



Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities

Official Statistical release

Statutory Homelessness Annual Report 2021-22, England

In this release:

This is the annual statistics release for statutory homelessness assessments and activities in England between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022.

278,110 households were assessed as either being threatened with homelessness or already homeless in 2021-22, up 2.8% from the previous year but 4.0% below the pre-COVID level in 2019-20. This increase from 2020-21 is driven by the increase in households assessed as being threatened with homelessness, while households assessed as already homeless had decreased:

- 133,460 households were assessed as being threatened with homelessness and therefore owed a prevention duty in 2021-22. This is an 11.3% increase from 2020-21, however remains 10.6% below the pre-COVID 19 level in 2019-20. The increase from 2020-21 was driven by:
 - a more than double increase (up 121.1%) in threatened homelessness due to the service of a Section 21 notice to 19,790 households, which may partially reflect the removal of restrictions on private rented sector evictions from May 2021 that were in place during the COVID-19 pandemic.
 - a 23.6% increase in households with children owed a prevention duty to 56,340 households
- 144,670 households were assessed as homeless and therefore owed a relief duty in 2021-22. This is down 4.0% from 2020-21, however it remains 2.9% above the pre-COVID 19 level in 2019-20. This decrease from 2020-21 was driven by:
 - a 9.8% decrease households owed a relief duty citing family or friends no longer willing or able to accommodate to 44,190 households
 - a 10.7% decrease in single households (households without children) owed a relief duty to 107,690 households

Other notable changes in 2021-22 compared to the previous year include:

- a 12.2% increase in households where the lead applicant was 35 years old or over
- a 16.0% increase in households where the lead applicant was in full-time or part-time work
- a 13.0% increase in households where the lead applicant was Asian, and a 7.6% increase where the lead applicant was Black

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Introduction

The data used in this release are from the Homelessness Case Level Information Collection (H-CLIC) data system. This system is used as a reporting requirement of local authorities to provide data on statutory homelessness for those approaching local authorities for help with homelessness in line with the Homelessness Reduction Act (HRA). H-CLIC collects detailed data on activities undertaken by local authorities to help prevent or relieve homelessness, and the outcomes of these activities. The statistics reported in this release show total activity over the 2021-22 financial year, except for data on temporary accommodation which is a snapshot on 31 March 2022. Statistics referenced from the accompanying “A” tables on prevention and relief duties owed refer to the initial duties owed on assessment i.e. any references to relief duties owed do not include those who are owed the relief duty following an unsuccessful prevention duty.

Changes to this release

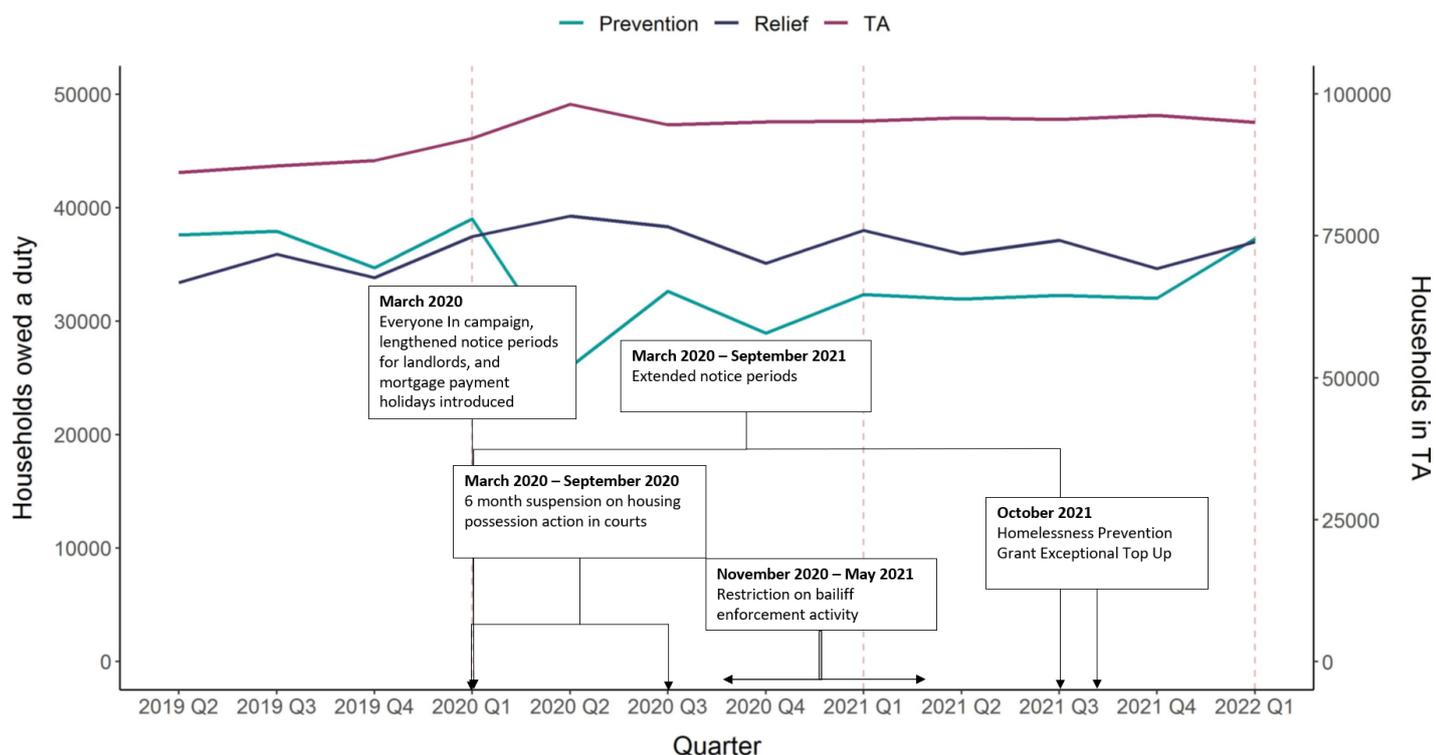
New products have been developed and introduced as part of this 2021-22 annual publication, including:

- **2020-21 Flows dashboard** – this allows users to more interactively select cohorts of households of interest and follow their journey through the statutory homelessness system
- **Additional temporary accommodation breakdowns** – these include length of time in temporary accommodation by accommodation type, for all households and broken down for households with children and single households; age of main applicants; and ethnicity of main applicants in temporary accommodation
- **Annex: Prevention duties owed to households who approached from the private rented sector** – this focuses specifically at households who had approached from the private rented sector, and their outcomes in 2021-22. To note, this is not a flows analysis, and instead reports on all outcomes reported for households who had approached from the private rented sector, without any restrictions on when they approached.

Overview of Homelessness in 2021-22

2021-22 largely saw homelessness levels increasing from 2020-21 and returning closer to the pre-COVID 19 levels seen in 2019-20. This reflects the gradual reduction of the immediate impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the end of government policies put in place in response to the pandemic, such as national lockdowns, the call to bring ‘Everyone In’, and measures to protect private renters and home owners.

Figure 1: Trends in prevention, relief and temporary accommodation since 2019 Q2



As shown in Figure 1, the numbers of households owed a prevention duty has been relatively stable throughout 2021-22, with the increase in the last quarter reflecting the usual seasonal trends seen in previous years. In total, 133,460 households were assessed as being threatened with homelessness and therefore owed a prevention duty in 2021-22, which is an 11.3% increase from 2020-21, however this remains 10.6% below the pre-COVID 19 level in 2019-20.

This increase from 2020-21 is driven mainly by a 23.6% increase in households with children owed a prevention duty to 56,340 households, and in particular those whose cause of threatened homelessness was due to the end of their private rented assured shorthold tenancy, which almost doubled (up 91.0%) for households with children from 2020-21.

The number of prevention duties that ended for households with children increased 11.1% from 2020-21, reflecting the increase in prevention duties owed in 2021-22, with the majority of those (28,230 households or 54.7%) securing accommodation for 6 months or more. However, despite the number of prevention duties ending for households with children increasing from the previous year, the number of households with children securing accommodation remained at a similar level; and of those 35.0% secured their existing accommodation, equating to 9,890 households with children, down 9.7% from 2020-21. 26.2% (13,550) of households with children whose prevention duty ended became homeless at the end of their duty and would move onto the relief duty, which is a higher proportion compared to 19.0% in 2020-21.

The quarterly trend of households owed a relief duty in 2021-22 follows a similar trend seen in 2019-20 pre-COVID 19. 144,670 households were assessed as homeless and therefore owed a relief duty in 2021-22, which is a 4.0% decrease from 2020-21. However it remains 2.9% above

the pre-COVID 19 level in 2019-20.

The decrease from 2020-21 was driven by a 10.7% decrease in single households owed a relief duty to 107,690 households, and in particular those who cited family and friends no longer being able to accommodate, which fell 13.4% from 2020-21 to 35,370 single households.

113,820 single households had their relief duties end in 2021-22, down 7.9% from 2020-21, reflecting the decrease in relief duties owed to single households in 2021-22. The most common reason for relief duties ending was due to households securing accommodation for 6 months or more at 48,080 households or 42.2%, a similar proportion compared to 2020-21. For 33.5% (38,150) of single households whose relief duty ended, their homelessness was not relieved and they would have been provided with a main duty decision, again at a similar proportion compared to 2020-21.

The number of households reported in temporary accommodation has remained stable but at a heightened level throughout 2021-22, compared to levels seen pre-COVID 19. This heightened level is driven by single households, which spiked in 2020 Q2 during the pandemic and has not returned to pre-COVID levels.

Households with children

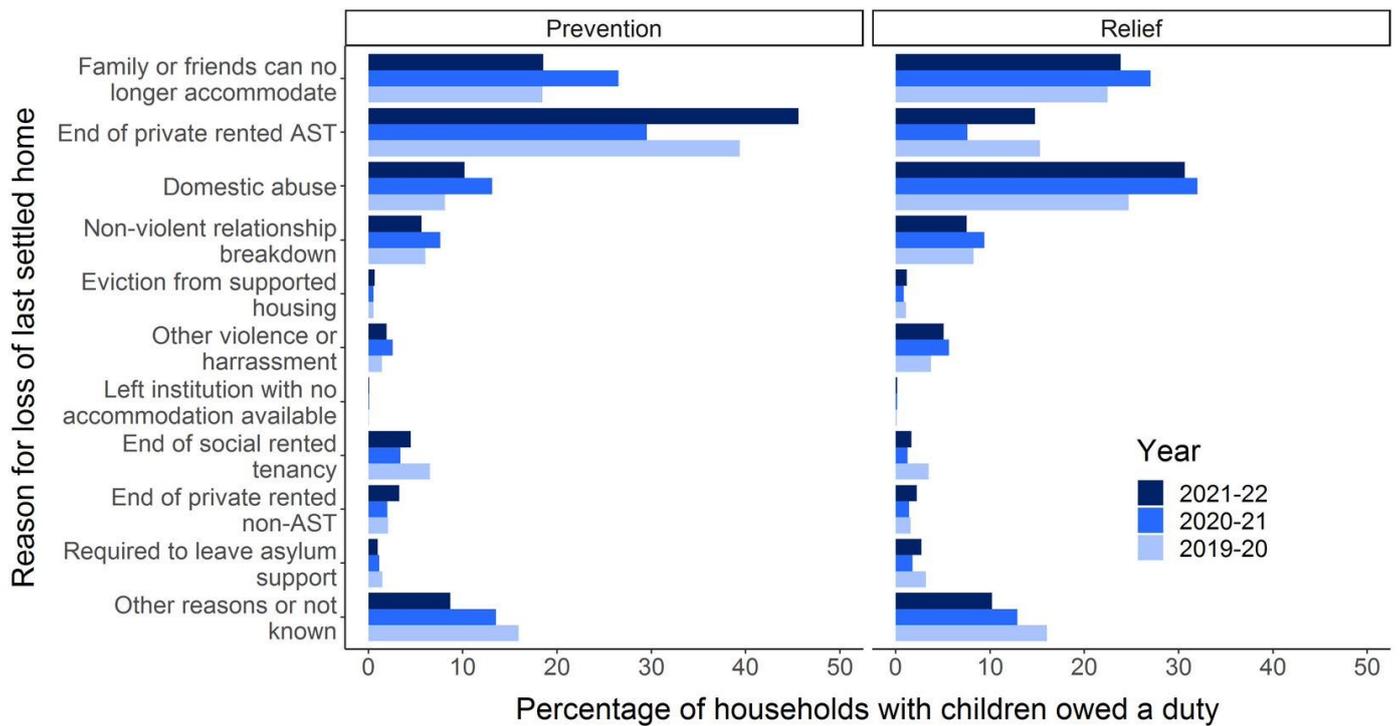
In 2021-22, the number of households with children who were either threatened with homelessness or already homeless had increased by almost a quarter (23.3%) compared to 2020-21. 56,340 households with children were owed a prevention duty in 2021-22, a 23.6% increase from 2020-21 but still an 11.8% decrease from 2019-20. However, 36,960 households with children were owed a relief duty in 2021-22, a 22.9% increase from 2020-21 and a 9.7% increase from 2019-20.

Causes and Circumstances of Homelessness

[Tables A2Pc, A2Rc, A4Pc, and A4Rc](#)

The reason for loss of last settled home is a good indication of the cause of homelessness for households assessed as being owed a duty; and current accommodation is used to identify the accommodation types of households who are homeless or threatened with homelessness, at the point at which they make an application to a local authority for help.

Figure 2: Proportion of households with children owed a prevention or relief duty, by reason for loss of last settled home



For those owed a prevention duty, the most common reason for the threatened loss of last settled home was due to the end of their private rented assured shorthold tenancy (AST) at 25,710 households or 45.6% of households with children owed a prevention duty. While overall households with children owed a prevention duty had increased by almost a quarter from the last year, end of private rented AST had almost doubled (up 91.0%) from 2020-21, and can be attributed to the removal of restrictions on private rented sector evictions from May 2021 that were in place during the COVID-19 pandemic. The majority of private rented ASTs ended due to the landlord wishing to sell or re-let the property at 69.3% (17,820 households), more than doubling (up 111.1%) from 2020-21 in line with the increase in end of private rented ASTs. Larger increases in the number of households with children citing end of private rented ASTs can also be seen for those owed a relief duty, more than doubling (up 138.4%) from 2020-21, where landlords wishing to sell or re-let the property more than tripled (up 218.9%).

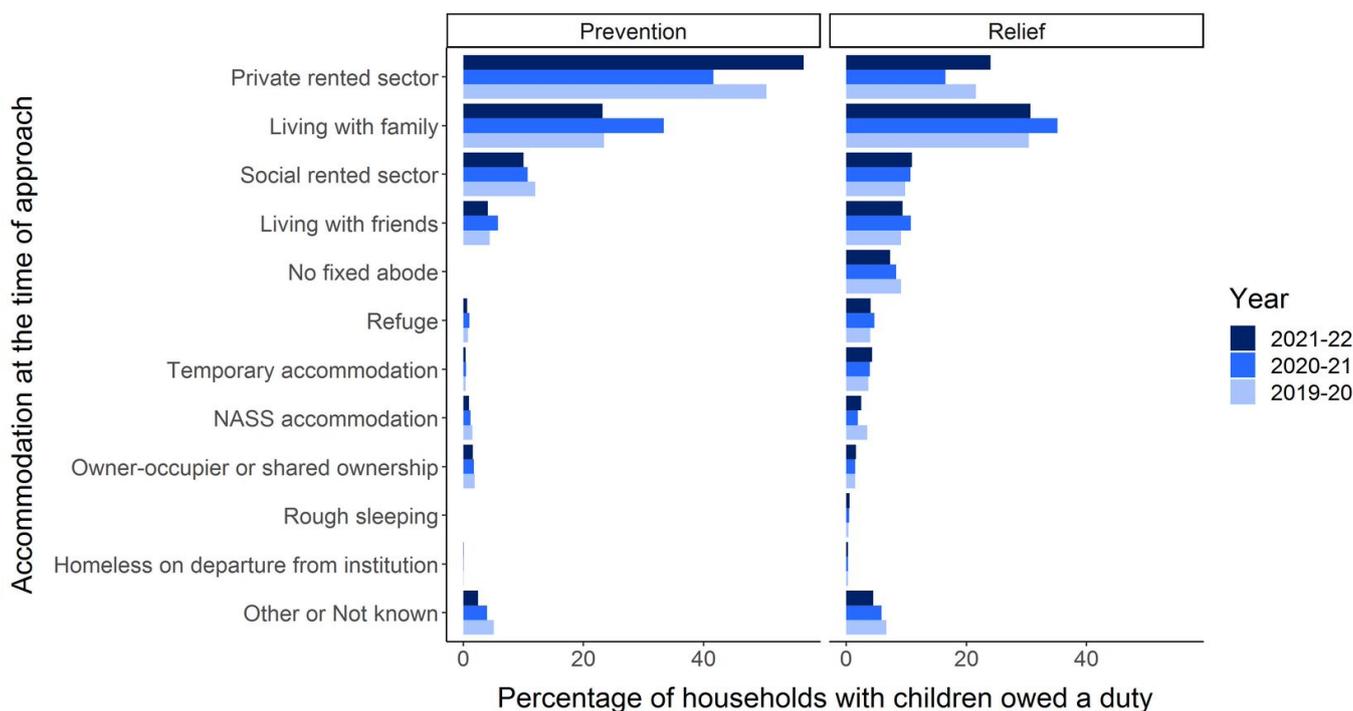
The most common reason for loss of last settled home under relief was due to domestic abuse at 11,330 or 30.7% of households with children owed a relief duty. This is a 17.8% increase from 2020-21 and a 36.0% increase from 2019-20. However, for those owed a prevention duty, domestic abuse as a reason had decreased by 4.0% from 2020-21, although it is still 10.8% higher than the level seen in 2019-20.

Other notable trends from 2020-21 for those owed a prevention duty include family or friends no longer able to accommodate, non-violent relationship breakdown with partner, and other violence or harassment, which all fell 13.6%, 8.9%, and 7.6% respectively for households with children

owed a prevention duty, despite the numbers of households with children owed a prevention duty increasing from 2020-21.

For households with children owed a relief duty, non-violent relationship breakdown with partner also fell 1.8% from 2020-21, despite the number of households with children owed a relief duty increasing from 2020-21.

Figure 3: Proportion of households with children owed a prevention or relief duty, by accommodation at time of application



Reflecting the reasons for the threat of homelessness, the most common accommodation at time of application was in the private rented sector at 31,920 households or 56.7% of households with children owed a prevention duty. This had increased 68.3% from 2020-21, similarly reflecting the removal of restrictions on private rented sector evictions from May 2021 that were in place during the COVID-19 pandemic. This increase was driven by those in self-contained accommodation, which makes up 93.8% of those in the private rented sector at the time of application, and had increased 70.0% from 2020-21. Smaller proportions of households in multiple occupation and those lodging (not with family or friends) increased by 55.7% and 29.2% respectively. A larger increase of 78.5% to 8,870 households approaching from the private rented sector can be seen for those owed a relief duty.

For those owed either a prevention or relief duty, 40,790 households with children living in the private rented sector at time of application is higher than the 31,170 households with children citing the end of a private rented AST as their reason for threat of loss of last settled home, indicating other reasons for leaving their private sector accommodation, such as family exclusions,

domestic abuse, relationship breakdowns etc.

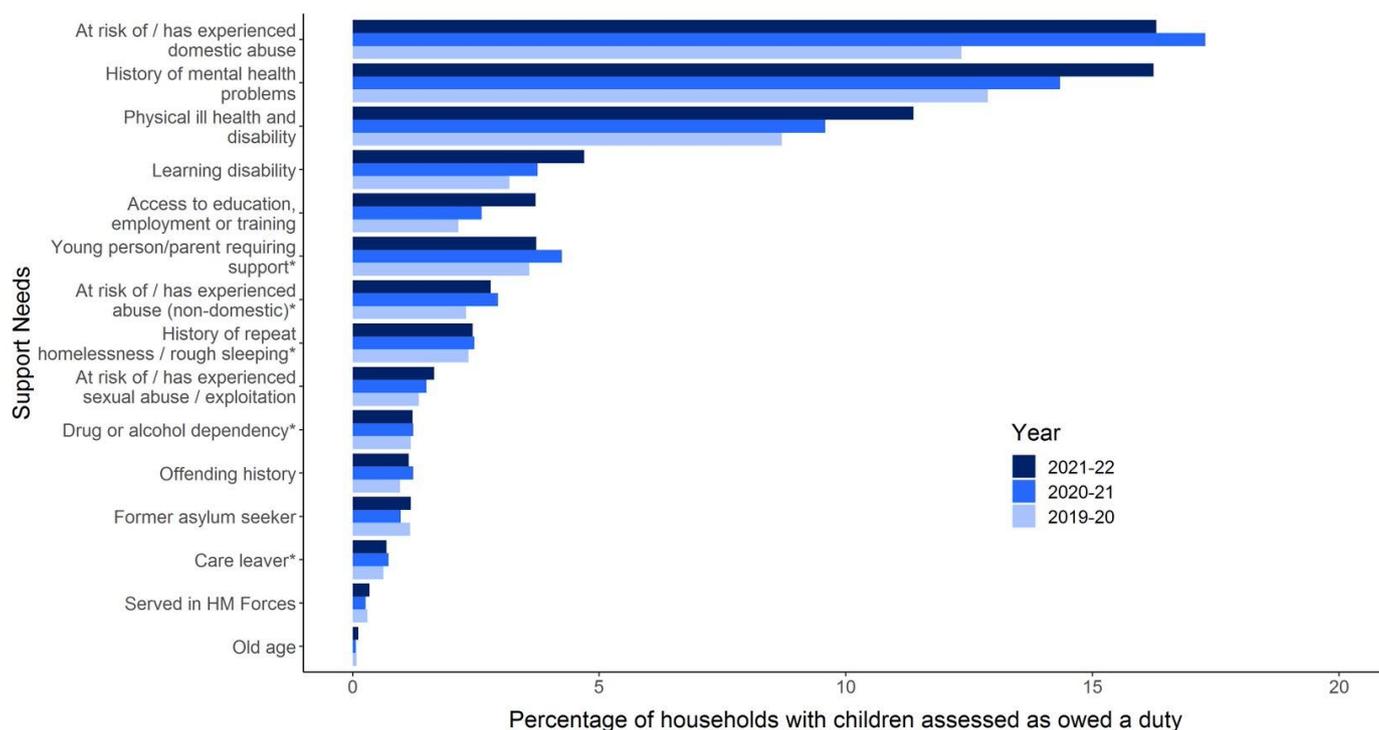
For households with children owed a relief duty, the most common category is living with family (30.7%) at 11,340 households, up 7.1% from 2020-21. For those owed a prevention duty, 13,040 households with children were living with family, down 14.4% from 2020-21, despite the number of prevention duties owed increasing.

Support needs

Tables A3c

Support needs: areas of additional needs that mean the household requires support to acquire and sustain accommodation, giving an indication of the additional services local authorities need to provide to prevent an individual becoming homeless or to stop the cycle of repeat homelessness. Local authorities report as many support needs that apply to each household.

Figure 4¹: Proportion of households with children owed a prevention or relief duty, by support need



Of the 93,290 households with children owed a prevention or relief duty in 2021-22, 39.6% of households (36,980) had at least one support need, a similar proportion to 2020-21. Of the households who had a support need, the majority of households (58.7%) had one support need,

¹ Please note: these categories are grouped using support need categories that are similar. This means some households may be counted more than once in these categories

24.0% had two support needs, and 17.3% had three or more.

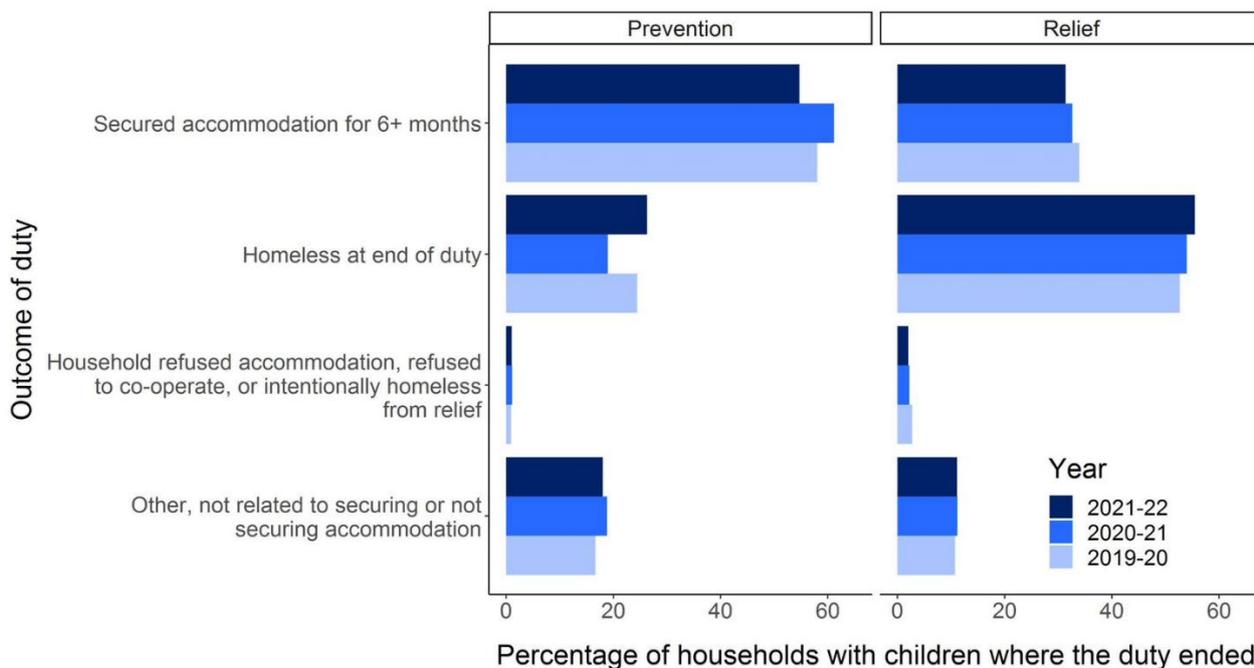
The most common support need for households with children was those at risk of or have experienced domestic abuse. This equates to 15,200 households or 16.3% of households with children assessed as owed a duty, up 16.2% from 2020-21 – however, this is a smaller proportion of all households with children owed a homelessness duty compared to 2020-21, as shown in Figure 4. The separate support needs dashboard shows that 48.5% of households with children who had a domestic abuse support need had one or more additional support needs. Of these, the most common co-occurring support need to domestic abuse was history of mental health problems, affecting 32% of households with children with a domestic abuse support need.

Prevention and Relief duty outcomes

Tables P1c and R1c

The homelessness legislation requires local authorities to take reasonable steps to try to prevent or relieve a household’s homelessness by helping them to secure accommodation that will be available to them for at least 6 months. These duties usually last for up to 56 days each, although may be extended in some circumstances. The reasons for duties ending indicate the likely outcomes for these applicants.

Figure 5²: Proportion of households with children whose duty ended by outcome



² Note: the categories in Figure 5 are variables collapsed from tables P1c and R1c. Homeless at the end of the duty includes those intentionally homeless for prevention duties. Other, not related to securing or not securing accommodation includes: Application withdrawn or applicant deceased, contact lost, 56 days elapsed and no further action, local referral accepted by other LA, and no longer eligible. Households where the outcome is not known are not included.

Figure 5 shows the outcomes for the 51,630 prevention duties that ended for households with children in 2021-22, and the outcomes for the 47,080 relief duties ended in the same period.

The number of prevention duties that ended for households with children increased 11.1% from 2020-21, reflecting the increase in prevention duties owed in 2021-22. The majority of households with children whose prevention duty ended (28,230 households or 54.7%) secured accommodation for 6 months or more and were no longer threatened with homelessness. Despite the number of prevention duties ending for households with children increasing 11.1% from the previous year, the number of households with children securing accommodation remained at a similar level. Of those who secured accommodation 35.0% secured their existing accommodation – this equates to 9,890 households with children, down 9.7% from 2020-21.

For 13,550 or 26.2% of households with children whose prevention duty ended in 2021-22, their duty ended because the household became homeless, and were therefore owed a relief duty. This is a disproportionate increase of 53.8% from 2020-21 as number of prevention duties ending for households with children had only increased by 11.1% over the same period. However, this is 8.9% below the pre-COVID level in 2019-20.

There are several further reasons why a prevention duty may end that do not relate to securing accommodation for 6+ months or the household becoming homeless. 18.0% of prevention duties ended for other reasons, including losing contact, or the application being withdrawn; and 1.0% ended due to the household refusing accommodation or refusing to co-operate.

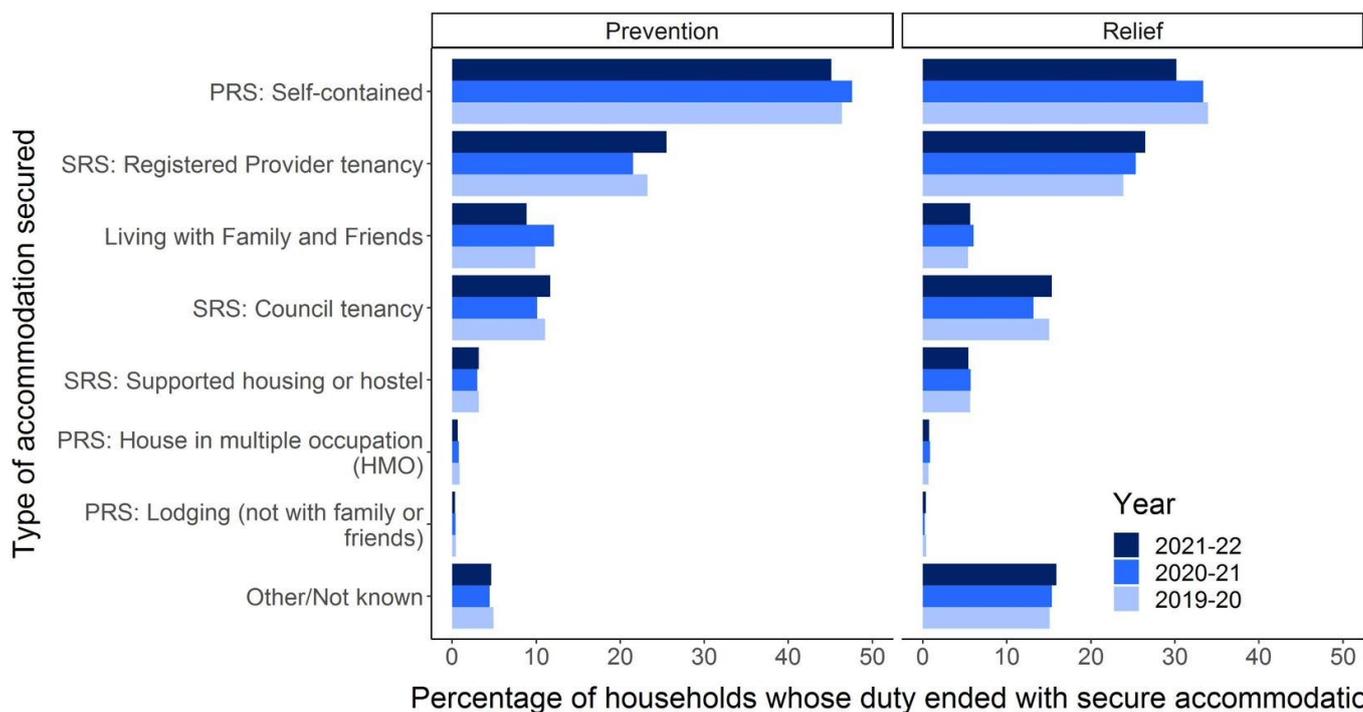
47,080 households with children had their relief duties end in 2021-22, up 8.7% from 2020-21. In contrast to prevention duties ended, the majority of households with children (26,120 households or 55.5%) had their relief duty end because their homelessness had not been relieved within 56 days and at this point the local authority would need to assess whether a main duty is owed to them. Less than a third (14,780 or 31.4%) of households with children owed a relief duty had accommodation secured for at least 6 months.

11.1% of households with children had their relief duty end for reasons not related to failing to secure or securing accommodation for at least 6 months, and 2.0% ended due to the household refusing accommodation, refusing to co-operate, or becoming intentionally homeless from accommodation provided under the duty.

Type of accommodation secured

Tables P2c and R2c

Figure 6: Proportion of households with children who secured accommodation by type



28,230 households with children whose prevention duty ended were able to secure accommodation for 6 months or more, and for those whose relief duty ended, 14,780 households secured accommodation for 6 months or more.

Of these, the majority of households with children secured self-contained accommodation in the private rented sector under either prevention (46.2%) or relief (31.3%).

Single households

Single households: A term used for households without children, which will include couples and households with two or more adults.

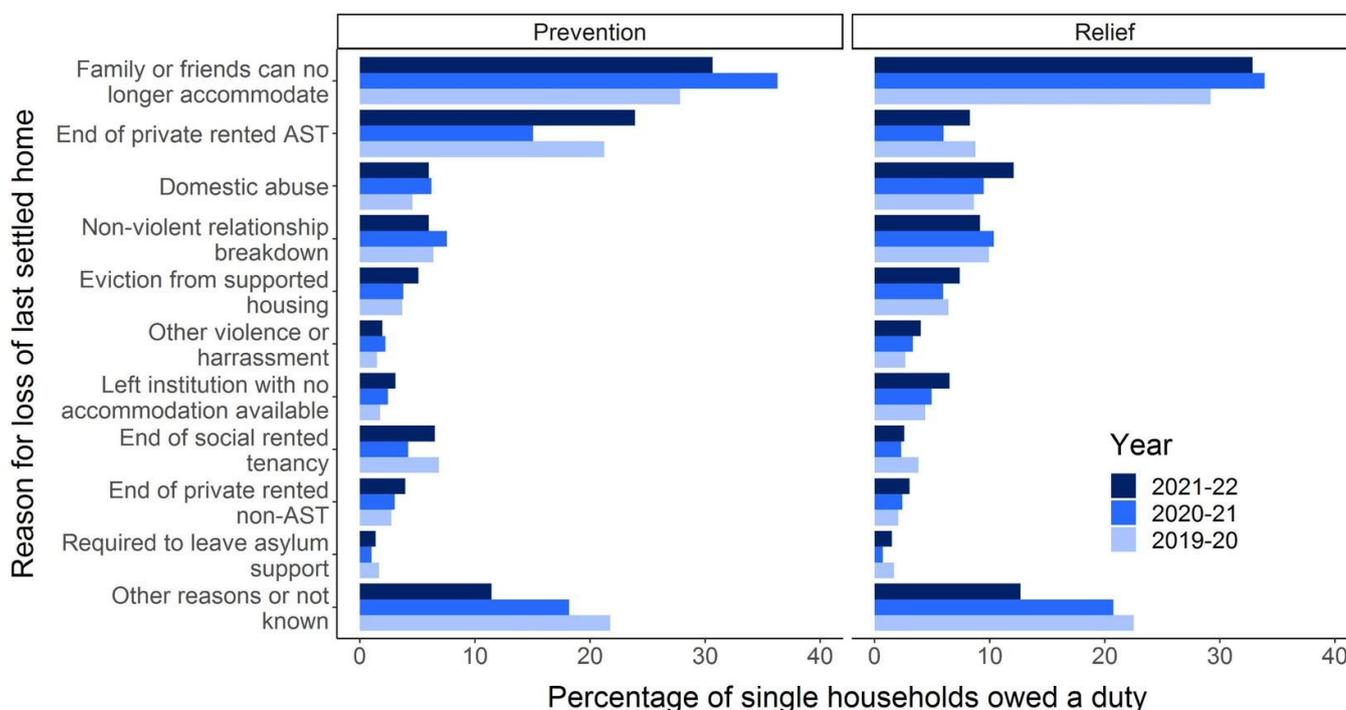
Single adult households: Single adult households are a subset of single households, where the household comprises just one individual adult.

In 2021-22, the number of single households who were either threatened with homelessness or already homeless had fallen by 5.1% compared to 2020-21. 77,090 single households were owed a prevention duty in 2021-22, a 3.8% increase from 2020-21 but still a 9.6% decrease from 2019-20. However, 107,690 single households were owed a relief duty in 2021-22, a 10.7% decrease from 2020-21 and a 0.8% increase from 2019-20.

Causes and Circumstances of Homelessness

[Tables A2Ps, A2Rs, A4Ps, and A4Rs](#)

Figure 7: Proportion of single households owed a prevention or relief duty, by reason for loss of last settled home

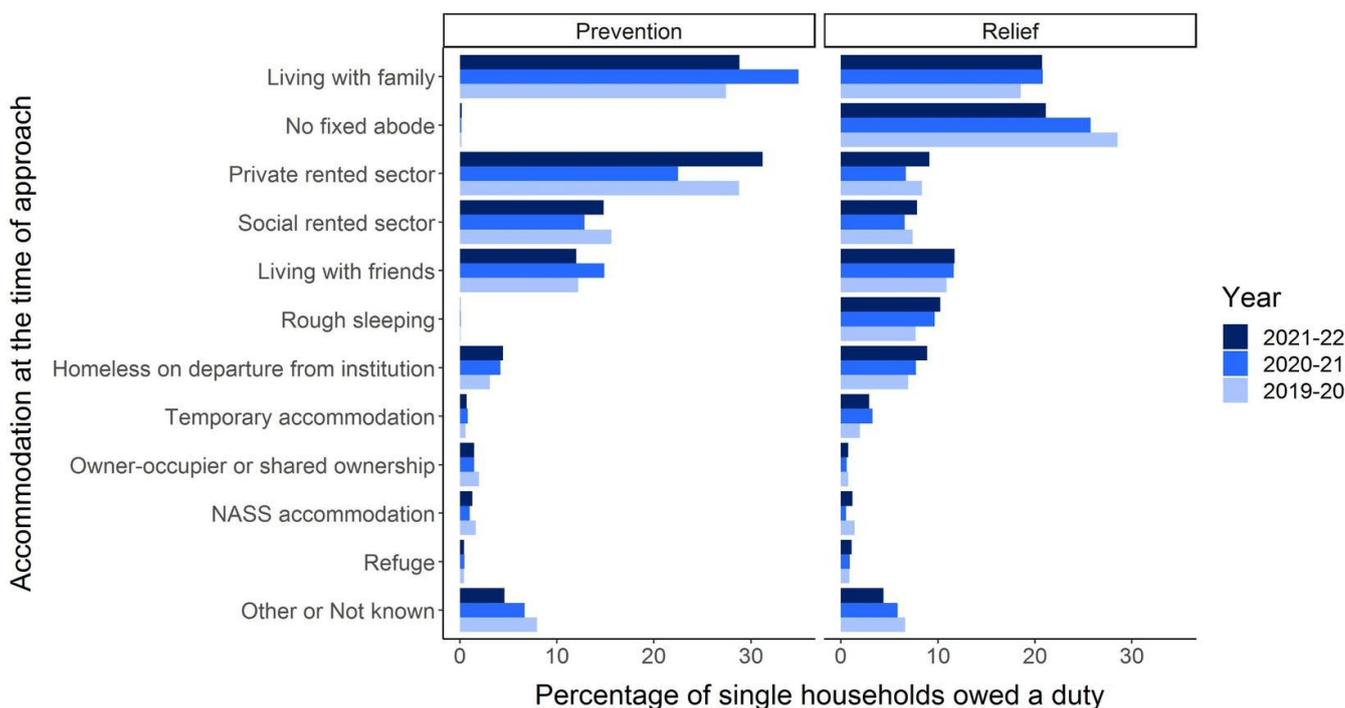


In 2021-22, the most common reason for loss of last settled home for single households was family or friends no longer able to accommodate. This accounted for 23,630 households or 30.7%

of single households owed a prevention duty, which is a 12.4% decrease from 2020-21, despite the number of single households owed a prevention duty increasing during the same period. This is a similar level to 2019-20. For single households owed a relief duty, this accounted for 35,370 households or 32.8%, a 13.4% decrease from 2020-21, consistent with the overall fall in single households owed a relief duty over the same period. However, it is still a 13.4% higher than the level seen in 2019-20.

The number of single households citing the end of private rented AST increased by 65.0% to 18,430 for those owed a prevention duty, and increased by 23.6% to 8,900 for those owed a relief duty, reflecting the removal of restrictions on private rented sector evictions from May 2021 that were in place during the COVID-19 pandemic. Under both prevention and relief, all sub-categories increased in line with the increase in end of private rented AST, except for tenants abandoning property, which decreased 9.1% to 300 single households owed a prevention duty; and rent arrears due to changes in benefit entitlement, which decreased 23.1% to 100 single households owed a relief duty.

Figure 8: Proportion of single households owed a prevention or relief duty, by accommodation at time of application



In 2021-22, under prevention, the most common accommodation type at the time of application for single households was in the private rented sector at 24,070 households or 31.2% of single households owed a prevention duty, up 44.2% from 2020-21.

Single households owed a prevention duty approaching from living with family or friends decreased 14.3% to 22,210 and 16.4% to 9,260 respectively, despite the number of single households owed a prevention duty increasing.

The most common accommodation type for single households owed a relief duty was 'no fixed abode' at 21.1% or 22,730 households, down 26.8% from 2020-21. This is closely followed by living with family at 20.7% or 22,340 households, down 10.9% from 2020-21.

The number of single households assessed as rough sleeping at the time of approach fell 5.2% from 2020-21, to 11,030 households in 2021-22.

Rough sleeping: People sleeping in the open air (such as on the streets, in tents, doorways, parks, bus shelters or encampments), or other places not designed for habitation (such as stairwells, barns, sheds, car parks, cars, derelict boats, stations, or "bashes" which are makeshift shelters, often comprised of cardboard boxes). Rough sleepers in this publication may have slept rough one night or across several nights.

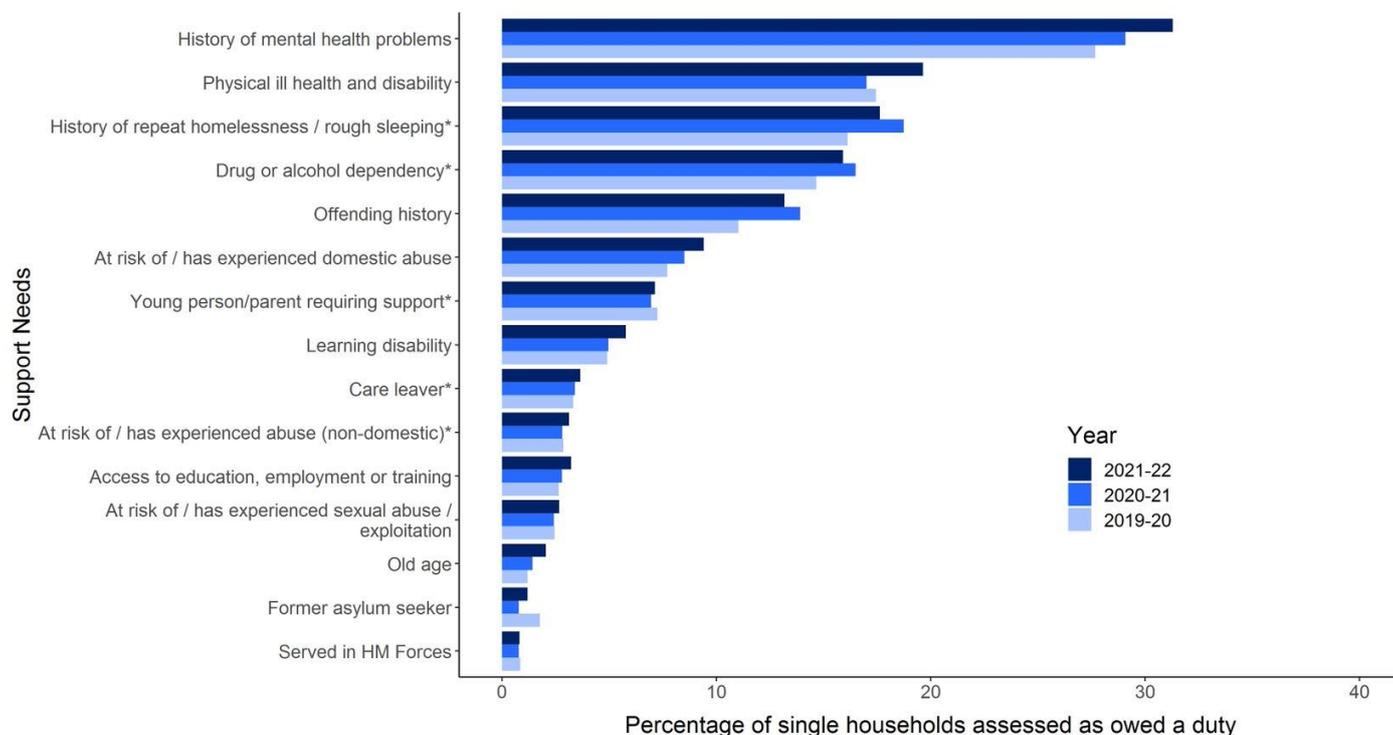
Rough sleeping at the time of Local Authority Approach: Rough sleepers are defined as those who were, in the judgement of the assessor, rough sleeping when they approached a local authority for help.

History of Rough Sleeping: This is a support need based on a history of sleeping rough and does not mean that the household was sleeping rough at the time of approach to the local authority.

Support needs

Table A3s

Figure 9³: Proportion of single households owed a prevention or relief duty, by support need



Of the 184,780 single households owed a prevention or relief duty in 2021-22, 57.9% or 106,910 households had at least one support need, compared with 55.7% in 2020-21. Although a higher proportion than last the previous year, this represents a lower number of households with support needs - down 1.5% from 108,510 households in 2020-21. In contrast to households with children, the majority of single households who had a support need, had multiple support needs: 23.7% had two support needs, and around a third (34.5%) had three or more support needs.

The most common support need for single households was a history of mental health problems. This equates to 57,810 households or 31.3% of single households assessed as owed a duty, up 2.1% from 2020-21. The separate support needs dashboard shows that 77% of single households who had a history of mental health problems support need had one or more additional support needs. Of these, the most common co-occurring support need to history of mental health problems was physical ill health or disability, affecting 34% of single households with a history of mental health problems support need.

³ Please note: these categories are grouped using support need categories that are similar. This means some households may be counted more than once in these categories

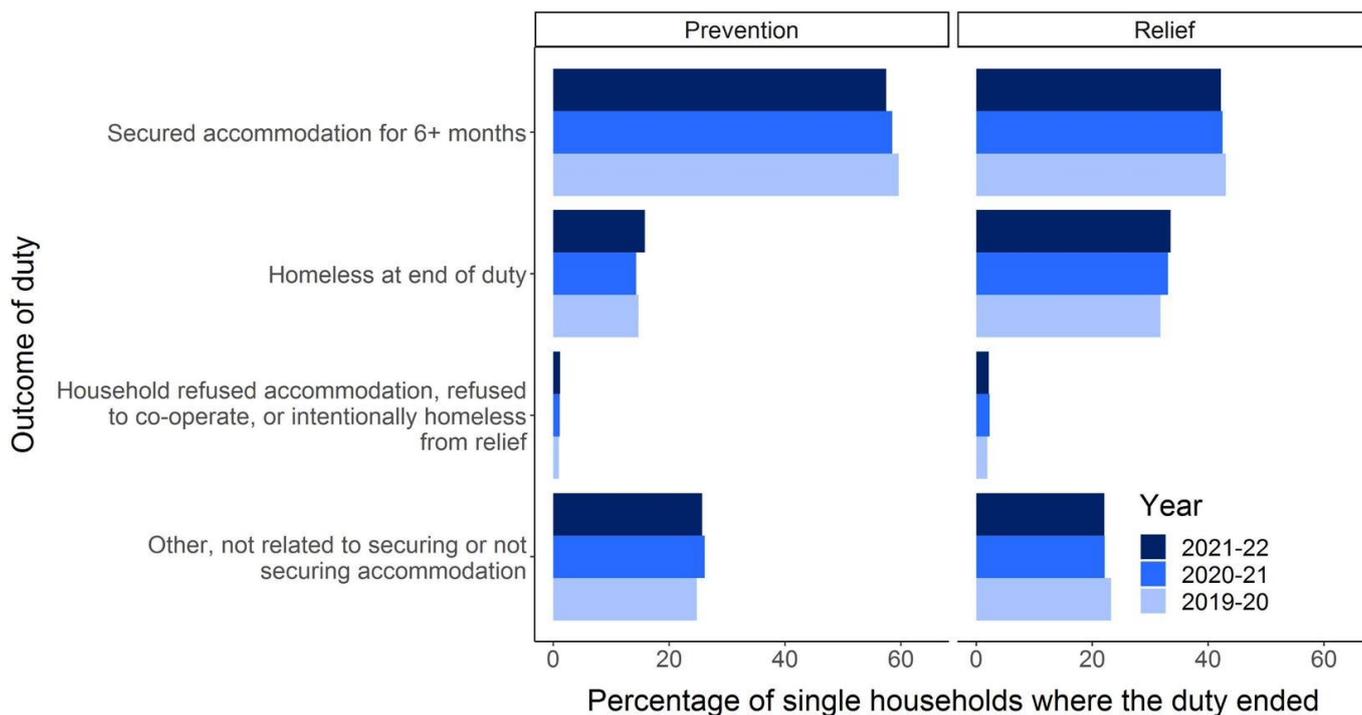
Households with a former asylum seeker support need saw the largest increase from 2020-21, up 42.6% to 2,210 households in 2021-22, although this only represents 1.2% of households owed a homelessness duty. This increase reflects a return to usual arrangements for ending Home Office accommodation provided to asylum seekers following a positive decision on their asylum application. Old age also increased 36.3% from 2020-21 to 3,790 households, representing 2.1% of households owed a homelessness duty.

Support needs which saw a decrease from 2020-21 were history of rough sleeping, down 15.2% to 14,540 households, those with drug dependency needs, down 12.5% to 17,000 households, and those with an offending history support need, down 10.1% to 24,350. This likely reflects the winding down of the original 'Everyone In' cohort for which these support needs were more prevalent.

Prevention and relief duty outcomes

[Tables P1s and R1s](#)

Figure 10⁴: Proportion of single households whose duty ended by outcome



The chart above shows the outcomes for the 70,660 prevention duties that ended for single households in 2021-22, and the outcomes for the 113,820 relief duties ended in the same period.

⁴ Note: the categories in Figure 5 are variables collapsed from tables P1s and R1s. Homeless at the end of the duty includes those intentionally homeless for prevention duties. Other, not related to securing or not securing accommodation includes: Application withdrawn or applicant deceased, contact lost, 56 days elapsed and no further action, local referral accepted by other LA, and no longer eligible. Households where the outcome is not known are not included.

The number of prevention duties that ended remains at a similar level to 2020-21, despite the number of single households owed a prevention duty increasing slightly from 2020-21. In a similar proportion to 2020-21, the majority of single households whose prevention duty ended (40,570 households or 57.4%) secured accommodation for 6 months or more and were no longer threatened with homelessness. Of these households, over two-thirds (68.4%) secured alternative accommodation.

For 11,150 or 15.8% of single households, the prevention duty ended because the household became homeless, and was therefore owed a relief duty. There are several further reasons why a prevention duty may end that do not relate to securing accommodation for 6+ months or the household becoming homeless. 25.7% of prevention duties ended for other reasons, such as losing contact, or the application being withdrawn, and 1.1% ended due to the household refusing accommodation or refusing to co-operate.

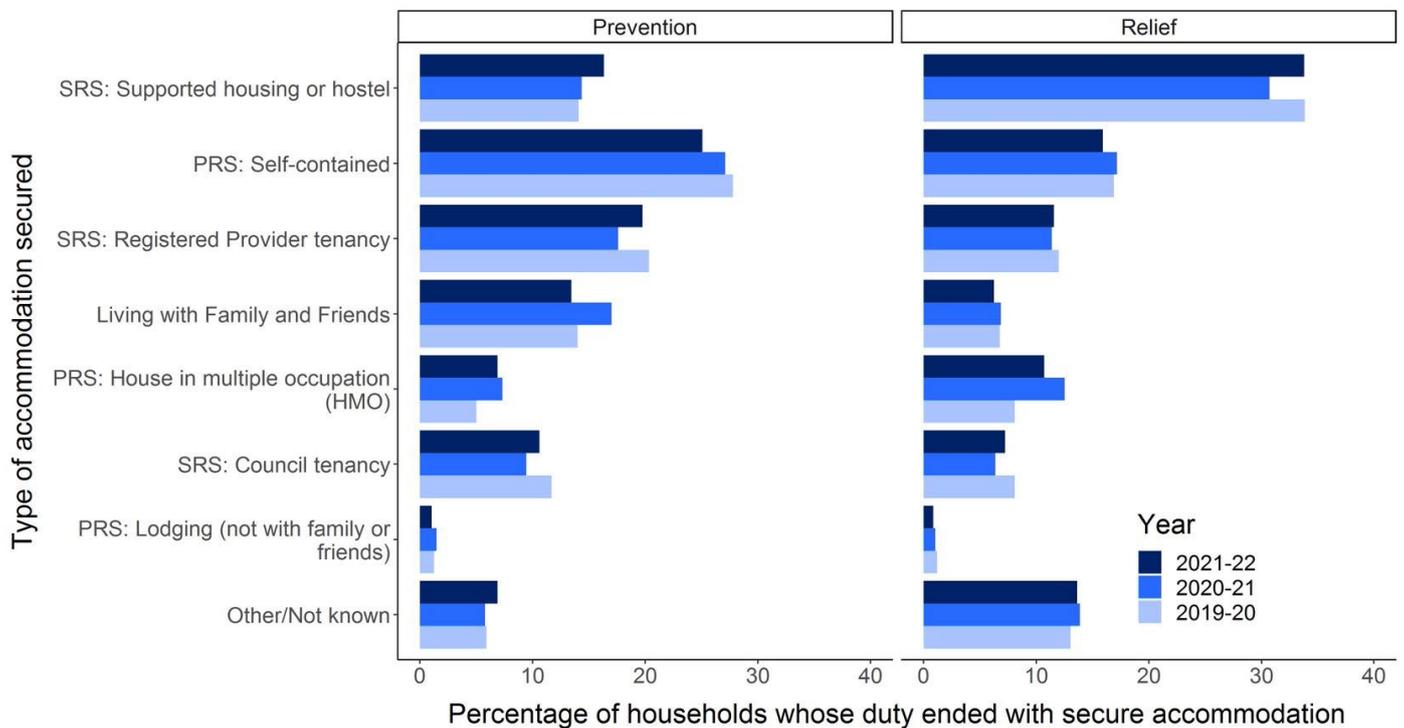
113,820 single households had their relief duties end in 2021-22, down 7.9% from 2020-21, reflecting the decrease in relief duties owed to single households in 2021-22. Similar to prevention, the most common reason for relief duties ending was due to households securing accommodation for 6 months or more at 48,080 households or 42.2%. 38,150 (33.5%) single households had their relief duty end because their homelessness had not been relieved within 56 days and at this point the local authority would need to assess whether a main duty is owed to them.

22.1% of households' relief duty ended for reasons not related to failing to secure or securing accommodation for at least 6 months, and 2.1% ended due to the household refusing accommodation, refusing to co-operate, or being intentionally homeless.

Type of accommodation secured

Tables P2s and R2s

Figure 11: Proportion of single households who secured accommodation by type



In 2021-22, 40,570 single households whose prevention duty ended were able to secure accommodation for 6 months or more, down 1.2% from 2020-21, despite the number of prevention duties ending overall remaining at a similar level. Of these, the most common type of accommodation secured was self-contained in the private rented sector at 25.1% of single households. Despite the number of prevention duties ending in secure accommodation decreasing, single households securing accommodation in the social rented sector overall had increased 11.5% from 2020-21 to 18,960 households. The largest decreases can be seen for single households who secured owner-occupier accommodation, down 27.8% to 260 households; those who secured accommodation staying with family, down 22.3% to 3,910; those staying with friends, down 21.0% to 1,540.

For single households whose relief duty ended, 48,080 households secured accommodation for 6 months or more, down 8.4% from 2020-21, reflecting the decrease in relief duties ending overall. Of these, the most common type of accommodation secured was in supported housing or hostel in the social rented sector at 33.8% of single households; this equates to 16,250 households, which is a similar level to 2020-21. Despite the number of relief duties ending in secured accommodation decreasing, the number of single households securing accommodation in council tenancies increased 3.9% to 3,480 households. The largest decreases can be seen in single households staying with family, down 18.6% to 1,970; in owner-occupier accommodation, down 18.2% to 90; and in the private rented sector, down 18.0% to 13,220.

Additional demographics

This section concerns the demographics of the lead applicant of a household and applies to all households owed a prevention or relief duty. The lead applicant is the person who makes the homeless application on behalf of the household, which can be one or more people.

Ethnicity

Table A8

Table 1: Ethnicity breakdowns of households owed an initial prevention or relief duty in 2021-22 by geographical area

Ethnicity	2021-22 Households owed a prevention or relief duty by ethnicity of lead applicant (% of total) - England	% Ethnicity breakdowns of individuals by population - England	2021-22 Households owed a prevention or relief duty by ethnicity of lead applicant (% of area total) - London	% Ethnicity breakdown of individuals by population in London	2021-22 Households owed a prevention or relief duty by ethnicity of lead applicant (% of area total) Rest of England	% Ethnicity breakdown of individuals by population in the Rest of England
White	189,340 (68.1%)	84.2%	15,780 (30.4%)	59.2%	173,570 (76.7%)	89.0%
Black / African / Caribbean / Black British	28,410 (10.2%)	3.7%	15,650 (30.1%)	12.1%	12,760 (5.6%)	2.1%
Asian / Asian British	17,090 (6.1%)	8.3%	5,880 (11.3%)	18.8%	11,200 (5.0%)	6.3%
Mixed / Multiple ethnic groups	9,120 (3.3%)	1.9%	3,300 (6.4%)	3.9%	5,280 (2.6%)	1.5%
Other	9,340 (3.4%)	1.9%	3,920 (7.5%)	6.0%	5,410 (2.4%)	1.2%
Not known	24,830 (8.9%)	-	7,410 (14.3%)	-	17,420 (7.7%)	-
Total	278,110 (100.0%)	100.0%	51,930 (100.0%)	100.0%	226,180 (100.0%)	100.0%

1. Population estimates used in this release are derived from calculating the proportion of ethnic groups from the Population estimates by ethnic group 2019 tables from the ONS, which can be found on [the ONS website](#). 2. 'Not known' represents a high number of homelessness duties owed and could mask some of the proportions of the household ethnicities owed homelessness duties. 3. Household ethnicity is set at main applicant level and the proportion of the population is calculated on an individual level. From these data it is unclear whether there is more than one person in the household and if people that identify as a particular ethnicity are more likely to live in larger households than others.

During 2021-22 68.1% of homeless households had a White lead applicant, while 84.2% of individuals in England are White according to ONS population estimates, suggesting White households are underrepresented in the homeless population. Households containing an Asian lead applicant are also underrepresented as they account for 6.1% of homeless applications and Asian individuals account for 8.3% of the population.

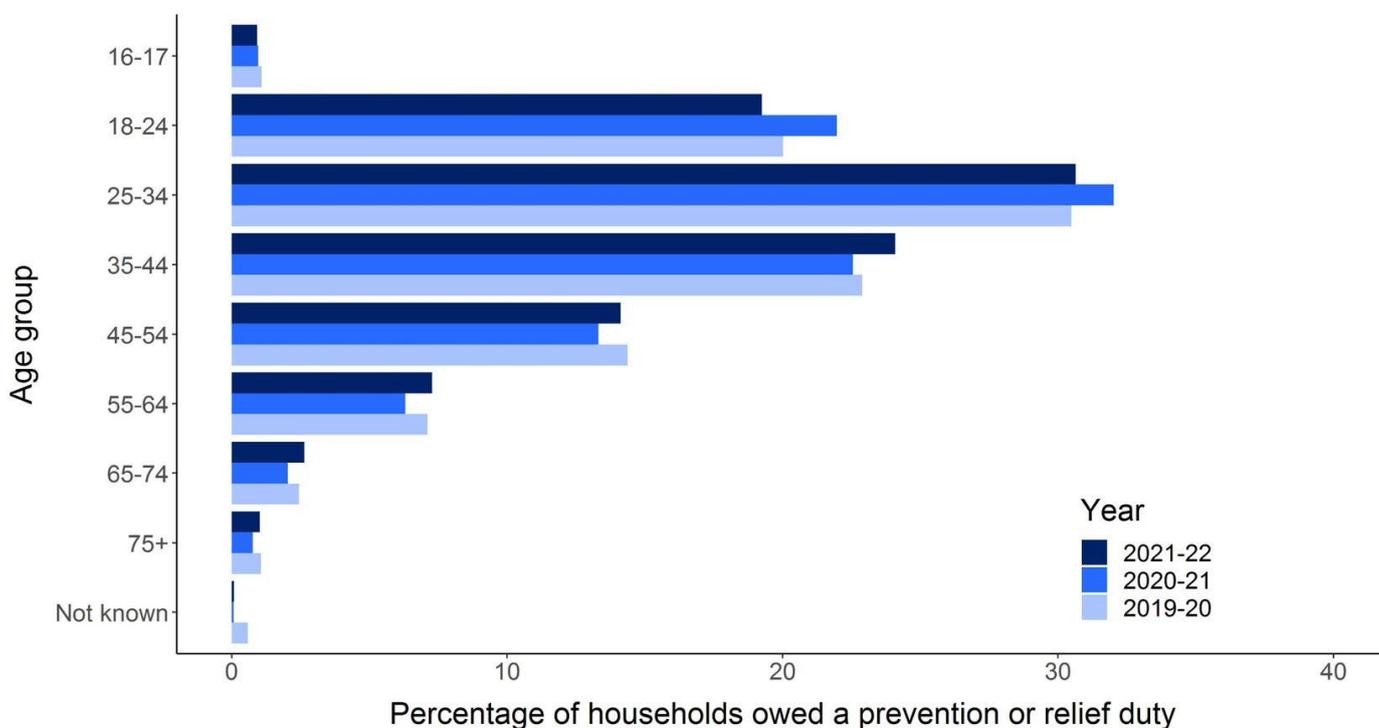
The population distribution of people by ethnicity across England is not even and this can complicate the homeless ethnicity picture, especially when looking at the data from London. Households in London account for 18.7% of homelessness duties owed and but the overall population of London is comprised of a higher proportion of Minority Ethnic groups (40.8%) compared to the Rest of England (11.0%). 45.0% of homelessness duties owed to households with a lead applicant represented by Minority Ethnic groups are from London boroughs.

Lead applicants of Black, Mixed and Other ethnicities are overrepresented in homeless households owed a prevention or relief duty across England (16.9% households owed a duty versus 7.5% combined population in England). Households with a Black lead applicant are the most disproportionately homeless as they account for 10.2% of those owed a duty while are only estimated to comprise of 3.7% of the population. In London, people of Black ethnicity make up 12.1% of the population but Black lead applicants accounted for 30.1% of the prevention and relief duties owed. Across the rest of England households with a Black lead applicant are still overrepresented, accounting for 5.6% of homeless households but only 2.1% of individuals.

Age

Table A6

Figure 12: Age of lead applicant

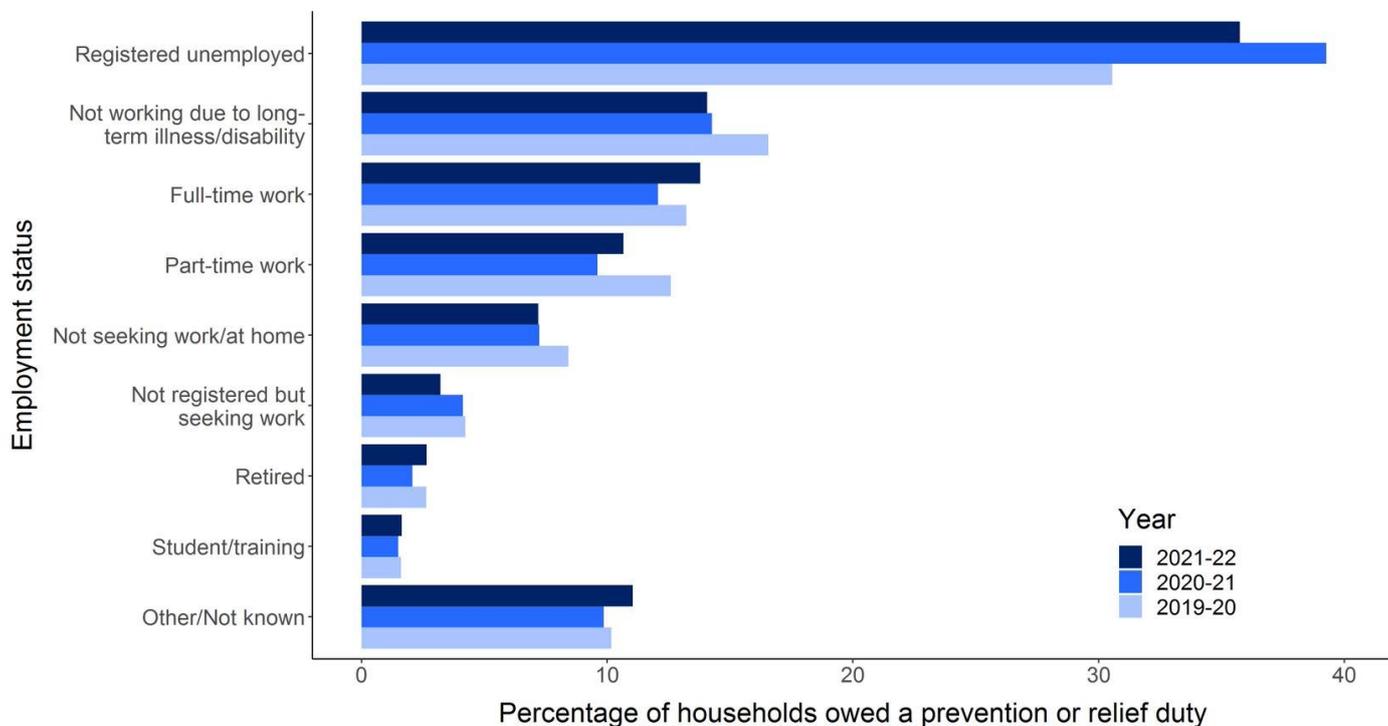


In 2021-22, the most common age group of lead applicants in households owed a prevention or relief duty were aged between 25 and 34 years old, making up 85,210 households or 30.6% of the total. The number of households with a lead applicant aged above 34 increased from 2020-21, while all age groups below this saw a decrease. The largest age groups to increase were those aged 75+, increasing 34.8% to 2,830 households; those aged 65-74, increasing 32.4% to 7,310 households; and those aged 55-64, increasing 18.6% to 20,230 households; all of these groups are still below the levels seen in 2019-20, except those aged 65-74, which is still 3.8% higher than in 2019-20. The number of lead applicants aged 18-24 saw the largest decrease from 2020-21, falling 10.0% to 53,510 households in 2021-22.

Employment status

Table A10

Figure 13: Employment status of lead applicant



The most common employment status for lead applicants of households owed a prevention or relief duty was registered unemployed, accounting for 99,400 or 35.7% of households in 2021-22, however this had fallen 6.4% from 2020-21 despite the number of households owed a homelessness duty increasing overall. This decrease may partially reflect the wider economic trend, which saw unemployment fall 24.8% in the UK in January to March 2022 compared to the same quarter last year⁵.

The second largest category was households not working due to a long-term illness or disability, accounting for 39,130 or 14.1% of households. This had risen 1.3% from 2020-21.

68,010 or 24.5% of households were either in full-time or part-time work, which had increased 16.0% from 2020-21. However, this is still 9.1% below the level in 2019-20.

⁵ ONS Employment in the UK: September 2022:

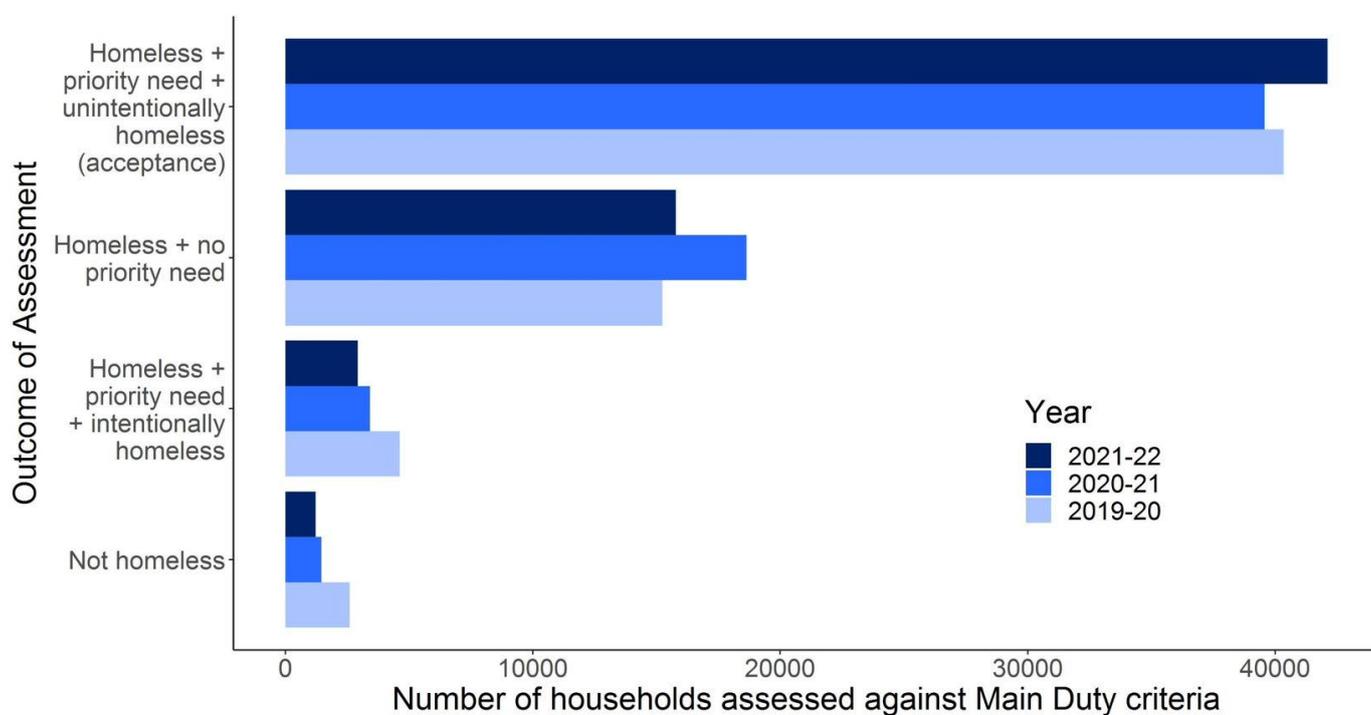
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/bulletins/employmentintheuk/latest#unemployment>

Main Duty

Main Duty: The ‘main’ homelessness duty describes the duty a local authority has towards an applicant who is unintentionally homeless, eligible for assistance and has priority need⁶. These households are only owed a main duty if they did not secure accommodation in the prevention or relief stage, and so it is not owed to those ‘threatened with homelessness’. In addition a minimum of 56 days of assistance must have elapsed from a household being accepted as owed a relief duty, and being owed a main duty.

[Tables MD1 and MD3](#)

Figure 14: Number of households assessed against a main duty decision, by outcome



Local authorities made 62,060 main homelessness duty decisions in 2021-22, down 1.6% from 2020-21. Of these, there were decreases in the numbers of negative decisions given: the number of households assessed as homeless with no priority need, intentionally homeless with a priority need, and not homeless down 15.3%, 14.6%, and 15.8% respectively.

However, there was a 6.4% increase in the number of households who were accepted as owed a main homelessness duty, accounting for 42,120 households in 2021-22. This is driven by a 7.8% increase in the number of households with children owed a main duty, which reflects the increase

⁶ Eligibility and priority need are further defined in the Technical notes.

in the number of households with children approaching at prevention or relief stage over the same period.

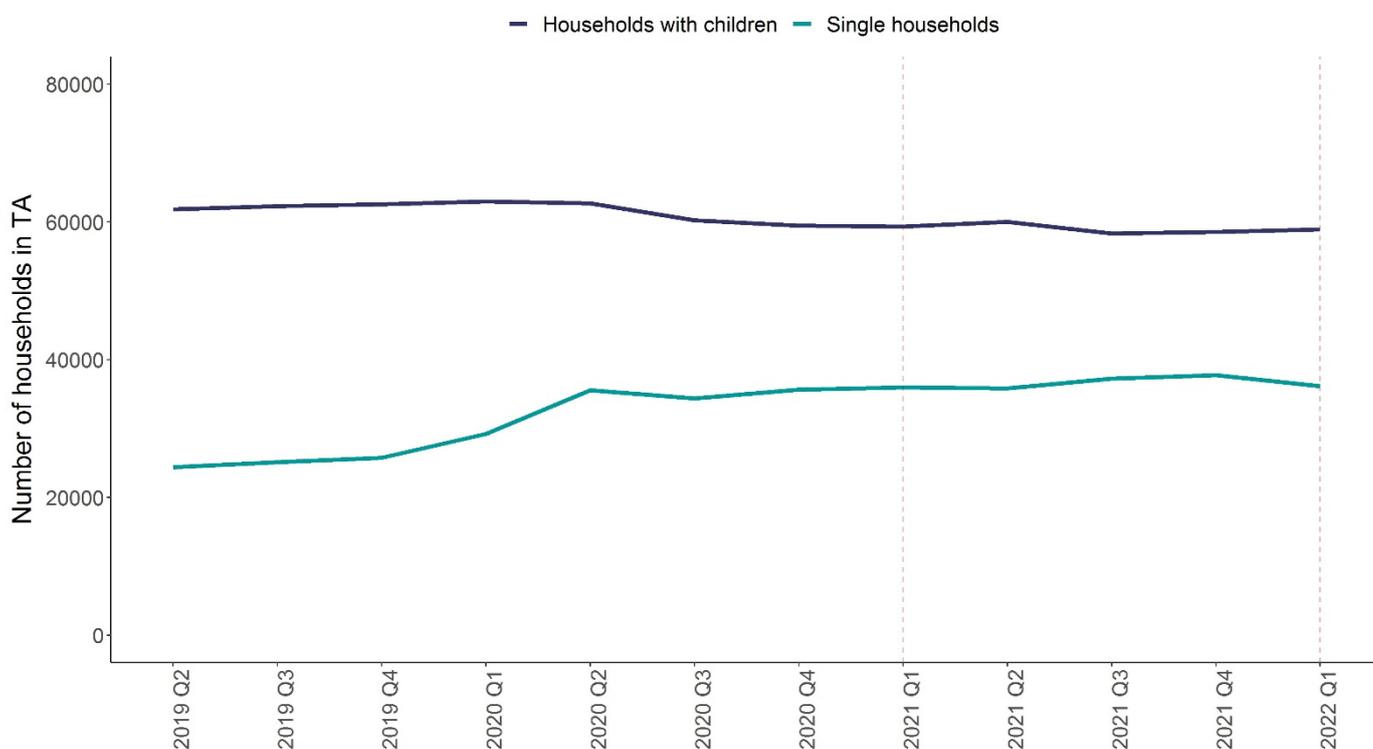
There was also a 59.1% increase in the number of households owed a main duty due to domestic abuse, representing 2,530 households in 2021-22. This reflects both an increase in homelessness due to domestic abuse over the last year, as well as the implementation of priority need for single people who are homeless due to being victims of domestic abuse through the Domestic Abuse Act in July 2021.

Temporary Accommodation

Temporary Accommodation: Temporary Accommodation is the term used to describe accommodation secured by a local housing authority under their statutory homelessness functions. The majority of households in temporary accommodation have been placed under the main homelessness duty, but temporary accommodation is also provided during the relief stage to households who the LA has reason to believe may have priority need, or on interim basis in other circumstances such as pending the outcome of a review on a homelessness decision.

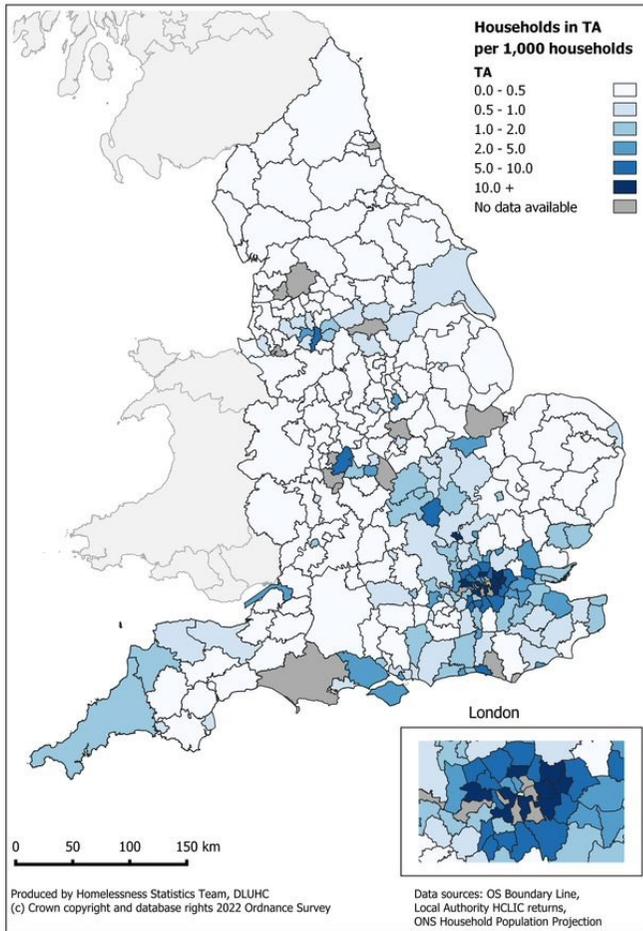
[Table TA1](#)

Figure 15: Number of households in temporary accommodation since Q2 2019, by household type

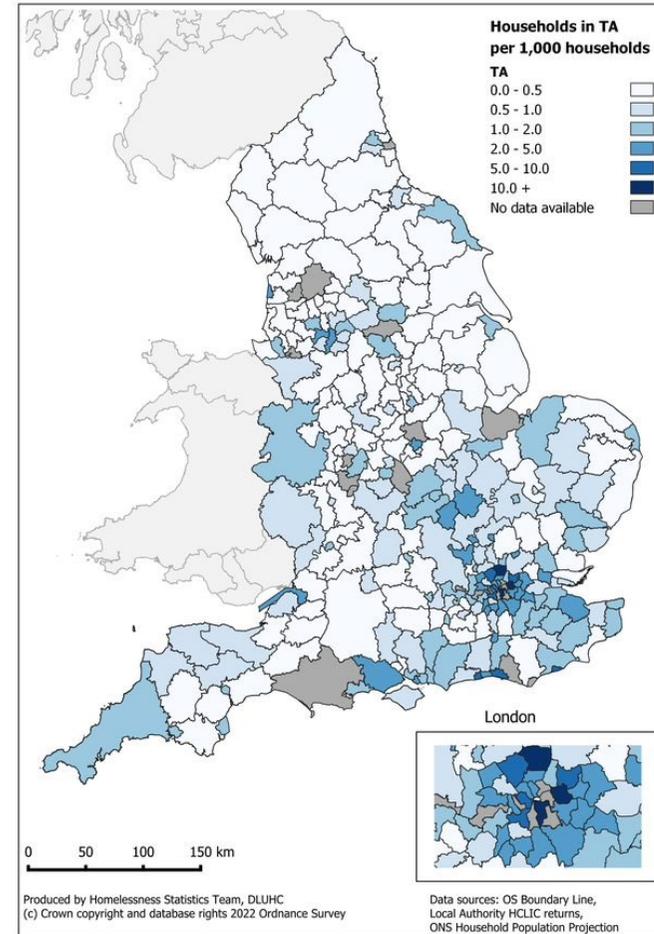


On 31 March 2022, 95,060 households were in temporary accommodation, a similar level to 31 March 2021. Households with children fell by 0.7% to 58,910, while single households increased by 0.4% to 36,150. Compared to the previous quarter, the number of households in temporary accommodation had fallen 1.3%.

Households with children in TA per 1000



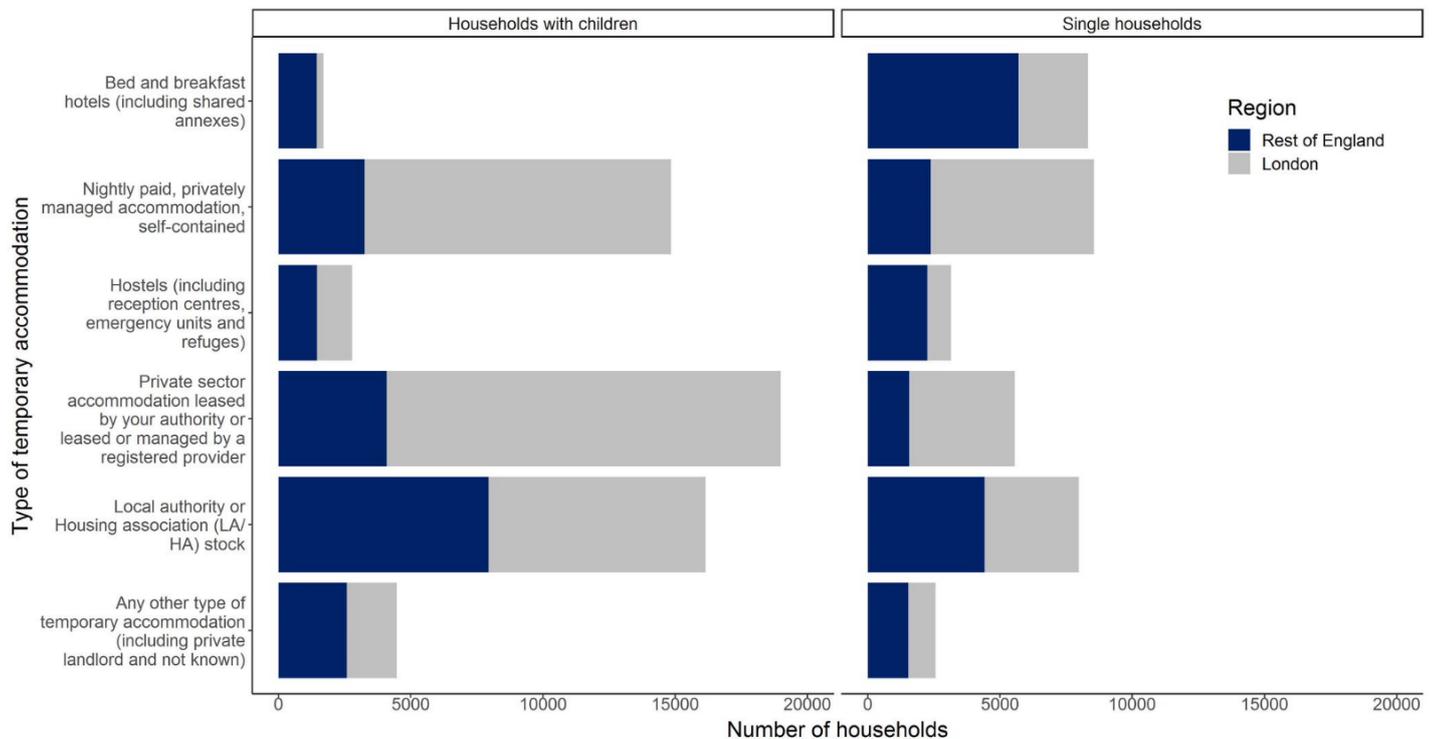
Single households in TA per 1000



The maps above illustrate the regional differences between rates of households with children in temporary accommodation compared to single households in temporary accommodation. The map on the left shows a higher concentration of households with children in areas such as London, Birmingham and Manchester. In contrast, the map on the right shows single households are more spread out across England.

Type of temporary accommodation

Figure 16: Households in temporary accommodation on 31 March 2022, by region and household type



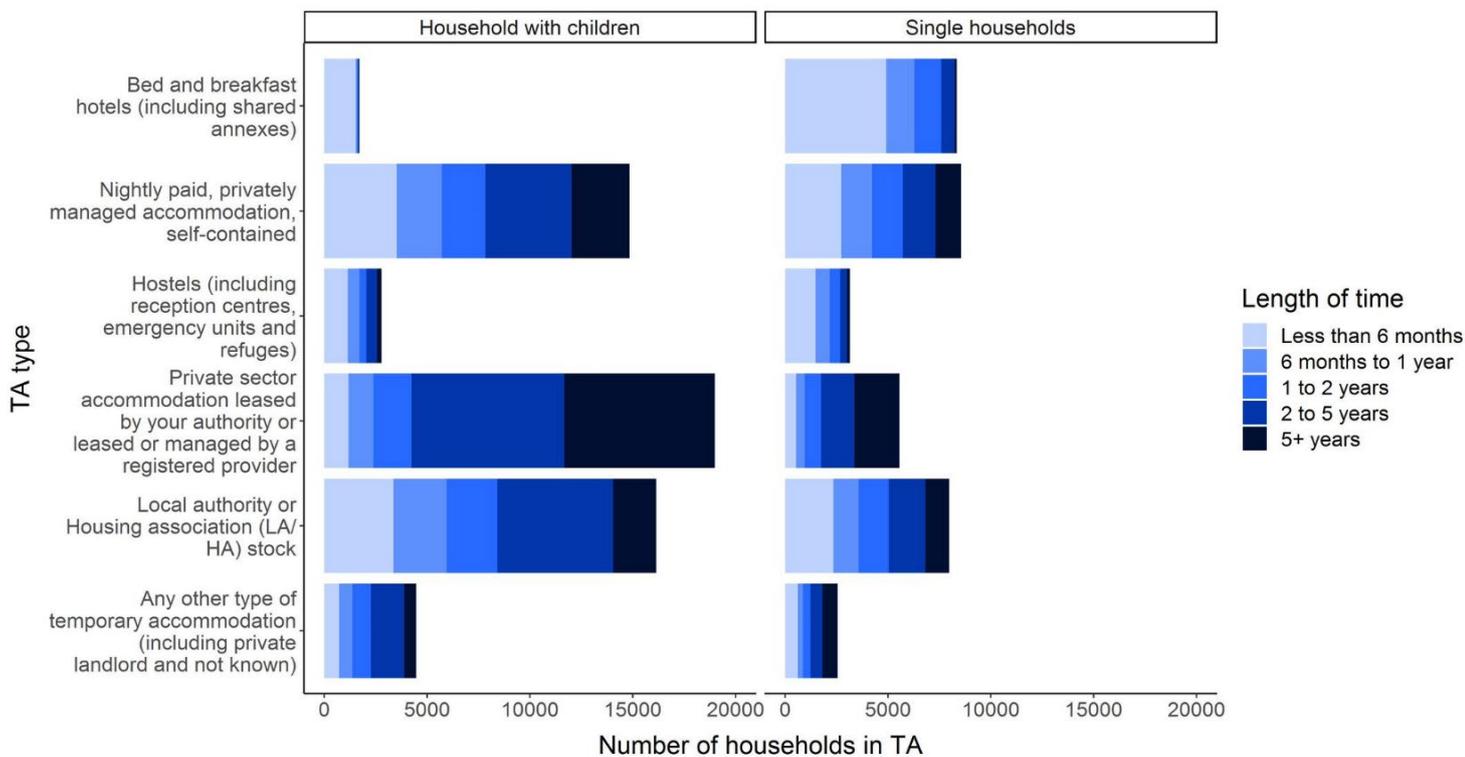
In London, households with children in temporary accommodation are most likely to be in private sector accommodation (14,900 households), or nightly paid self-contained accommodation (11,580 households); whereas in the rest of England, households with children in temporary accommodation are most likely to be in local authority or housing association provided accommodation (7,940 households).

In London, single households in temporary accommodation are most likely to be in nightly paid self-contained accommodation (6,170 households), or private sector accommodation (3,990 households). In contrast, in the rest of England, single households in temporary accommodation are most likely to be in Bed and Breakfast hotels (5,710 households), or local authority or housing association provided accommodation (4,410 households).

Length of time in temporary accommodation

Tables TA4, TA4c, and TA4s

Figure 17: Households in temporary accommodation on 31 March 2022, by length of time and household type



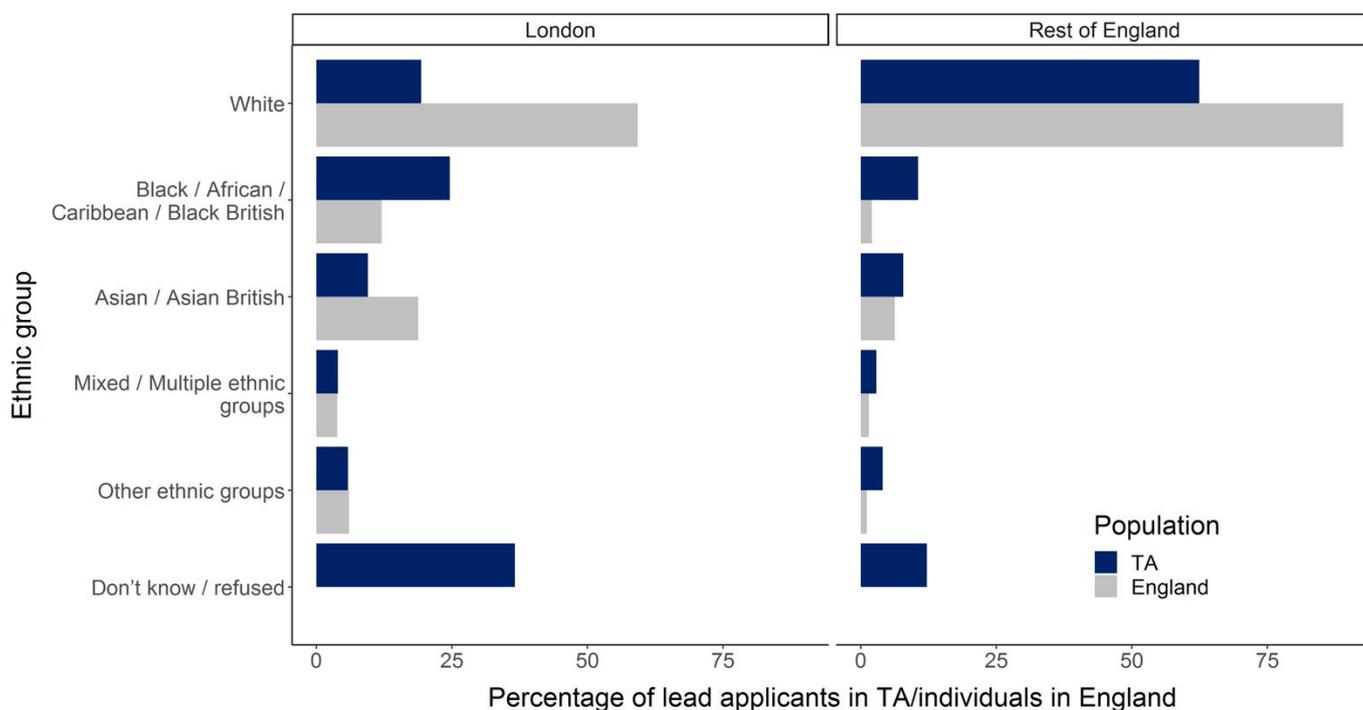
The most common length of time for households with children to be in temporary accommodation was for 2 to 5 years, representing 19,450 or a third (33.0%) of households with children; of these households, two-thirds (67.1%) were either in private sector accommodation or local authority/housing association accommodation. This was followed by 13,010 households with children in temporary accommodation for 5+ years, representing over a fifth (22.1%) of households with children; most of these households (56.2%) were also in private sector accommodation.

The most common length of time for single households to stay in temporary accommodation was less than 6 months, representing 12,620 or 34.9% of single households in temporary accommodation; and of these, 39.0% were in bed and breakfast accommodation.

Ethnicity

Table TA6

Figure 18: Households in temporary accommodation on 31 March 2022, by ethnicity of lead applicant



In England, the most common ethnic group for lead applicants in temporary accommodation is White, accounting for 35,040 or 36.9% of households in temporary accommodation. However, White lead applicants are underrepresented, as White individuals account for 84.2% of England's population.

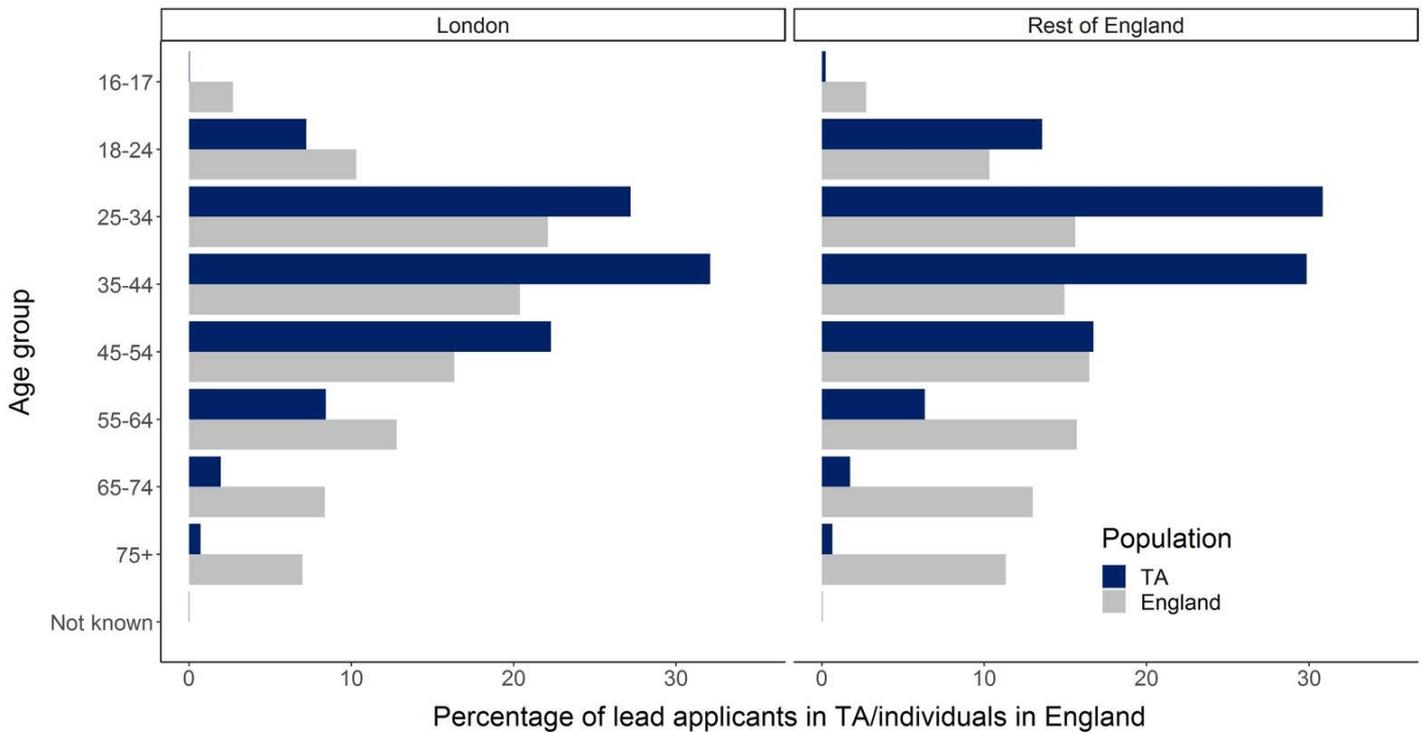
In London, the most common ethnic group was where the lead applicant was Black, accounting for 13,890 or 24.6% of households in temporary accommodation in London. Black lead applicants are overrepresented in London as they only comprise 12.1% of the population in London, and even more so in the Rest of England (10.6% in TA versus 2.1% in the population).

Asian lead applicants are underrepresented in London (9.5% versus 18.8%), but overrepresented in the Rest of England alongside those in Mixed/Multiple ethnic groups and Other ethnic groups.

Age

Table TA5

Figure 19: Households in temporary accommodation on 31 March 2022, by age of lead applicant



In London, lead applicants in age groups 25-34, 35-44, and 45-54 are overrepresented, accounting for 81.6% of lead applicants in temporary accommodation versus 58.8% of the population aged 16+ in these age groups in London. This is more stark in the Rest of England, where these groups account of 77.5% of lead applicants in temporary accommodation, but only 47.0% of the population aged 16+ in the Rest of England. Lead applicants aged 18-24 in the Rest of England are also overrepresented, representing 13.6% of lead applicants in temporary accommodation but comprising 10.3% of the 16+ population. All other age groups, particularly those 16-17 and above 55 years old are underrepresented.

Flows analysis for households owed a duty in 2020-21

This section explores the flow of households through homelessness duties and their outcomes. It concerns cases initially assessed as owed a prevention or relief duty between April 2020 and March 2021, and how these cases progressed up to March 2022. All cases would have been assessed during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The flows do not indicate the length of time taken for each case, as this varies with some lasting a day and others the full two-year period; this update will include cases that ended during the pandemic. The data behind these flows, including exclusions and a comparison against the main published figures, are provided in tables F1-3.

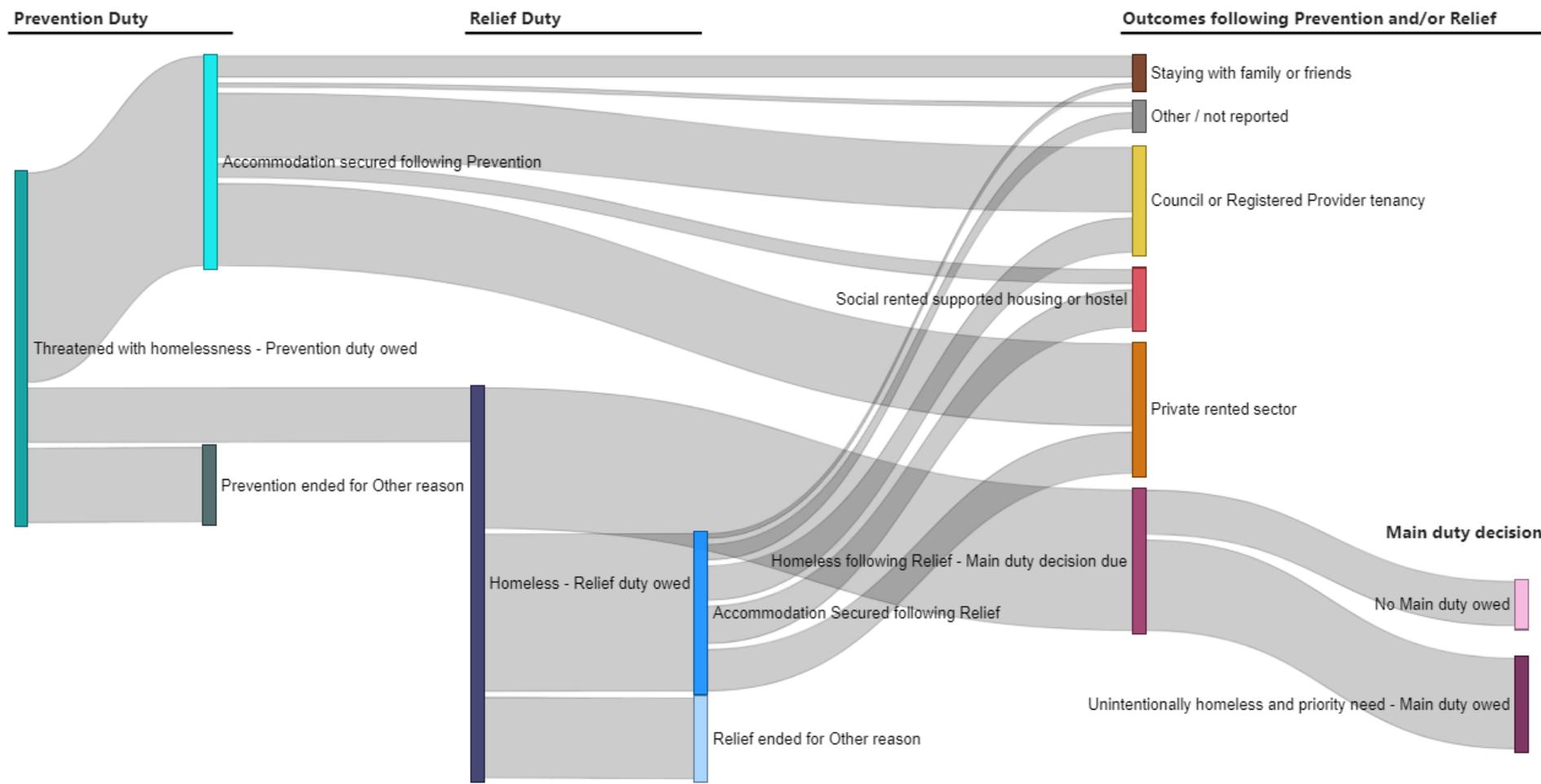
All households cohort flow

Table F1

As seen in Figure 20, there are a range of journeys and outcomes for households flowing through the homelessness duties. To ensure the flows are comprehensible, certain outcomes that are usually separate have been grouped together; for example, preventions and reliefs ending for Other reasons, and accommodation outcomes. Please see the flows tables, F1-3, for more information on how these fields have been grouped.

Overall, 243,120 households received homelessness assistance in 2020-21, down 6.0% from 2019-20. Of these households, 53.1% secured accommodation for 6+ months, 24.3% left the system for Other reasons, 14.2% were owed a main duty, and 8.4% were homeless and not owed a main duty following relief.

Figure 20: Diagram and accompanying table depicting the flow of households initially assessed as owed prevention or relief duties between April 2020 and March 2021, and whose case closed or received a main duty decision as of March 2022



The size of each 'flow' in this diagram is proportional to the number of homelessness cases taking that particular route through the system. Each coloured box indicates a stage in a homelessness duty or outcome, and their size is proportional to the number of households reaching that stage. The system has two entry points: households threatened with homelessness and owed a Prevention duty (the leftmost box), and households initially homeless and owed a Relief duty (note that this box also includes where some cases have flowed from Prevention). Succeeding diagrams are subsets, and their comparative size do not indicate a similarity in the number of households to this overall flow.

Table 3: Outcomes of the homelessness duties owed to all households first owed a prevention or relief duty in 2020-21

		Total initially owed duty (% of total)	Prevention duty (% of preventions)	Relief duty, including homeless after Prevention ⁷ (% of reliefs)
Total assessed as owed duty		243,120	108,300	152,270
Total secured accommodation at duty end		129,150 53.1%	65,260 60.3%	63,890 42.0%
Duty ended for Other reasons		59,030 24.3%	25,590 23.6%	33,440 22.0%
Total homeless following duty end ⁸		72,390 29.8%	17,450 16.1%	54,940 36.1%
<i>Of which:</i>	Assessed as owed main duty	34,590 14.2%	-	34,590 22.7%
	Not owed main duty	20,350 8.4%	-	20,350 13.4%

On initial approach, the proportion of households who were threatened with homelessness and owed a prevention duty was lower (44.5%) compared to those already homeless and owed relief (55.5%) in 2020-21. This has shifted from 2019-20 where households owed a prevention duty made up the majority of duties owed. This shift away from prevention duties likely reflects the measures to restrict private rented sector evictions that were in place during the COVID-19 pandemic, which reduced the number of households owed a prevention duty. In contrast, the shift towards relief duties owed likely reflects the additional support given to people sleeping rough during the pandemic. The number of relief duties owed rises further when taking into account all relief duties owed during the period, including those following prevention, as shown in the table above. 17,450 prevention duties (16.1%) failed to prevent homelessness and consequently moved on to a relief duty, in addition to the 134,820 households initially owed a relief duty.

Over half of prevention duties ended with accommodation secured (60.3%), a larger proportion than relief duties ending with an accommodation secured outcome (42.0%). This is expected since the preventative interventions required to keep existing accommodation are often more straightforward than finding and securing new accommodation for an already homeless household.

Private rented sector and council/Registered Provider tenancies were the most common outcomes following successful duties. This was especially the case after prevention (70.0% of accommodation outcomes) compared to relief (54.1%), and could be a result of many preventions involving the retention of an existing tenancy. Table A4p indicates 41.8% of 2020-21 prevention duties were owed to households from the private or social rented sectors. Table P1 indicates around a third (35.8%) of accommodation secured outcomes at prevention retained existing accommodation.

⁷ This column includes the 17,450 households owed a relief duty following unsuccessful prevention, in addition to the 134,820 households assessed as homeless on initial approach.

⁸ Households found homeless after a prevention duty then move on to a relief duty. Those found homeless after a relief duty are due a decision on whether a main duty is owed.

Table 4: Accommodation secured for all households following prevention or relief duties owed in 2020-21

	Total secured accommodation at duty end	Private rented sector	Council or Registered Provider tenancy	Social rented supported housing or hostel	Staying with family or friends	Other / not reported
Prevention duty	65,260	25,720 39.4%	19,990 30.6%	6,650 10.2%	9,650 14.8%	3,260 5.0%
Relief duty	63,890	19,760 30.9%	14,810 23.2%	16,830 26.3%	4,160 6.5%	8,320 13.0%

Supported housing or hostel accommodation secured outcomes were more likely following relief (26.3%) compared to prevention (10.2%). This is indicative of the predominantly single adult homeless households requiring specific support or emergency accommodation more often than those threatened with homelessness. More information about these differences is provided in the single households and households with children flows sections.

'Other / not reported' consists of where local authorities have stated 'Other' or have not been able to provide the accommodation outcome, and was reported more regularly for relief outcomes (13.0%). Overuse of 'Other / not known' as a type of accommodation secured is a data quality issue, and we are working with local authorities to improve reporting of accommodation outcomes.

59,030 prevention and relief duties ended for Other reasons, amounting to roughly one quarter of total outcomes (24.3%). These are outcomes where the household has neither secured accommodation nor been found homeless after 56 days, and includes: Contact lost, withdrawn application / applicant deceased, preventions not requiring further action after 56 days, and refusal of suitable accommodation.

Over a third of relief duties (36.1%) ended with the household still homeless and therefore due a main duty decision. Of these, 34,590 households (63.0%) were assessed as unintentionally homeless with a priority need and owed a main homelessness duty.

The remaining 20,350 (37.0%) were not owed a main duty following unsuccessful attempts to relieve the households' homelessness after a minimum of 56 days. 16,710 households were not owed a main duty because they were homeless but had no priority need, 2,030 had priority need but were considered intentionally homeless and a further 1,610 were not owed a main duty for other reasons. Other reasons include not homeless, not eligible, contact lost and application withdrawn.

Flows for key sub-groups of homeless households

Table F1

The flow of cases through homelessness duties can differ depending on the circumstances and composition of applicant households. This section shows how the flows compared for key sub-groups entering the system in 2020-21. This includes households with children, single households, those rough sleeping at the time of application, those on departure from custody, and care leavers aged 18-20. The households with children and single households cohorts are mutually exclusive. However the vast majority of households rough sleeping at the time of application, those on departure from custody, and care leavers aged 18-20 are made up of single households (at least 90% of each cohort); there may also be overlap between these three groups as they are based on current accommodation (households rough sleeping), reasons for homelessness (departure from custody), and support needs (care leavers).

In terms of approaches, households with children were more likely to approach at prevention (59.5%), while single households are more likely to approach at relief (61.7%). Care leavers aged 18-20 were less likely than single households to approach at relief (59.9%) than single households, while those on departure from custody were more likely than single households to approach at relief (73.3%). Those rough sleeping at the time of application solely approached at relief as they are already homeless.

Care leavers aged 18-20 were the most likely to secure accommodation for 6 months or more at 54.8% of those who were assessed in 2020-21. This is followed by households with children at 54.5% single households at 52.6%, those rough sleeping at the time of application at 45.4%, and finally those on departure from custody at 43.1%.

Of those who secured accommodation, households with children and single households were most likely to secure accommodation in the private rented sector (41.3% and 32.6% respectively). Those sleeping rough were most likely to secure accommodation in supported housing or hostels (40.4%), similar to those on departure from custody (43.2%) and care leavers aged 18-20 (39.8%).

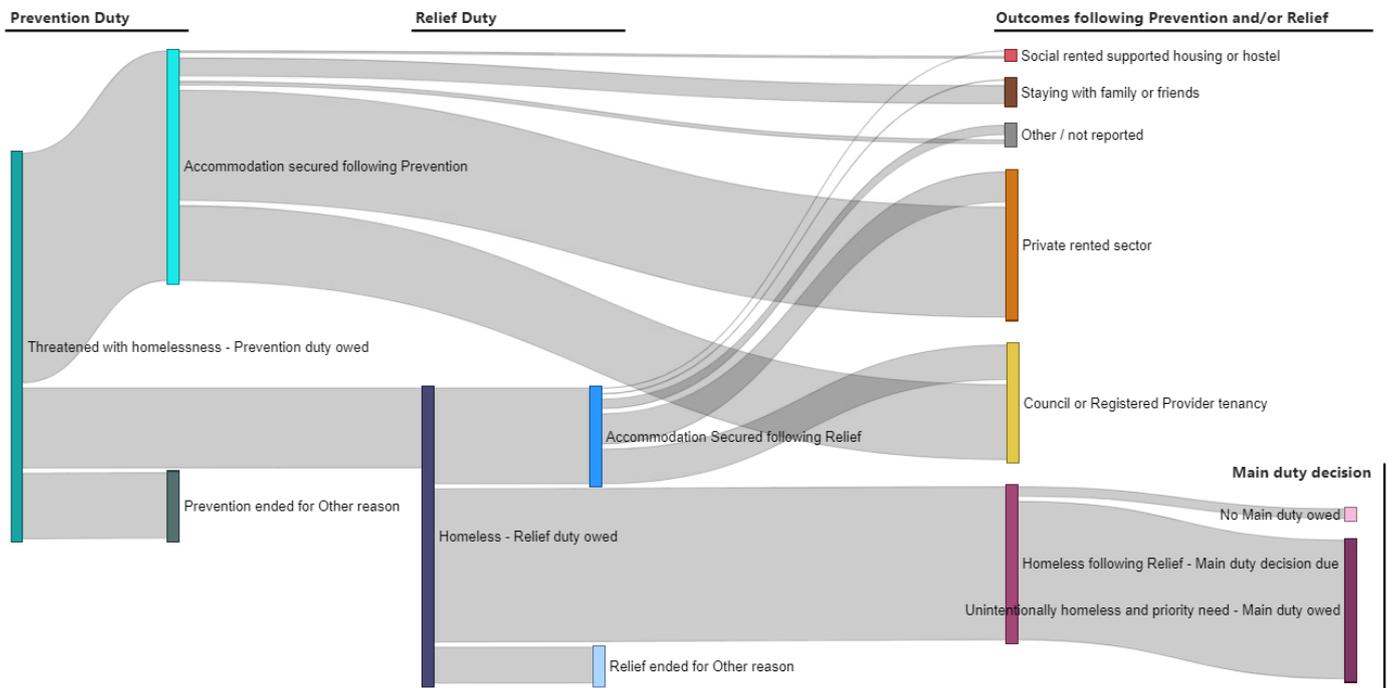
Households with children

29.4% of cases owed duties in 2020-21 were households containing children, which is a slightly smaller proportion compared to 2019-20 (34.8%). This equates to 71,390 households with children who received homelessness assistance in 2020-21, down 20.8% from 2019-20. This decrease likely reflects the measures that were in place to protect renters and home owners during COVID-19, which had a greater impact on households with children as they were more likely to present when threatened with homelessness (59.5%) as opposed to already homeless (40.4%).

Of the 71,390 households with children who received homelessness assistance in 2020-21, 54.5% secured accommodation for 6+ months (compared to 53.1% of all households), 17.8% left the system for Other reasons (versus 24.3% overall), 26.0% were owed a main duty (versus 14.2% overall), and 1.8% were homeless and not owed a main duty following relief (versus 8.4% overall). The proportion of households with children owed a main duty is slightly higher than in 2019-20

(23.7%), however all other outcomes have remained similar in proportion.

Figure 21: Households with children initially assessed as owed prevention (42,510) or relief (28,870) duties between April 2020 and March 2021



The majority of accommodation outcomes for households with children were private rented sector and council or registered provider tenancies, comprising 80.8% of successful prevention outcomes and 74.6% of households with children relieved of homelessness. Private rented accommodation was more common following prevention (46.0%) than relief duties (31.9%), which will be in part due to the retention of existing private rented tenancies through earlier intervention.

Table 5: Accommodation secured for households with children following prevention or relief duties owed in 2020-21

	Total secured accommodation at duty end	Private rented sector	Council or Registered Provider tenancy	Social rented supported housing or hostel	Staying with family or friends	Other / not reported
Prevention duty	25,970	11,950 46.0%	9,030 34.8%	820 3.2%	3,090 11.9%	1,080 4.2%
Relief duty	12,910	4,120 31.9%	5,510 42.7%	760 5.9%	740 5.7%	1,780 13.8%

While successful accommodation outcomes following prevention were comparable with the overall cohort flow, prevention duties ending for Other reasons were slightly lower for households with children (18.5%) than overall (23.6%). This suggests households with children were less likely to leave the system due to losing contact or withdrawing an application than those without children. A higher proportion of households with children were homeless at the end of the prevention duty and

consequently moved on to relief duties at 20.4%, compared to 16.1% overall.

Over half of households with children (52.8%) were still homeless after relief, in contrast with over a third of the overall cohort (36.1%). This large discrepancy could be partly linked to the lower proportion of family households leaving the system for Other reasons. These households are also very likely to be owed a main duty, since having dependent children is a priority need. Accordingly, 93.7% of households with children that were homeless at the end of relief were assessed as unintentionally homeless and priority need and therefore owed a main homelessness duty.

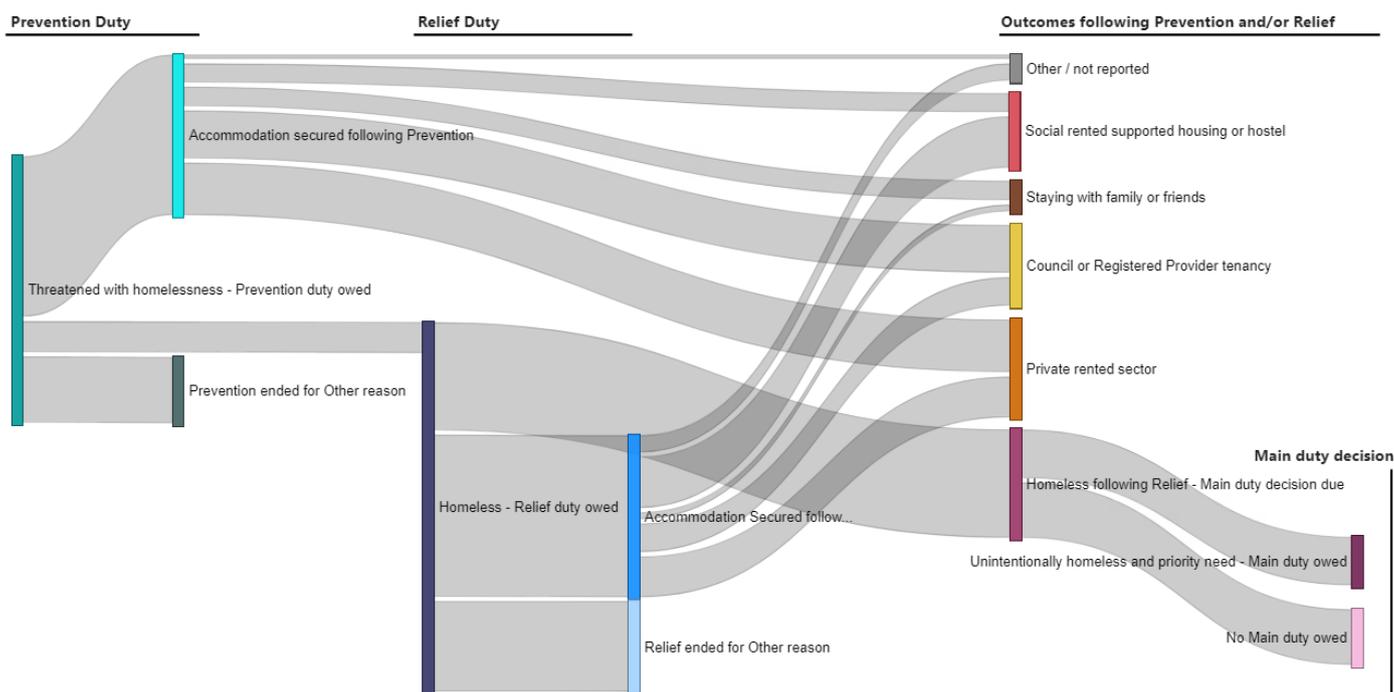
1,250 households with children were homeless at the end of relief and not owed a main duty, of which 600 households were intentionally homeless. 280 households were found to have no priority need (such as when dependent children have left the household by the decision stage) and 370 households were not owed a main duty for other reasons.

Single households

70.6% of households owed a homelessness duty in 2020-21 did not contain children (referred to as 'single households'), which is a higher proportion compared to 65.2% in 2019-20. This equates to 171,720 single households that received homelessness assistance in 2020-21, up 1.9% from 2019-20, and driven by a 13.2% increase in those approaching when already homeless, while single households threatened with homelessness fell 12.2%.

52.6% secured accommodation for 6+ months (compared to 53.1% of all households), 27.0% left the system for Other reasons (versus 24.3% overall), 9.3% were owed a main duty (versus 14.2% overall), and 11.1% were homeless and not owed a duty following relief (versus 8.4% overall). All outcomes for single households have remained similar in proportion to 2019-20.

Figure 22: Single households initially assessed as owed prevention (65,780) or relief duties (105,950) between April 2020 and March 2021



In contrast with households with children, single households were more likely to be already homeless on approach – 61.7% were owed initial relief duties compared to 55.5% of households overall.

Accommodation outcomes for single households were more evenly distributed among the different accommodation types compared to households with children. While private rented tenancies were still the most common prevention outcome for single households, they comprised 35.1% of accommodation secured at the end of the prevention duty compared to 46.0% for households with children. Relief accommodation outcomes varied more, with 31.5% of single households accommodated in Social rented supported housing or hostels (only 5.9% for households with children).

Table 6: Accommodation secured for single households following prevention or relief duties owed in 2020-21

	Total secured accommodation at duty end	Private rented sector	Council or Registered Provider tenancy	Social rented supported housing or hostel	Staying with family or friends	Other / not reported
Prevention duty	39,280	13,770 35.1%	10,950 27.9%	5,820 14.8%	6,560 16.7%	2,180 5.5%
Relief duty	50,980	15,640 30.7%	9,300 18.2%	16,070 31.5%	3,420 6.7%	6,540 12.8%

While prevention duties for single households were less likely to end with homelessness than for households with children (13.3% versus 20.4%), a correspondingly greater proportion ended for Other reasons (26.9% versus 18.5%). This was also true of relief duties, with 27.0% ending for Other reasons compared to 16.7% for households with children.

The prevalence of Other outcomes among single households suggests a relative difficulty in maintaining their applications. As can be seen in tables P1 and R1, most outcomes other than accommodation or homelessness involve contact being lost, withdrawn applications, and preventions ending with no further action.

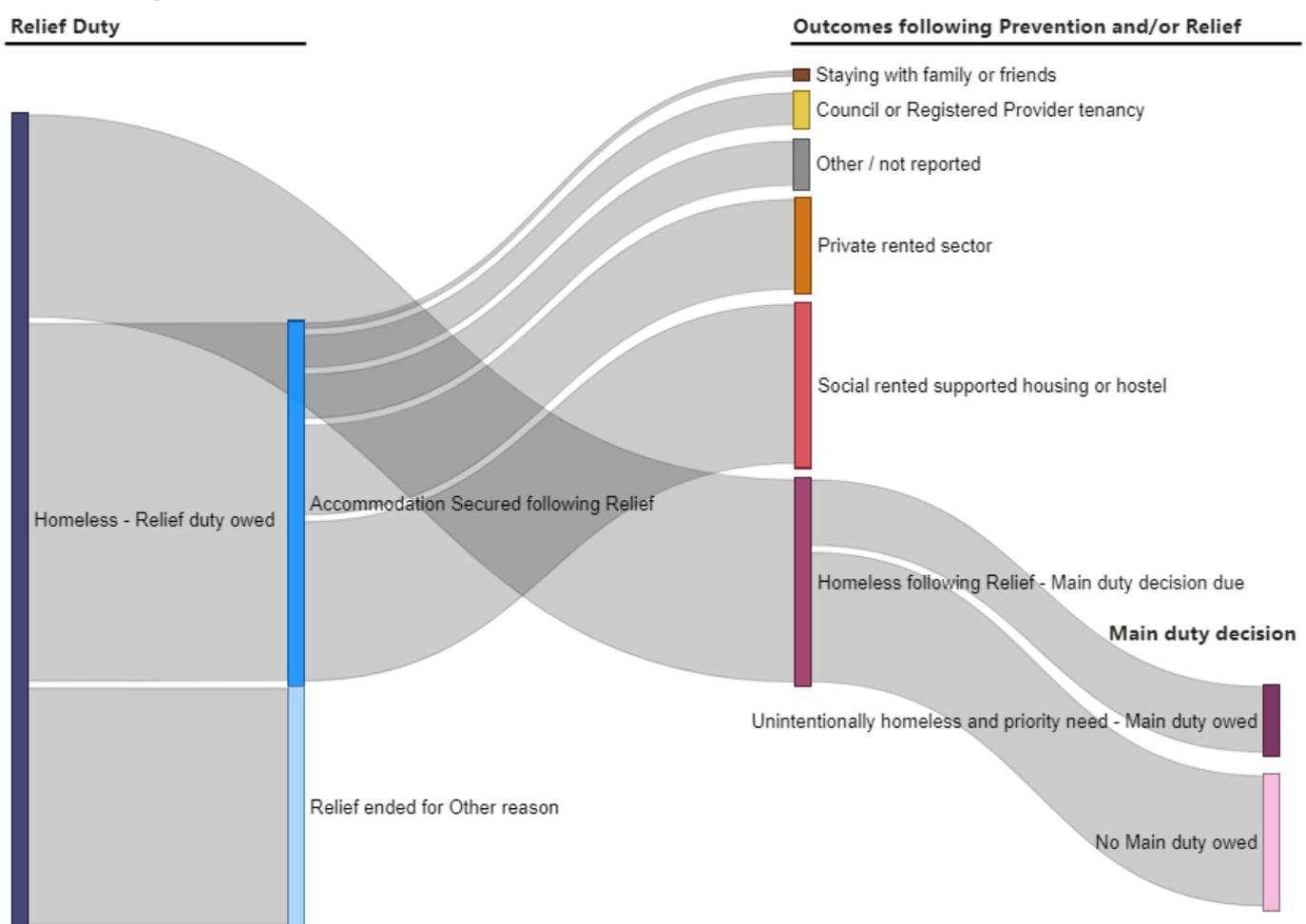
Over half (54.4%) of single households still homeless after relief were not owed a main duty, in contrast to households with children (6.3%). Most households without children will not have priority need, and so will not be owed the main duty if their homelessness is not relieved. Potential priority needs for single households include; pregnancy, domestic abuse, vulnerability as a result of mental health problems, physical disability / ill health, and leaving care. More information on priority need can be found in table MD3.

Rough sleeping at time of application

4.1% of households were rough sleeping at the time of application in 2020-21, a higher proportion compared to 2.8% in 2019-20. This reflects the additional support in place for people sleeping rough during the COVID-19 pandemic, which resulted in this group having access to more support. Since those sleeping rough are by definition homeless, all were initially owed a relief duty.

10,030 households sleeping rough at the time of application were owed a relief duty in 2020-21, up 37.4% from 2019-20. Of these households, 45.4% secured accommodation for 6+ months (compared to 53.1% of all households), 27.4% left the system for Other reasons (versus 24.3% overall), 9.5% were owed a main duty (versus 14.2% overall), and 17.8% were homeless and not owed a main duty following relief (versus 8.4% overall). These outcomes are comparable to those in 2019-20. While the majority of H-CLIC recorded outcomes for households sleeping rough at the time of their application ended without securing accommodation, it is known that local authorities retained a large number of households in temporary accommodation throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, even when their statutory homelessness duties came to an end.

Figure 23: Households sleeping rough and initially assessed as owed relief duties (10,030) between April 2020 and March 2021



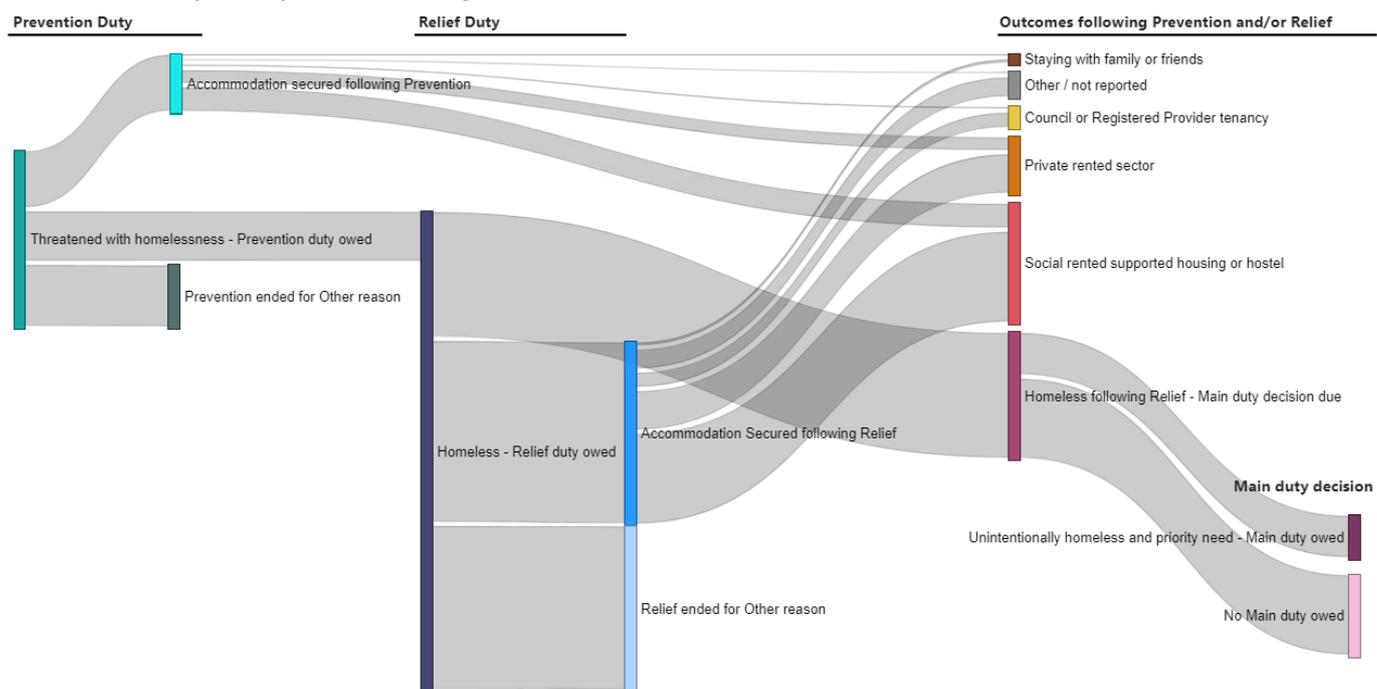
Supported housing or hostel was the most common accommodation outcome (40.4% of all accommodation secured), however this was a lower proportion compared to 2019-20 (45.7%). Only a minority of rough sleepers were owed a main duty. 34.7% of those homeless at the end of

relief.

Homeless, or threatened with homelessness, on departure from custody

3.2% of households were homeless, or threatened with homelessness, on departure from custody, equating to 7,890 households in 2020-21. This is slightly higher in proportion to 2019-20 (2.2%), and represents an absolute increase of 40.6%, increasing more as a percentage than other cohorts. 43.1% secured accommodation for 6+ months (compared to 53.1% of all households), 35.1% left the system for Other reasons (versus 24.3% overall), 7.9% were owed a main duty (versus 14.2% overall), and 13.9% were homeless and not owed a duty following relief (versus 8.4% overall). A higher proportion of those on departure from custody secured accommodation in 2020-21 compared to 2019-20 (40.4%), and a slightly lower proportion left the system for Other reasons than in 2019-20 (38.3%). All other outcomes were similar in proportion to those in 2019-20.

Figure 24: Households leaving custody and initially assessed as owed prevention (2,110) or relief duties (5,780) between April 2020 and March 2021



Most applicants (73.3%) were homeless on initial approach and owed a relief duty, suggesting that the threat of homelessness was not identified, or referrals were not made or accepted early enough for a prevention duty to be accepted. This proportion is slightly higher in 2020-21, compared to 2019-20 (70.6%).

Of the few owed prevention, over a third of households (37.4%) secured accommodation and a slightly lower proportion (35.1%) went on to be owed a relief duty.

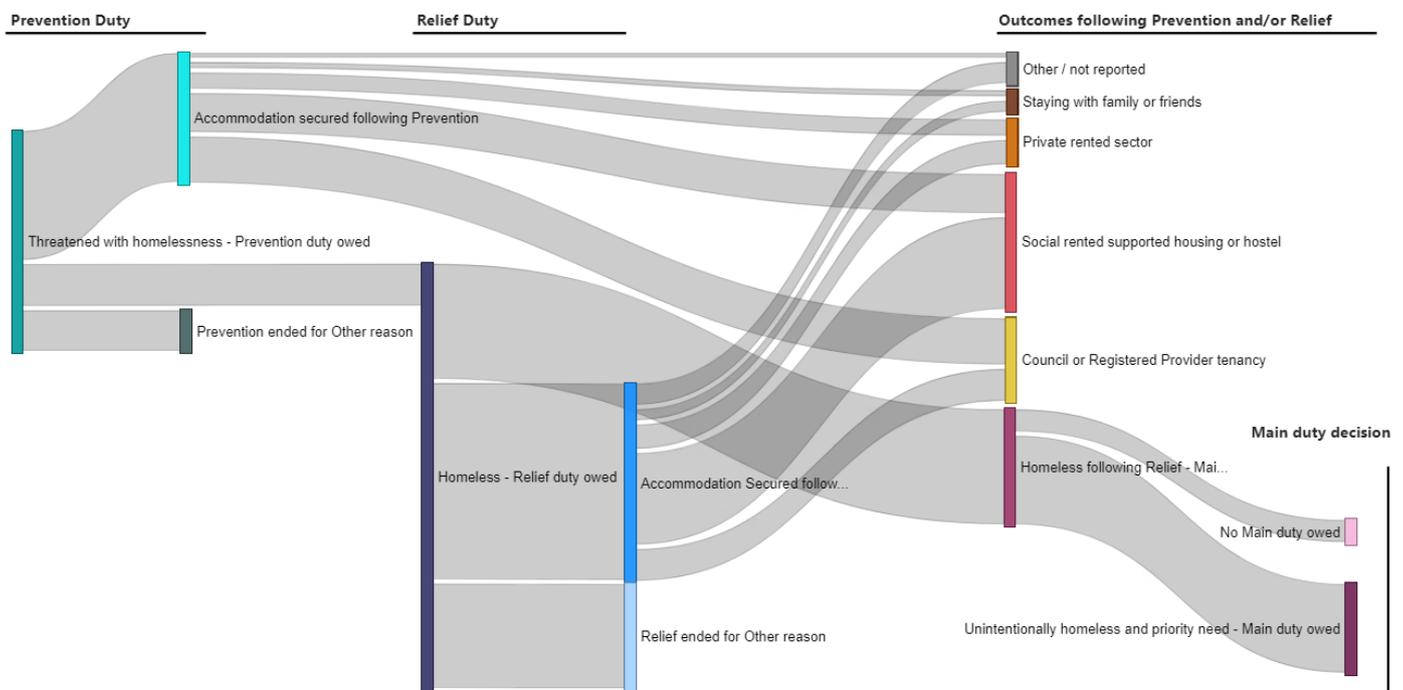
Over a third of applicants left the system for Other reasons (35.1%), such as contact lost or withdrawn applications. 44.8% of households with successful relief outcomes were accommodated

in social rented supported housing or hostels, down 6.0 percentage points from 2019-20. Of those homeless after relief and due a main duty decision, 36.0% were owed the main duty.

Care leavers aged 18-20

1.3% of households owed a duty were care leavers aged 18-20, equating to 3,120 care leavers assessed as owed a duty in 2020-21. This is a similar level and proportion compared to 2019-20. 54.8% secured accommodation for 6+ months (compared to 53.1% of all households), 24.4% left the system for Other reasons (versus 24.3% overall), 16.3% were owed a main duty (versus 14.2% overall), and 4.2% were homeless and not owed a duty following relief (versus 8.4% overall).

Figure 25: Care leavers aged 18-20 initially assessed as owed prevention (1,240) or relief duties (1,870) between April 2020 and March 2021



Most care leavers aged 18-20 (59.9%) were homeless on initial approach and owed a relief duty. As with departure from custody this indicates that the threat of homelessness was not identified, or referrals were not made or accepted early enough for a prevention duty to be accepted.

Of those owed a prevention duty, over half (60.5%) secured accommodation and 20.2% went on to be owed a relief duty. Of the successful prevention outcomes, two-thirds secured accommodation in council or registered provider tenancies, or in support housing or hostels.

44.8% of households with successful relief outcomes were accommodated in social rented supported housing or hostels. Of those homeless after relief and due a main duty decision, 79.7% were owed a main duty.

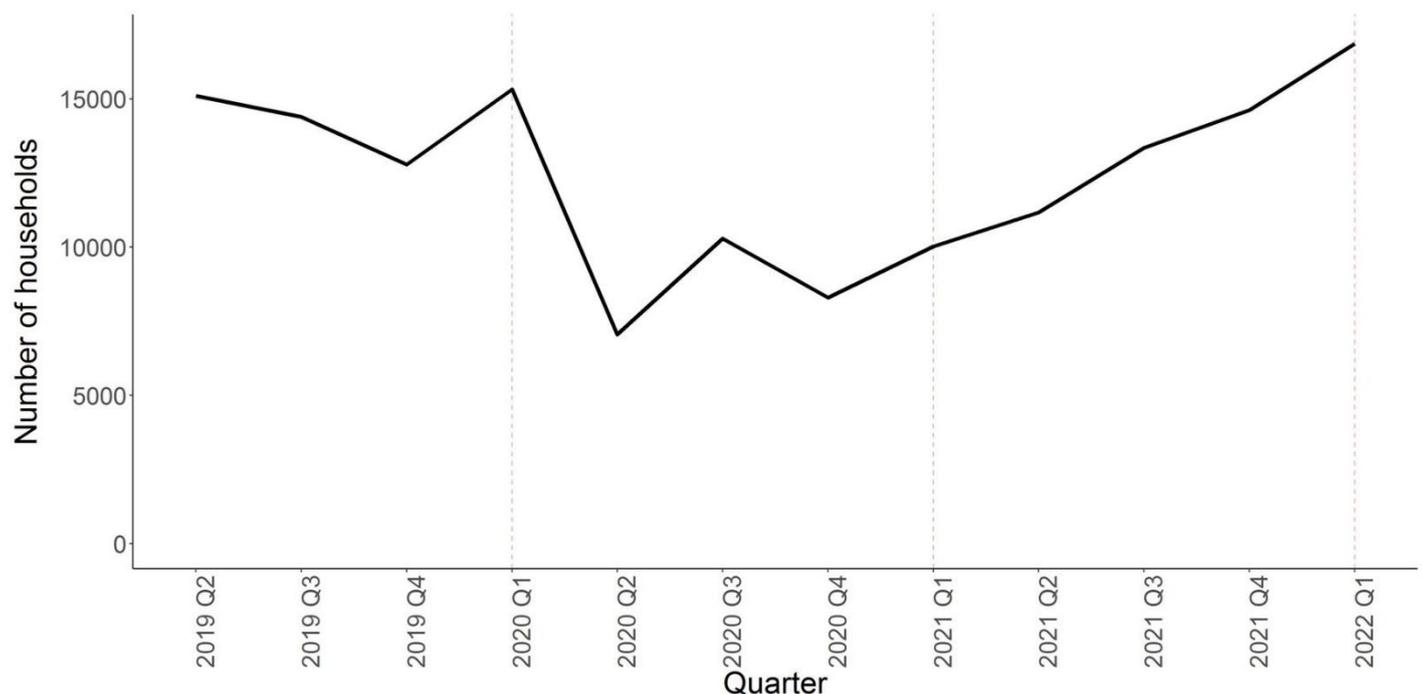
Annex: Prevention duties owed to households who approached from the private rented sector

[Tables A4P, P1prs and P3prs](#)

During the COVID-19 pandemic, measures were in place to keep renters in their homes, including a pause on bailiff enforced evictions from November 2020 until May 2021, and extended notice periods from March 2020 until September 2021. In October 2021 government announced a one-off exceptional £65m top up to the Homelessness Prevention Grant to help local authorities prevent homelessness for vulnerable renters with COVID-19 related arrears during Winter 2021-22.

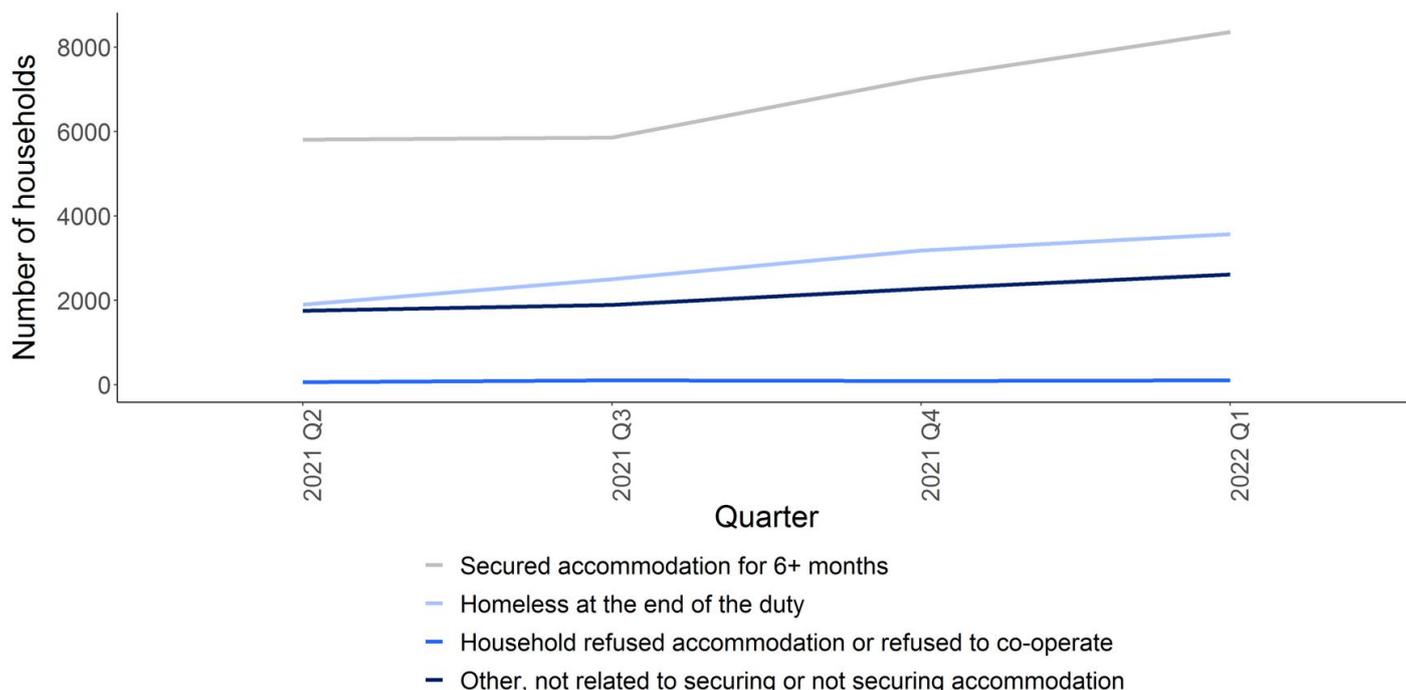
This annex presents data on prevention duties, activities and outcomes for households who approached from the private rented sector in 2021-22 in order to explore how they may be linked with these interventions.

Figure A1: Number of households owed a prevention duty who approached from the private rented sector



The total number of households owed a prevention duty who had approached from the private rented sector has been increasing by an average of 14.0% quarter-on-quarter since the start of 2021-22. Overall in 2021-22, 56,000 households were owed a prevention duty who had approached from the private rented sector.

Figure A2: Outcomes at the end of the prevention duty for households who had approached from the PRS

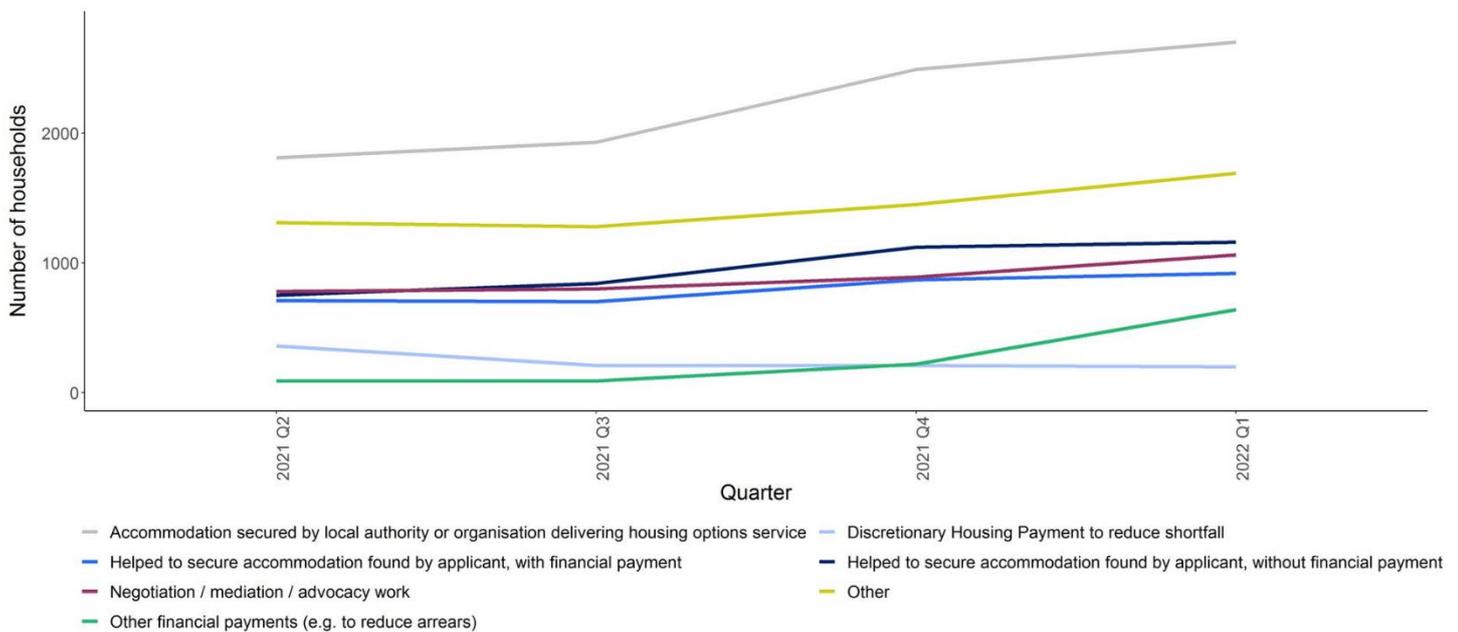


The total number of households approaching from the private rented sector whose prevention duty ended increased by an average of 15.5% quarter-on-quarter since 2021 Q2, largely reflecting the increases in households owed a prevention duty over the same period. In total, 47,470 households who had approached from the private rented sector had their prevention duty end in 2021-22.

It should be noted that this Annex does not track the same group of households from assessment to outcome as in the Flows section: while there will be a large overlap between the 56,000 households owed a prevention duty and the 47,470 households whose duty ended, there will be households whose prevention duty ended in 2021-22 who may have approached in the previous financial year, and similarly there will be households who were owed a prevention duty in 2021-22 who have not yet reported an outcome.

In 2021-22, the majority of households (57.5% or 27,290 households) secured accommodation for 6+ months, and of these, around a third (34.4%) of households were able to stay in existing accommodation. 11,140 (23.5%) were homeless at the end of prevention and would go on to be owed a relief duty.

Figure A3: Main prevention activity that resulted in accommodation secured at the end of the prevention duty for households who approached from the PRS



The most common main activity was Accommodation secured by the local authority or organisation delivering housing options services representing 32.7% of households who secured accommodation at the end of their prevention duty in 2021-22.

Following the announcement of the exceptional top up to the Homelessness Prevention Grant in October 2021, the largest quarter-on-quarter changes can be seen in Other financial payments (e.g. to reduce arrears), which increased 144.4% in 2021 Q4, and 190.9% 2022 Q1. In the most recent quarter, this equated to 640 or 7.6% of households who secured accommodation at the end of their prevention duty and who had approached from the private rented sector.

Most other main activities had increased throughout 2021-22, largely reflecting the increase in prevention duties owed and ended over the same period. The only activity to fall was Discretionary Housing Payment to reduce shortfall, which decreased 4.8% to 200 households in the latest quarter.

Accompanying tables

Accompanying tables are available to download alongside this release. References to previously published tables are included where comparisons are possible.

The below tables can be accessed at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-homelessness>

Initial assessments of statutory homelessness duties owed

- A1: Number of households assessed and owed a prevention or relief duty
- A2P: Reason for loss of last settled home for households assessed as owed a prevention duty
- A2R: Reason for loss of last settled home for households assessed as owed a relief duty
- A3: Support needs of households assessed as owed a prevention or relief duty
- A4P: Accommodation at time of application for households assessed as owed a prevention duty
- A4R: Accommodation at time of application for households assessed as owed a relief duty
- A5P: Household type at time of application for households assessed as owed a prevention duty
- A5R: Household type at time of application for households assessed as owed a relief duty
- A6: Age of main applicants assessed as owed a prevention or relief duty
- A7: Households referred to a local authority prior to being assessed
- A8: Ethnicity of main applicants assessed as owed a prevention or relief duty
- A9: Nationality of main applicants assessed as owed a prevention or relief duty
- A10: Employment status of main applicants assessed as owed a prevention or relief duty
- A11: Reason for eligibility of main applicants assessed as owed a prevention or relief duty
- A12: Sexual Identity of main applicants assessed as owed a prevention or relief duty

Statutory homelessness prevention duty outcomes

- P1: Reason for households' prevention duty ending
- P2: Type of accommodation secured for households at end of prevention duty
- P3: Main prevention activity that resulted in accommodation secured for households at end of prevention duty
- P4: Destination of households with alternative accommodation secured at end of prevention duty
- P5: Household type of households with accommodation secured at end of prevention duty

Statutory homelessness relief duty outcomes

- R1: Reason for households' relief duty ending
- R2: Type of accommodation secured for households at end of relief duty
- R3: Main prevention activity that resulted in accommodation secured for households at end of relief duty
- R4: Destination of households with alternative accommodation secured at end of relief duty
- R5: Household type of households with accommodation secured at end of relief duty

Statutory homelessness main duty decisions & outcomes

- MD1: Outcome of main duty decision for eligible households
- MD2: Outcome of households no longer owed a main duty
- MD3: Priority need category of households owed a main duty

Households in temporary accommodation

- TA1: Number of households in temporary accommodation at end of quarter by temporary accommodation type
- TA2: Number of households in temporary accommodation at end of quarter by household type

Additional breakdowns below for 2021-22 can be found here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/statutory-homelessness-in-england-financial-year-2021-22>

Households with children

- A2Pc: Reason for loss of last settled home for households with children assessed as owed a prevention duty
- A2Rc: Reason for loss of last settled home for households with children assessed as owed a relief duty
- A3c: Support needs of households with children assessed as owed a prevention or relief duty
- A4Pc: Accommodation at time of application for households with children assessed as owed a prevention duty
- A4Rc: Accommodation at time of application for households with children assessed as owed a relief duty
- P1c: Reason for households with children's prevention duty ending
- P2c: Type of accommodation secured for households with children at end of prevention duty
- R1c: Reason for households with children's relief duty ending
- R2c: Type of accommodation secured for households with children at end of relief duty

Single households

- A2Ps: Reason for loss of last settled home for single households assessed as owed a prevention duty
- A2Rs: Reason for loss of last settled home for single households assessed as owed a relief duty
- A3s: Support needs of single households assessed as owed a prevention or relief duty
- A4Ps: Accommodation at time of application for single households assessed as owed a prevention duty
- A4Rs: Accommodation at time of application for single households assessed as owed a relief duty
- P1s: Reason for single households' prevention duty ending
- P2s: Type of accommodation secured for single households at end of prevention duty
- R1s: Reason for single households' relief duty ending
- R2s: Type of accommodation secured for single households at end of relief duty

Additional temporary accommodation breakdowns

- TA4: Number of households in temporary accommodation at end of quarter, by length of time
- TA4c: Number of households with children in temporary accommodation at end of quarter, by length of time
- TA4s: Number of single households in temporary accommodation at end of quarter, by length of time
- TA5: Number of households in temporary accommodation at end of quarter, by age of lead applicant
- TA6: Number of households in temporary accommodation at end of quarter, by ethnicity of lead applicant

Technical Note

Further details on H-CLIC, imputation, suppression, response rate, and temporary accommodation data are available in the [quarterly release pages](#) and the respective Technical Notes.

Information on Official Statistics is available via the UK Statistics Authority website:

<https://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/>

Information about statistics at DLUHC is available via the Department's website:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-levelling-up-housing-and-communities/about/statistics>



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