



# H-CLIC 2021-22 Annual Release

This is the annual statistics release for statutory homelessness assessments and activities in England.

## 278,110

Households initially assessed as homeless or threatened with homelessness

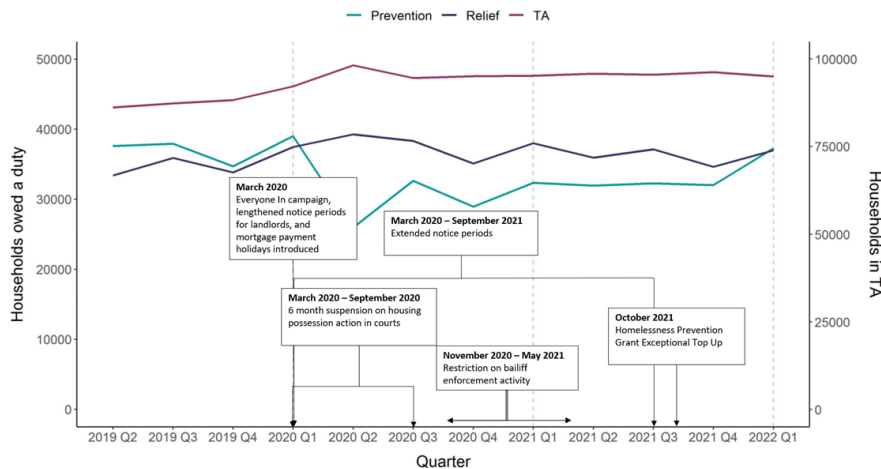
**2.8%**

Increase since 2020-21

**4.0%**

Decrease from pre-COVID level in 2019-20

Number of households owed a prevention or relief duty, and in temporary accommodation:



## 133,460

households were owed a prevention duty in 2021-22

**11.3%**

Increase since 2020-21

This figure still remains 10.6% below pre-COVID level in 2019-20. The increase from 2020-21 is driven by those in threatened homelessness due to service of a Section 21 notice (which increased 121.1%). There was a 23.6% increase of households with children owed a prevention duty.

## 144,670

households were owed a relief duty in 2021-22

**4.0%**

decrease since 2020-21

This figure remains 2.9% above pre-COVID level in 2019-2020. The decrease from 2020-21 is driven by those citing family or friends no longer willing or able to provide accommodation (which decreased 9.8%). There was a 10.7% decrease in households without children owed a relief duty.

The live data tables are available here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-homelessness>



# H-CLIC 2021-22 Annual Release: Households with Children

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**56,340**

Households with children were owed a prevention duty in 2021-22

**36,980**

Households with children had at least one support need in 2021-22

**36,960**

Households with children were owed a relief duty in 2021-22

**23.3%**

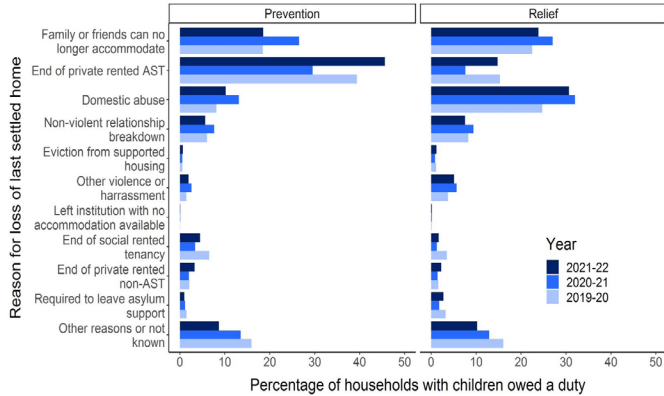
Increase since 2020-21

This is 39.6% of the total and a similar proportion to 2020-2021

**22.9%**

Increase since 2020-21

## Reason for loss of last settled home for households with children:



**45.6%**

Of households with children were owed a prevention duty due to end of private rented AST

**30.7%**

Of households with children were owed a relief duty due to domestic abuse

**91.0%**

Increase since 2020-21 This can be attributed to the removal of restrictions on PRS evictions

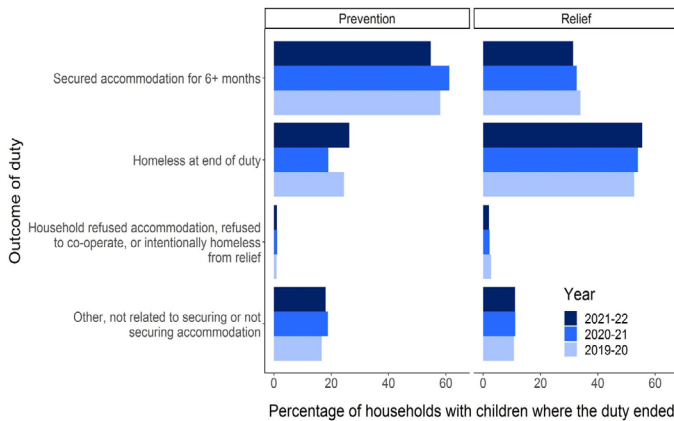
**17.8%**

Increase since 2020-21

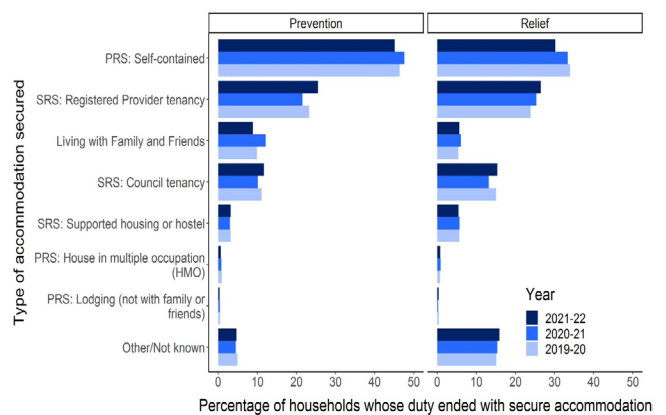
This is also a 36.0% increase from 2019-20

98,710 households with children had their prevention or relief duty end in 2021-22

## Outcomes:



## Type of accommodation secured:



**51,630**

Prevention duties ended

**43,010**

Households with children secured accommodation for 6 months or more

**47,080**

Relief duties ended

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# H-CLIC 2021-22 Annual Release: Single households

This is the annual statistics release for statutory homelessness assessments and activities in England.

**77,090**

Single households were owed a prevention duty in 2021-22

**106,910**

Single households had at least one support need in 2021-22

**107,690**

Single households were owed a relief duty in 2021-22

**3.8%**

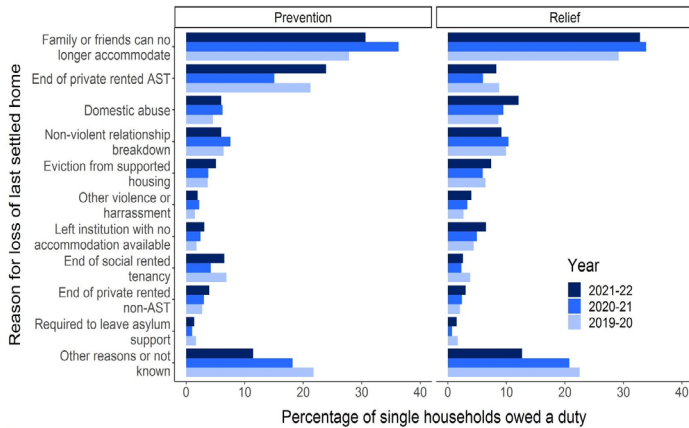
Increase since 2020-21

This is a higher proportion compared to 2020-21 (57.9% vs 55.7%), but represents a lower number of households.

**10.7%**

decrease since 2020-21

## Reason for loss of last settled home for single households:



**30.7%**

Of single households were owed a prevention duty due to friends or family no longer willing or able to accommodate

**32.8%**

Of single households were owed a relief duty due to family or friends no longer willing or able to accommodate

**12.4%**

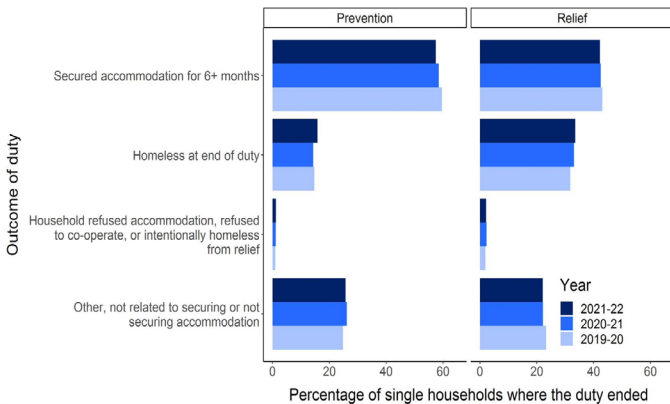
decrease since 2020-21 This is a similar level to 2019-2020

**13.4%**

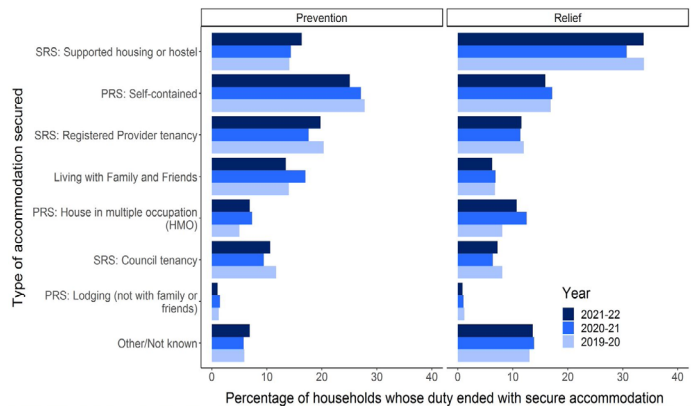
Decrease since 2020-21 This is a 13.4% increase from 2019-2020

184,480 single households had their prevention or relief duty end in 2021-22

## Outcomes:



## Type of accommodation secured:



**70,660**

Prevention duties ended

**88,650**

Single households secured accommodation for 6 months or more

**113,820**

Relief duties ended

The live data tables are available here:

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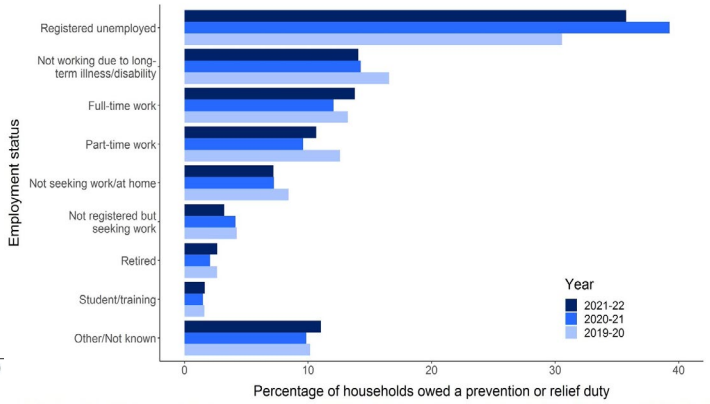
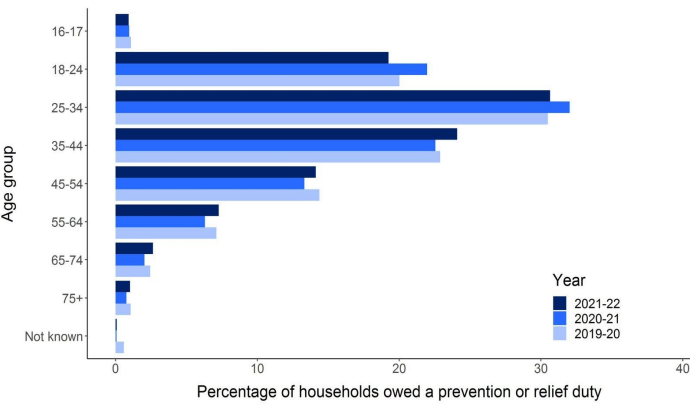
## Other demographics

The majority of lead applicants of homeless households are White, representing 68.1% of households owed a duty. White individuals comprise 84.2% of the population in England, suggesting they are underrepresented in the homelessness population.

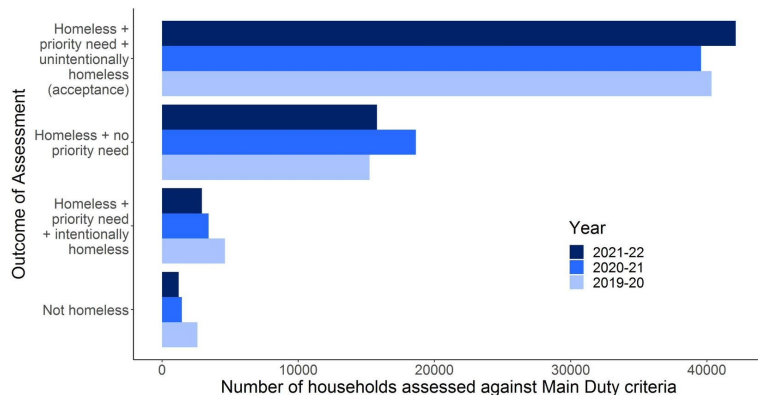
Lead applicants of Black, Mixed and Other ethnicities are overrepresented in homeless households owed a duty, representing 16.9% of households compared to the combined 7.5% they comprise of the population in England. Black lead applicants are the most disproportionately homeless.

**Age:**  
30.6% of main applicants were 25-34 years old

**Employment:**  
35.7% of main applicants were registered unemployed at the time of application



## Main Duty



**42,120**  
Households were owed a main duty in 2021-22

**6.4%**  
increase since 2020-21

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# H-CLIC 2021-2022 Annual Release: Temporary Accommodation

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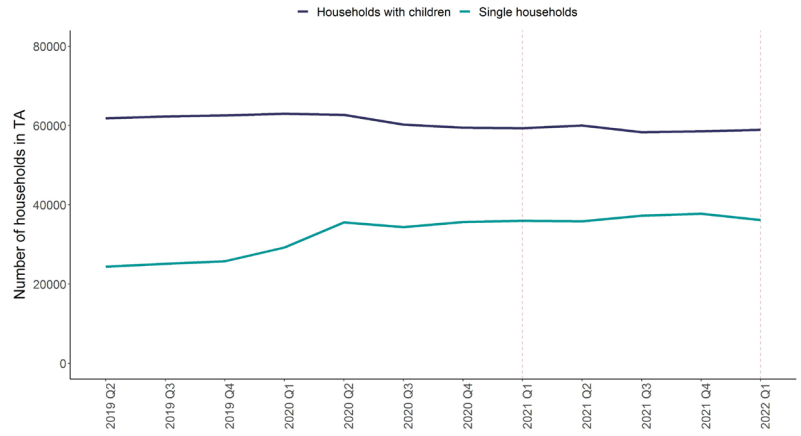
## 95,060

People sleeping in temporary accommodation in England on 31 March 2022

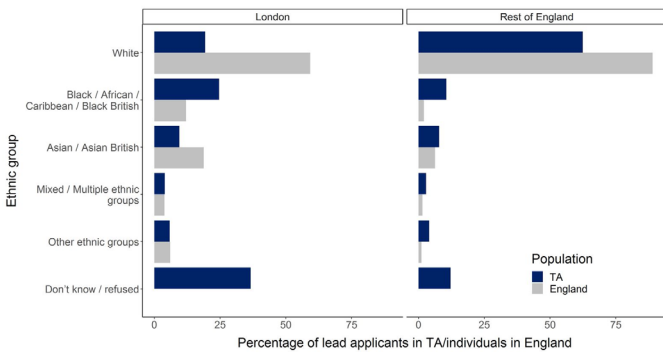
## 0.2%

decrease since last year

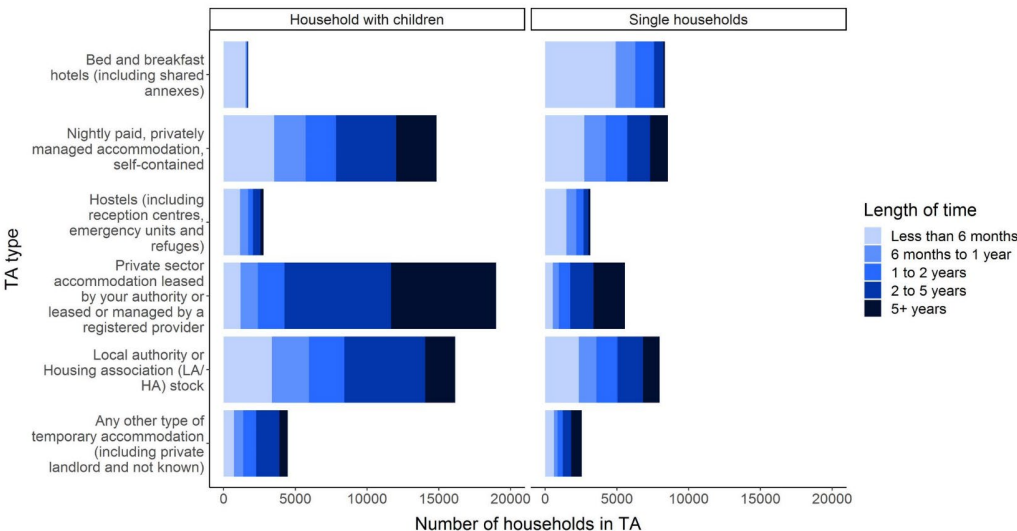
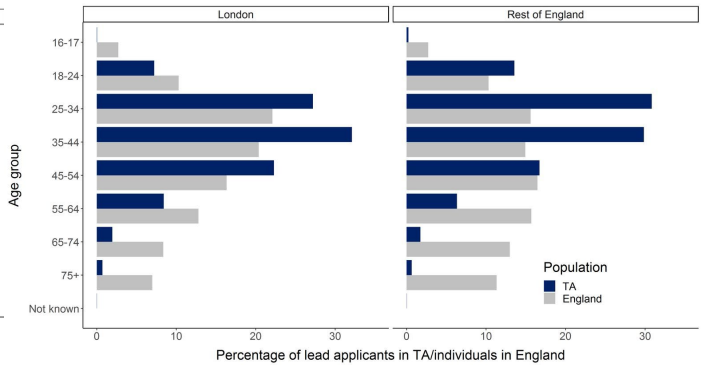
Households in temporary accommodation on 31 March 2022:



### Ethnicity:



### Age:



The most common length of time for households with children to be in temporary accommodation was for 2 to 5 years (33.0%)

The most common length of time for single households to stay in temporary accommodation was less than 6 months (34.9%)

The live data tables are available here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-homelessness>



This is the annual statistics release for statutory homelessness assessments and activities in England.

## Things you need to know

Statutory homelessness concerns duties placed on local authorities to take reasonable steps to prevent and relieve homelessness to eligible houses.

Each case included in this report is representative of a household, which includes households with children as well as single adult houses.

The report does not include people sofa surfing, those in recreational or organised protest, those in squats, or traveller campsites.

This report only covers those owed a duty between 2021-2022.

Every number other than Temporary Accommodation is a cumulative count over the period of the reported financial year, Temporary Accommodation is a snapshot of the last day of the latest quarter.

Data is collected via the Homelessness Case Level Information Collection, submitted quarterly by local authorities. This method of collection was introduced in 2018 alongside significant homelessness legislation; before this statutory homelessness was recorded in the P1E.

Definitions and a comprehensive breakdown of the quality assurance process can be found in the technical note.



### How can it be used?



- ✓ To count the number of homelessness duties accepted by local authorities for this quarter and to compare local authorities and regions in England.
- ✓ To assess changes in the number of homelessness duties since 2018.
- ✓ To understand the causes, circumstances, and characteristics of households owed a duty for the referenced financial year.
- ✓ To understand the number of households and the characteristics of Temporary Accommodation.
- ✗ To estimate the total number of people sleeping rough.
- ✗ To estimate the households that have yet to make a homelessness application and those who aren't eligible.
- ✗ To compare with other countries in the UK
- ✗ To compare to figures recorded via the P1E.

The live data tables are available here :

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-homelessness>