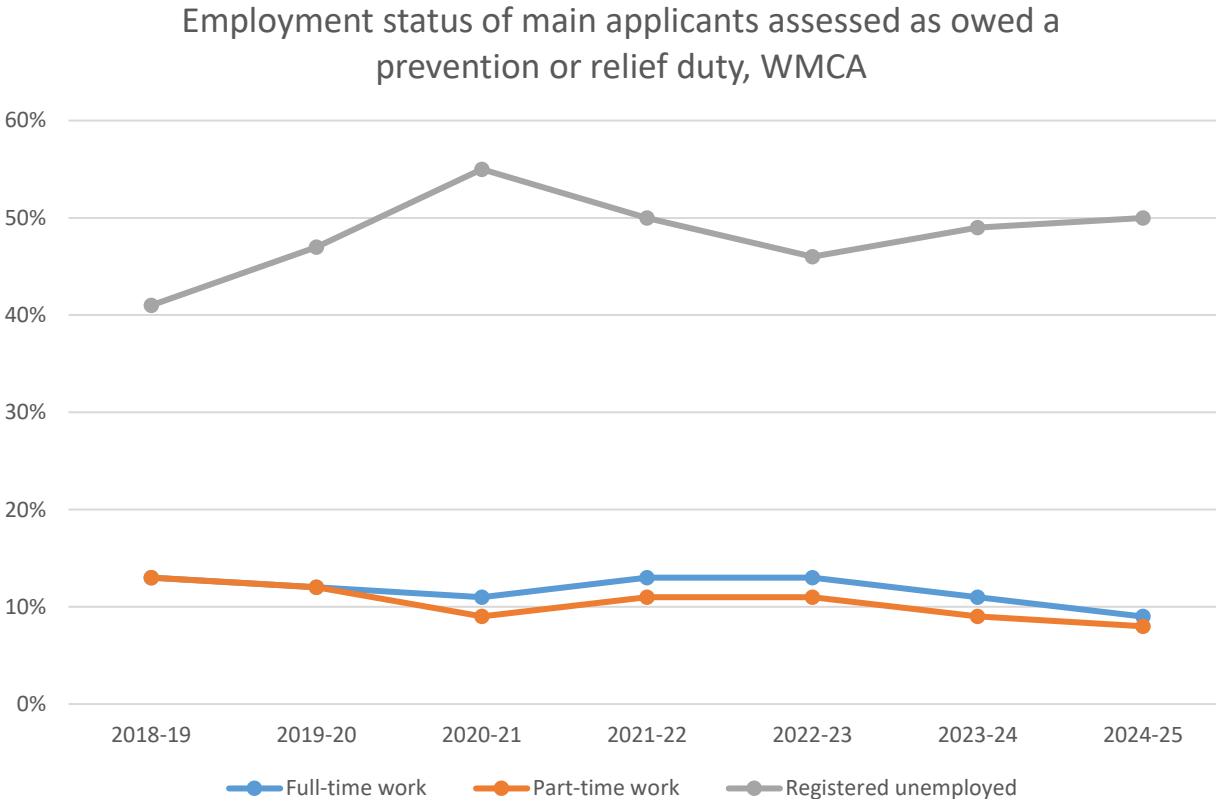
WMCA: Employment status of main applicant West Midlands Combined Authority

Employment status of main applicant owed a homelessness duty, 2024/25



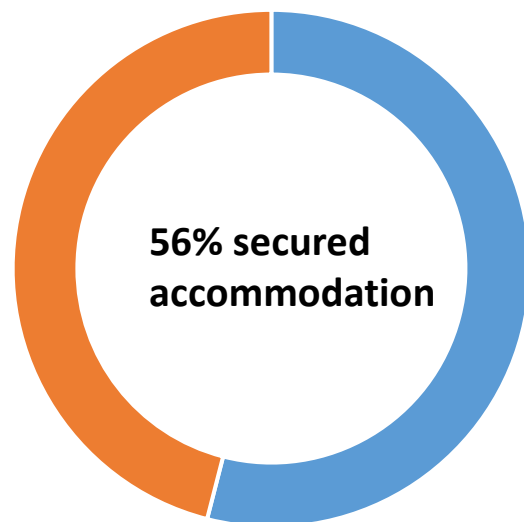
- The employment status of the main applicants of households owed a homelessness duty were most likely to be registered unemployed. Half of homeless applicants were registered unemployed (50%) at the time of applying.
- Homeless households in the WMCA were more likely to be unemployed and less likely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

WMCA: Employment status of main applicant

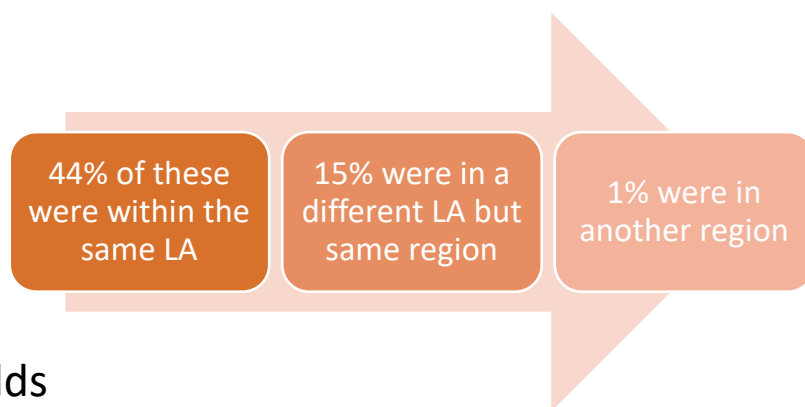


- The proportion of households owed a statutory homelessness duty that had a main applicant registered unemployed has fluctuated from a low of 41% in 2018/19, to a high of 55% in 2020/21, and to 50% in 2024/25.
- The proportion of households owed a duty that had a main applicant who was in part-time or full-time employment has decreased - from 13% in 2018/19 for full-time work to 9% in 2024/25, and from 13% for part-time work in 2018/19 to 8% in 2024/25.

WMCA: Outcomes for homeless households – Prevention

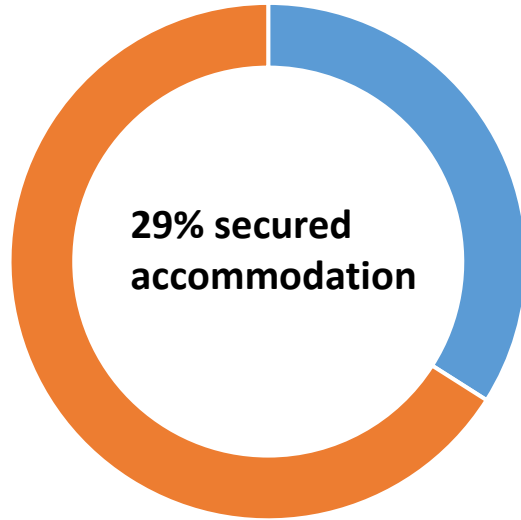


2,240 households secured alternative accommodation

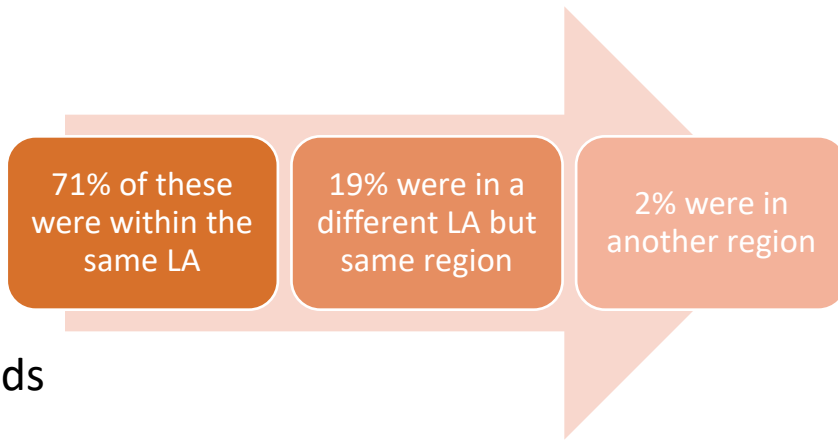


- 3,648 households (56%) secured accommodation for 6+ months after their prevention duty ended. This is higher than the 52% seen nationally.
- With 1,408 households (22%) staying in the same accommodation and 2,240 households (35%) moved to alternative accommodation.
- Of the 2,240 households with alternative accommodation secured at the end of the prevention duty:
 - 979 (44%) were within the same local authority.
 - 343 (15%) were within another local authority but within the same region
 - 15 (1%) were within another region.
- Additionally, the WMCA area accommodated 427 households owed a prevention duty that were from other local authorities. This could include WMCA constituent local authorities placing within WMCA boundaries.

WMCA: Outcomes for homeless households Relief



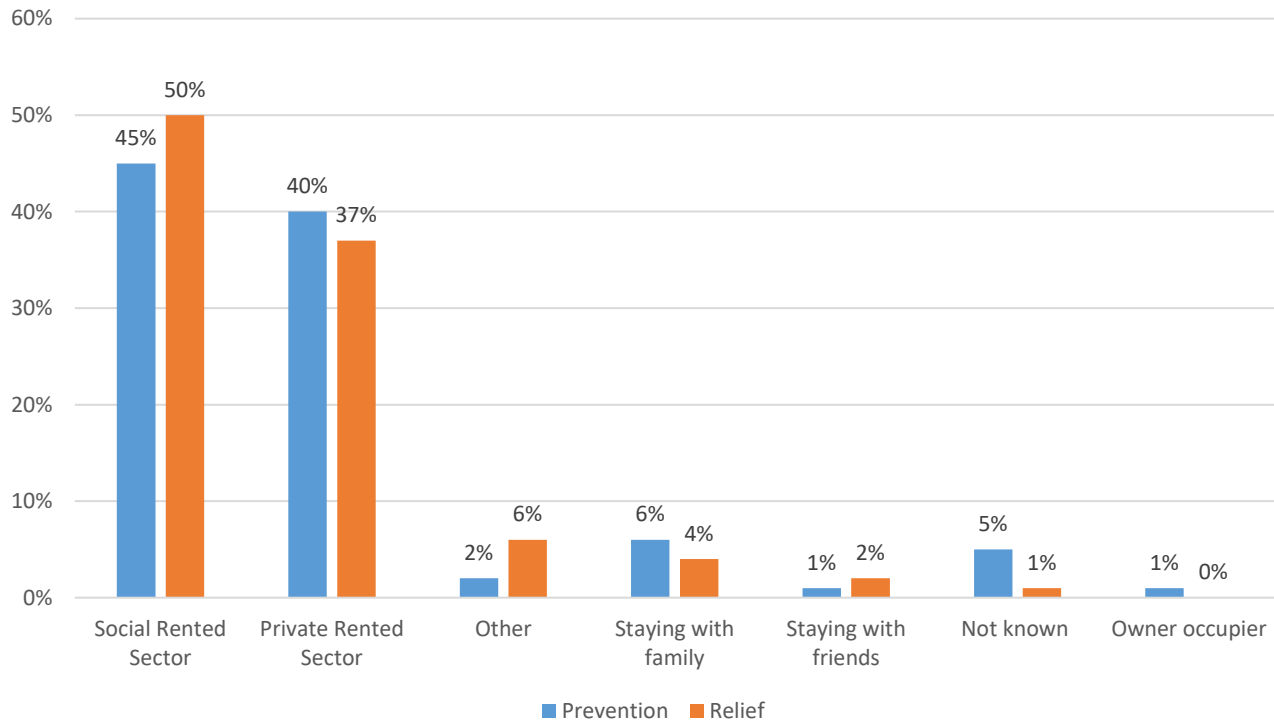
3,725 households secured alternative accommodation



- 3,725 households (29%) secured accommodation for 6+ months after their relief duty ended. This is lower than the national figure of 31%.
- Of the 3,725 households accommodated at the end of the relief duty:
 - 2,650 (71%) were within the same local authority.
 - 709 (19%) were within another local authority but within the same region
 - 57 (2%) were within another region.
- Additionally, the WMCA area accommodated 1,088 households owed a prevention duty that were from other local authorities. This could include WMCA constituent local authorities placing within WMCA boundaries.

WMCA: Accommodation secured for homeless households

Type of accommodation secured for households owed a prevention and relief duty, WMCA 2024/25



- The majority of households accommodated at the end of a homelessness duty were accommodated within the Social Rented Sector. With 45% of households owed a Prevention duty and 50% of households owed a Relief duty accommodated in the Social Rented Sector.
- The Private Rented Sector was the second most common accommodation type secured at the end of a homelessness duty. With 40% of households owed a Prevention duty and 37% of households owed a Relief duty accommodated in the Private Rented Sector.

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

Single households were most likely to be accommodated at the end of a prevention duty, and with a higher proportion accommodated in the WMCA than England.

- 63% of single males were accommodated in the WMCA
- 60% of single females were accommodated in the WMCA

Couple/ two adults without dependent children were more likely to be accommodated at the end of a prevention duty than couple/ two adults with dependent children, in the WMCA.

- 53% couple/ two adults without children were accommodated in the WMCA
- 40% couple/ two adults with children were accommodated in the WMCA

The WMCA sees a smaller proportion than nationally of couple/ two adult with children accommodated at the end of a prevention duty

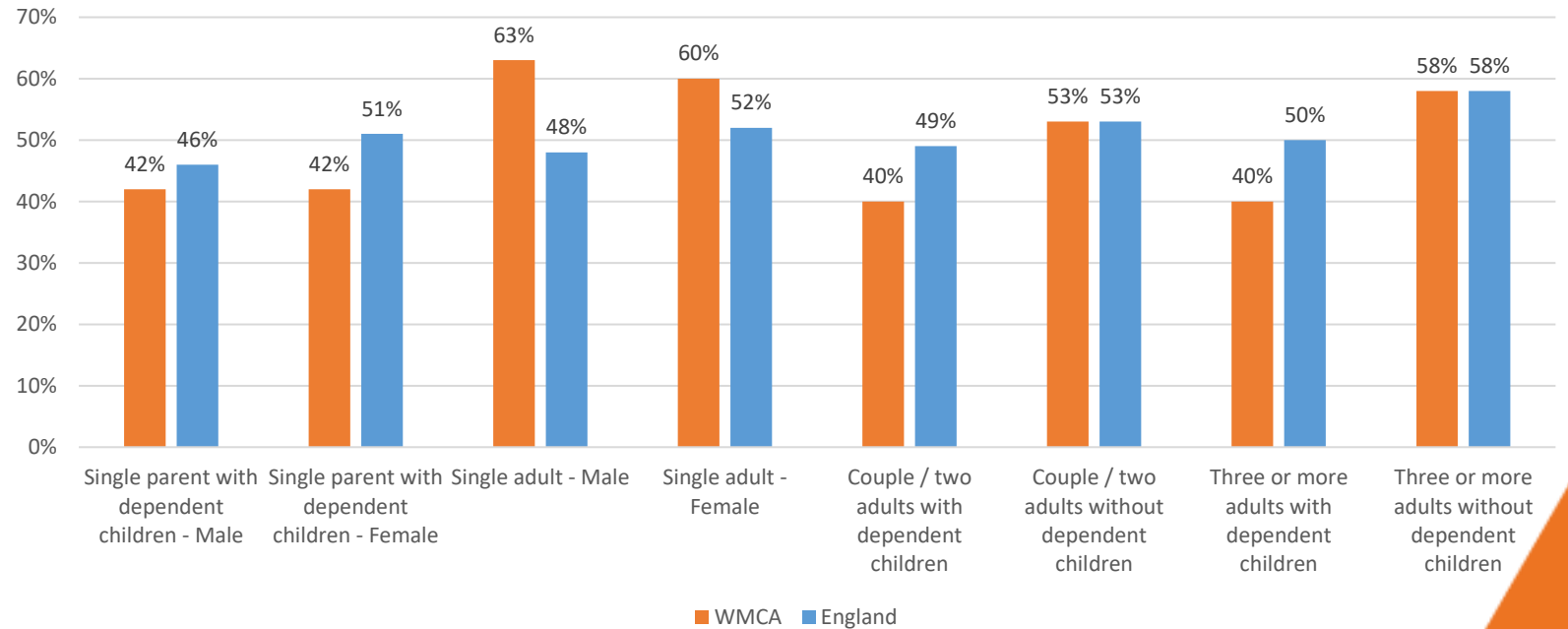
Three or more adults without children were more likely to be accommodated at the end of a prevention duty than three or more adults with dependent children, in the WMCA.

- 58% three or more adults without dependent children were accommodated in the WMCA
- 40% three or more adults with dependent children were accommodated in the WMCA

The WMCA sees a smaller proportion than nationally of three or more adults with children accommodated at the end of a prevention duty

All household types with dependent children in the WMCA were less likely to be accommodated at the end of a prevention duty than nationally.

Percentage of households accommodated at the end of a prevention duty by household composition, WMCA and England



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

Single male households were most likely to be accommodated at the end of a relief duty, and with a higher proportion accommodated in the WMCA than England.

- 44% of single males were accommodated in the WMCA

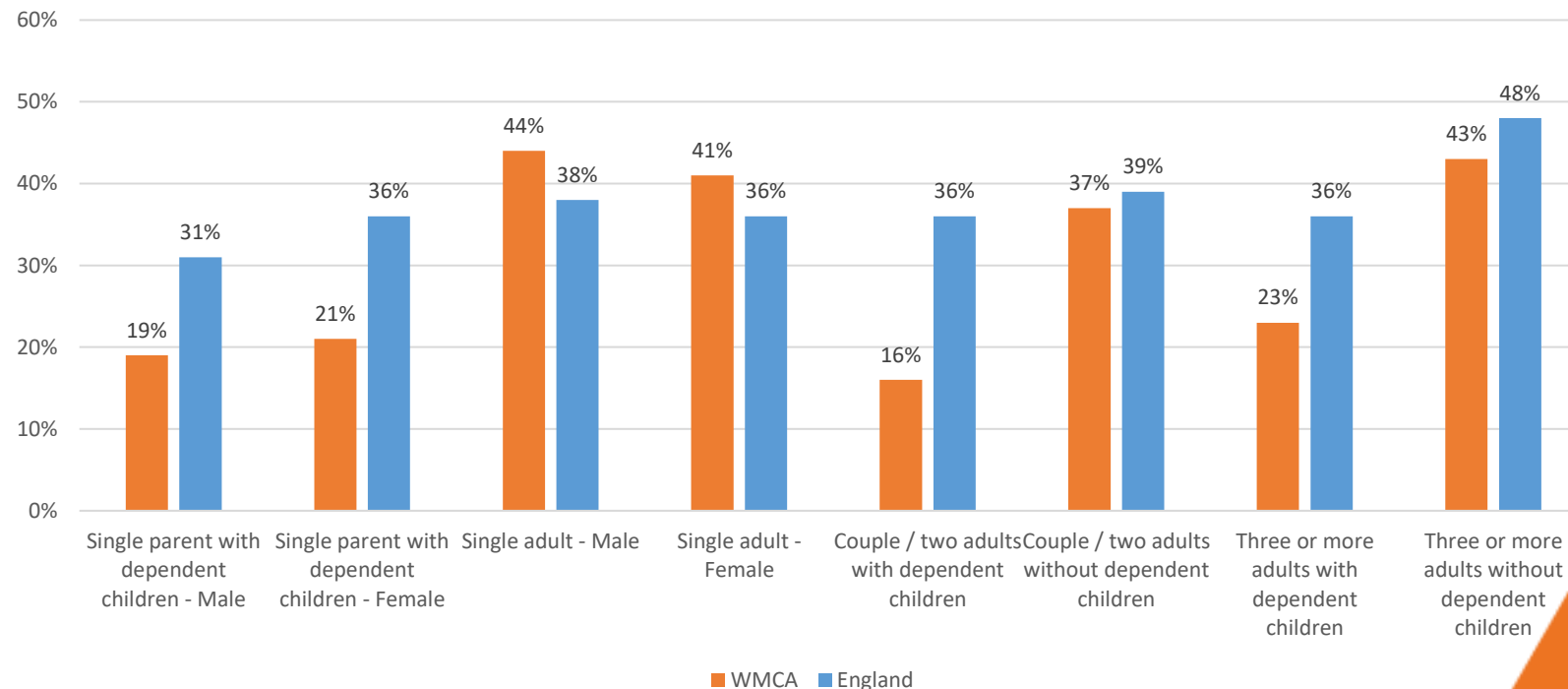
Three or more adults without children were second most likely to be accommodated at the end of a relief duty in the WMCA. However, at a lower proportion than seen nationally.

- 43% of three or more adults without children households were accommodated in the WMCA

Households with couple/ two adults and dependent children and three or more adults with dependent children were far less likely to be accommodated at the end of a relief duty in the WMCA than nationally.

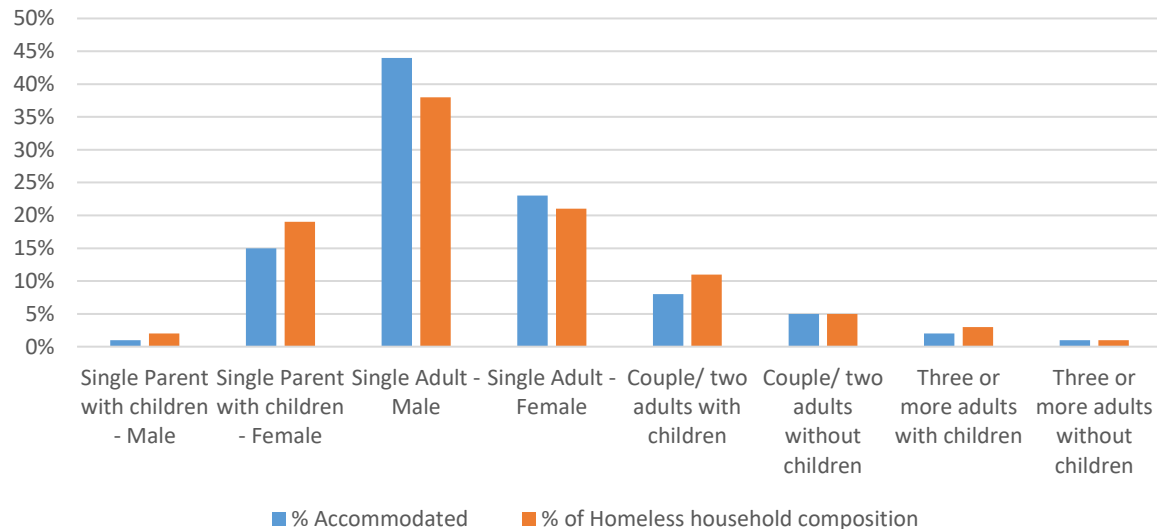
- 16% of couple/ two adult households with dependent children were accommodated in the WMCA, compared to 36% nationally
- 23% of three or more adults with dependent children were accommodated in the WMCA, compared to 36% nationally.

Percentage of households accommodated at the end of a relief duty by household composition, WMCA and England

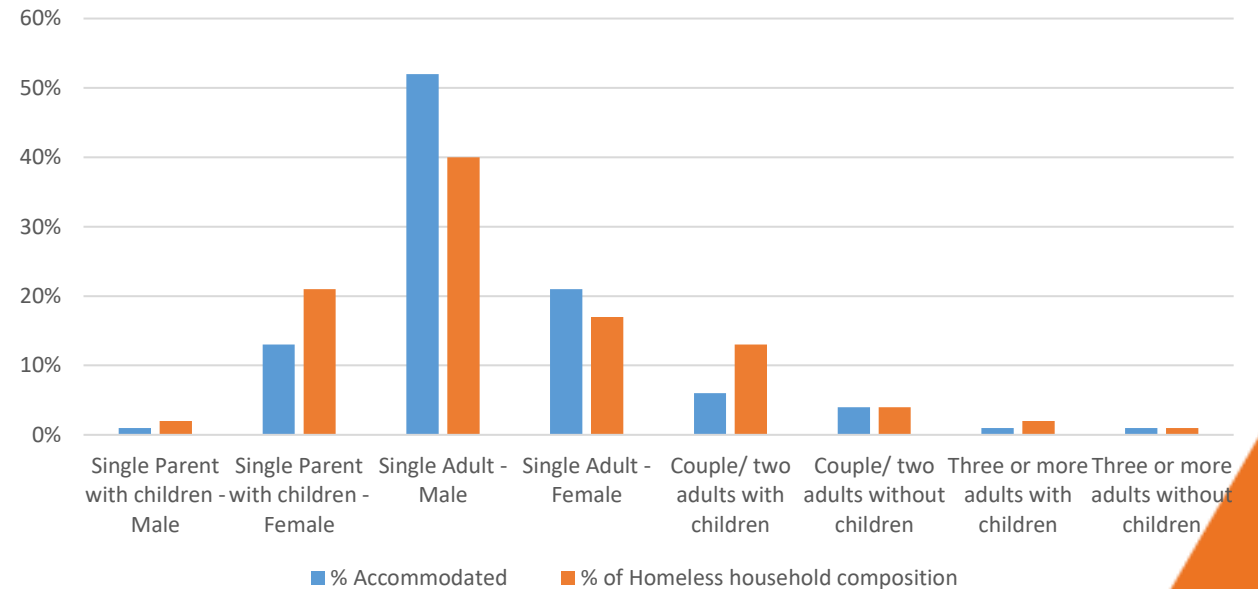


WMCA: Secured accommodation, household composition

Household composition of households owed a Prevention duty that secured accommodation and household composition of all households owed a Prevention duty, WMCA 2024/25



Household composition of households owed a Relief duty that secured accommodation and household composition of all households owed a Relief duty, WMCA 2024/25



Single adults are more likely to secure accommodation compared to the proportion of single adult households owed a homelessness duty.