



Statutory Homelessness July to September (Q3) 2020 (Revised): England

In this release:

This is the quarterly statistics release for statutory homelessness assessments and activities in England between 1 July and 30 September 2020. It also reports on stock households in temporary accommodation under statutory homelessness duty in England on 30 September 2020. This release covers part of the period of response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Figures have been revised due to an error in Table TA1.

Between July to September 2020:

- 68,680 households were initially assessed as homeless or threatened with homelessness and owed a statutory homelessness duty, down 7.0% from July to September 2019
- 31,510 households were assessed as being threatened with homelessness, and therefore owed a prevention duty, down 16.9% from the same quarter last year and linked to a 41.5% decrease in threatened homelessness due to service of a Section 21 notice to end an Assured Shorthold Tenancy (AST)
- 37,170 households were initially assessed as homeless and therefore owed a relief duty, up 3.6% from the same quarter last year, driven mainly by single males
- 7,380 households had their main homelessness duty come to an end in July to September 2020, down 5.6% from July to September 2019
- On 30 September 2020 the number of households in temporary accommodation was 93,490, up 7.0% from 87,390 on 30 September 2019. This increase is driven by single adult households, up 42.7% to 27,410
- These changes can be linked to the government and local authority response to COVID-19 including:
 - households accommodated under the 'Everyone In' campaign, whereby local authorities were asked to provide emergency accommodation to rough sleepers, people who were living in shelters with shared sleeping arrangements, and those at risk of rough sleeping
 - the restriction on private rented sector evictions, and lengthened notice periods for landlords

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Table of contents

Table of contents	2
1. Introduction.....	5
2. Initial Assessments.....	7
3. Prevention and Relief Duty Outcomes.....	18
4. Main Duties	20
5. Temporary Accommodation	24
6. Accompanying tables	30
7. Technical Note	32
Annex: The Statutory Homelessness Response to COVID-19	33

Additional Headlines

Initial Assessments

- 60.8% of households owed a prevention duty and 78.0% of households owed a relief duty were single households (households without children)
- 20,490 households with children were owed a prevention or relief duty, down 18.6% from July to September 2019
- Of all households owed a duty, there were 34,280 households, or 49.9%, identified as having one or more support needs. The most common support need was a history of mental health problems, accounting for 16,880 households or 24.6% of households owed a duty. 10,160 households, or 14.8% of all households owed a duty, had a support need of physical ill health or disability.
- 7.9%, or 5,720, of the 72,180 assessments made under the new duties were as a result of referrals from other public bodies under the duty to refer. Of the referrals made, 96% resulted in a homelessness duty.
- The National Probation Service made the most referrals to homelessness services which resulted in an assessment under the duty to refer with 1,350 (or 23.6%) of the total, an increase of 77.6% from July to September 2019.

Outcomes

- In July to September 2020, 35,190 households had secured accommodation for 6 months or more because of the new prevention or relief duties.
- Over half of the 29,550 prevention duties which ended between July to September 2020 (17,690 or 59.9%) ended because the household secured accommodation for 6 months or more and their homelessness had been prevented. Of these, 32.7% or 5,780, were able to remain in their existing home.

- 4,650, or 15.7%, of households who were owed a prevention duty were homeless at the end of the 56 days, and therefore owed a subsequent relief duty.
- Of the 41,970 relief duties ended, 17,500 or 41.7% of households had accommodation secured for at least 6 months.

Main Homelessness duty

- The number of households owed a main homelessness duty continues to be lower than the level before the introduction of the Homelessness Reduction Act (HRA) as households are now prevented or relieved from homelessness prior to the main duty under the new duties introduced in April 2018.
- In July to September 2020, 8,600 households were accepted as owed a main homelessness duty, down 15.5% from July to September 2019, and down 35.4% compared with 13,320 households in the quarter immediately prior to commencement of the HRA.
- 7,380 households had their main homelessness duty come to an end in July to September 2020, down from 7,820 in July to September 2019. 5,690 or 77.1% households accepted an offer of settled accommodation.

Temporary Accommodation

- While the increase in temporary accommodation from 30 September 2019 has been driven by households without children, the number of households with children decreased 4.7% to 59,360.
- Compared to the previous quarter, the total number of households in temporary accommodation decreased 4.9% from 30 June 2020, due to a reduction in the number of households with children: between the 30 June 2020 and the 30 September 2020 households with children fell 5.3% to 59,360, whilst single households increased 4.1% to 34,130.
- There were 16.7 households living in temporary accommodation per 1,000 households in London, compared with 1.8 households per 1,000 in the Rest of England.
- On 30 September 2020, 25,930 or 27.7% of households in temporary accommodation were in accommodation in a different local authority district. 83.1% of these out of district placements were from London authorities.
- On 30 September 2020, 59,360 households or 63.5% included dependent children, with a total of 120,570 dependent children living in temporary accommodation.
- Most households with children, 85.9%, were in self-contained accommodation, up 0.6 percentage points at the end of September 2019.
- Of the households in temporary accommodation, 10,330 were living in bed and breakfast (B&B) accommodation, up 45.9% from 7,080 at the same time last year. This is driven by single households in B&B, increasing 72.0% from the same time last year.
- There were 1,440 households in B&B with dependent children, down 24.6% from 1,910 the same time last year. Of the households with children in B&B, 500 had been resident for more than the statutory limit of 6 weeks. This is down 19.4% from 620 on the 30 September 2019.

The Statutory Homelessness Response to COVID-19

- During April to June 2020, 32,410 single households were owed a relief duty which is 5,500 higher than the previous pre COVID-19 peak of 26,910 in July to September 2019.
- 3,720 relief duties were owed to those sleeping rough on approach during April to June 2020, 1,570 more than in the previous pre COVID-19 peak between October to December 2019 of 2,150.
- Households in temporary accommodation increased by 12,020 from 30 June 2019 to 98,260 on 30 June 2020. Families accounted for only 830 households of this increase in temporary accommodation.
- 35,580 single households were in temporary accommodation on the 30 June 2020, of these 9,920 were living in B&B accommodation. This almost doubled with an increase of 4,800 since 30 June 2019. Families in B&B accommodation fell by more than a quarter from 1,990 to 1,440 households over the same period.
- Between 1 April and 30 September 25,590 single households had secured accommodation through a relief duty, 2,170 of these were sleeping rough on approach
- Between the 1 April and 30 September 2020, the relief duty ended for 19,940 single households that because 56 had elapsed and their homelessness had not been resolved. 6,680 were assessed as priority need and owed a main duty.

1. Introduction

What does this release cover?

This release covers part of the period of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. This will have impacted on people at risk of homelessness in various ways and should be noted when comparing this quarter's data with previous quarters. This release covers some of the households who needed help as a result and additionally some households who were accommodated under the 'Everyone in' campaign¹, whereby local authorities were asked to provide emergency accommodation to rough sleepers, people who were living in shelters with shared sleeping arrangements, and those at risk of rough sleeping. This release also covers the restrictions on private rented sector evictions, and lengthened notice periods for landlords which will have reduced numbers homeless due to loss of tenancy, both of which may have led to a reduction in the supply of move on properties.

More detailed breakdowns of single households accompany this release, these include households owed a relief duty, reasons for the relief duty ending and accommodation secured at relief. Statutory Homelessness statistics includes some but not all of the people provided with accommodation in response to COVID-19, through the 'Everyone In' campaign. Statutory Homelessness statistics cannot be directly compared to or merged with the COVID-19 emergency accommodation survey data used to monitor 'Everyone In' because of the incomplete overlap between the two. More information on the potential impact of COVID-19 and the reasons why some households helped as part of the 'Everyone In' campaign can be found in the annex: The Statutory Homelessness response to COVID-19.

What data is used in this release?

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. From 1 April 2018 H-CLIC replaced an aggregated data return (collected using the P1E form). The replacement of the aggregated return coincided with the introduction of new legislation, the Homelessness Reduction Act (HRA). This new system collects more detailed data on activities undertaken by local authorities to help prevent or relieve homelessness and the outcomes of these activities. The data collected in this release show total activity over the quarter except for data on temporary accommodation which is a snapshot at the end of the quarter.

Several local authorities have reported issues collecting or reporting accurately on prevention,

¹ Further information on the 'Everyone in' campaign is available at the following link:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/3-2-million-emergency-support-for-rough-sleepers-during-coronavirus-outbreak>

relief, and main duties. This quarter's figures are based on full or partial returns for 308 out of 314 local authorities (98.1% response rate). Partial returns indicate that the quality of the data varies by section. Details of coverage by section are detailed in the release and in 'Additional Information'. We have imputed missing figures to ensure national headline figures are representative and from the July to September 2020 release we have applied reverse imputation for those local authorities that failed to submit H-CLIC data prior to July to September 2019. This means that all national headline figures for previous quarters have been revised in the time series Statutory Homelessness live tables. Further details on reverse imputation are available in the [Technical Note](#). Low numbers have been suppressed at the local authority level to prevent identification of individuals. There may be seasonal trends in this data, which are not currently adjusted.

Some local authorities are unable to provide temporary accommodation data via H-CLIC, and 30% of temporary accommodation from 19 local authorities is provided through P1E for this quarter. Further details on the data quality and improvement plan are available in the [Technical Note](#).

2. Initial Assessments

This section of the release covers the initial assessment of people who presented themselves at their local authority and were threatened with homelessness or who were already homeless between July to September 2020. This section does not cover secondary relief duties owed to a household where the applicant has not managed to secure accommodation whilst being threatened with homelessness. It also does not cover main duty assessments as these are included under [Main duty decisions](#).

For the authorities that failed to provide this information, their data was imputed from previous returns. Imputed figures account for 3.2% of the England total. Further details on the authorities whose figures were imputed can be found in the [Technical Note](#), or the live tables. We will also revise this data in future.

This section includes:

- New duties owed – prevention and relief
- Causes of homelessness
- Accommodation at the time of application
- Referrals from other public bodies
- Household characteristics

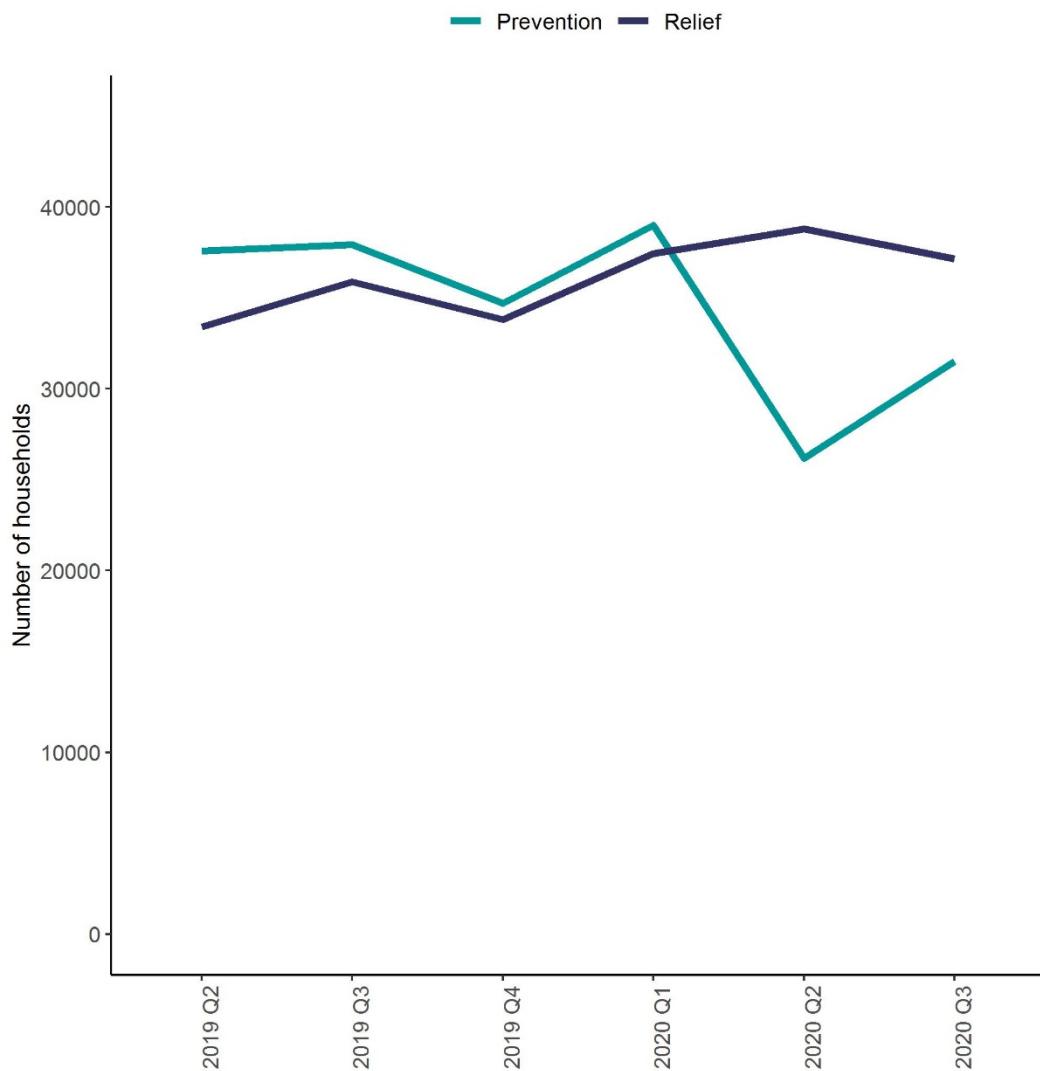
New duties owed

[Table A1](#)

Prevention duty: Local authorities may deliver their prevention duty through any activities aimed at preventing a household threatened with homelessness within 56 days from becoming homeless. This would involve activities to enable an applicant to remain in their current home or find alternative accommodation in order to prevent them from becoming homeless. The duty lasts for up to 56 days but may be extended if the local authority is continuing with efforts to prevent homelessness.

Relief duty: The relief duty is owed to households that are already homeless on approaching a local authority, and so require help to secure settled accommodation. The duty lasts 56 days and can only be extended by a local authority if the household is not owed the main homelessness duty.

Figure 1: Number of households owed a prevention or relief duty since 2019 Q2



Between July to September 2020, 72,180 homelessness assessments were made. 68,680 or 95.2% households were initially assessed as homeless or threatened with homelessness within 56 days, and therefore owed a statutory homelessness duty. This is down 7.0% from July to September 2019.

31,510 or 43.7% of households assessed were threatened with homelessness within 56 days and owed a prevention duty. 2,680, or 8.5% of prevention duties were owed because the household had been issued with a section 21 notice. The number of prevention duties owed due to the issue of a section 21 notice has decreased 41.5% from 4,580 households in July to September 2019. This reduction will largely reflect the implementation of 'Measures to protect renters affected by coronavirus (COVID-19)²' announced on 26 March 2020, which included an extension on notice periods and the suspension of housing possession cases.

² <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/government-support-available-for-landlords-and-renters-reflecting-the-current-coronavirus-covid-19-outbreak>

Section 21 notice: A section 21 notice is the form a landlord must give a tenant to start the process to end an assured shorthold tenancy. This is recorded alongside initial assessments.

37,170, or 51.5% of households were assessed as homeless and owed a relief duty, an increase of 3.6% from 35,890 in the same quarter last year. This increase is driven by single households, increasing by 2,100, and will likely reflect the response to 'Everyone In' as above. The number of households with children decreased by 810 from the same quarter last year.

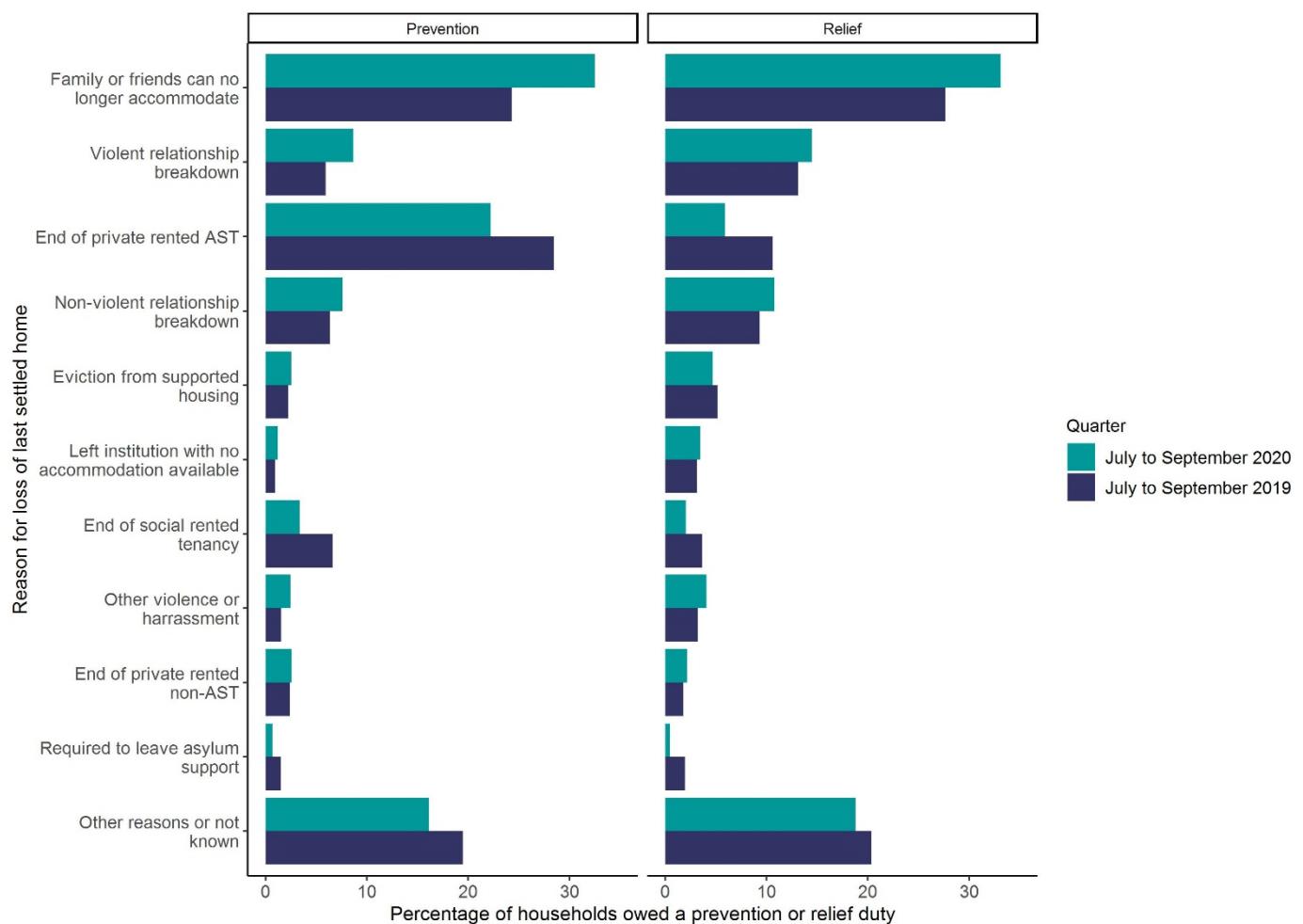
3,500 were found to be not homeless or threatened with homelessness within 56 days. This is down 14.4% from July to September 2019. A fall in the number assessed as not homeless is in part due to improvements in data reporting that previously overstated numbers of applicants. Some local authorities in early quarters stated that they had included households who sought local authority help for other reasons than statutory homelessness, and it has not been possible to identify the homeless applicants from within these.

Causes of homelessness

Table A2P and A2R

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. However, it should be noted that in this section, 'Other' is a large category overused by some local authorities who we are working with to improve their reporting. 'Other' is listed as the reason for loss of their last settled home for 17.6% of households. Other or unknown is therefore overrepresented and will impact on the numbers represented in every other category, with the potential for this impact to be disproportionate.

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



Between July to September 2020, the most common reason for loss of last settled home was “friends or family no longer willing or able to accommodate” which accounted for 22,550 households or 32.8% of households assessed as homeless or threatened with homelessness. As a proportion of households owed a prevention duty, this has increased 8.2 percentage points; and for those owed a relief duty, this has increased 5.5 percentage points. This equates to total increase of 3,400 from July to September 2019, despite the total number of households being owed a prevention or relief duty decreasing over the same period. For households owed a relief duty, the second largest category was domestic abuse at 14.5%, up 1.4 percentage points from July to September 2019.

For households owed a prevention duty, those stating end of private rented ASTs as the reason for loss of last settled home fell 6.3 percentage points to 22.2% in July to September 2020. For households owed a relief duty, this fell 4.1 percentage points to 5.9%. These decreases will likely reflect the restrictions on landlord evictions. Private rented AST can end for a range of reasons. 4,620, or 50.3%, of AST terminations in this quarter were due to the landlord wishing to re-let or sell the property. Other reasons were much smaller proportions, with the next most common being a change in personal circumstances, accounting for 6.7% of AST terminations, and tenant difficulty budgeting, 5.8% of AST terminations.

End of social rented tenancy and required to leave asylum support also decreased proportionately across prevention and relief from July to September 2019. Again, this may reflect restrictions placed on evictions due to the pandemic.

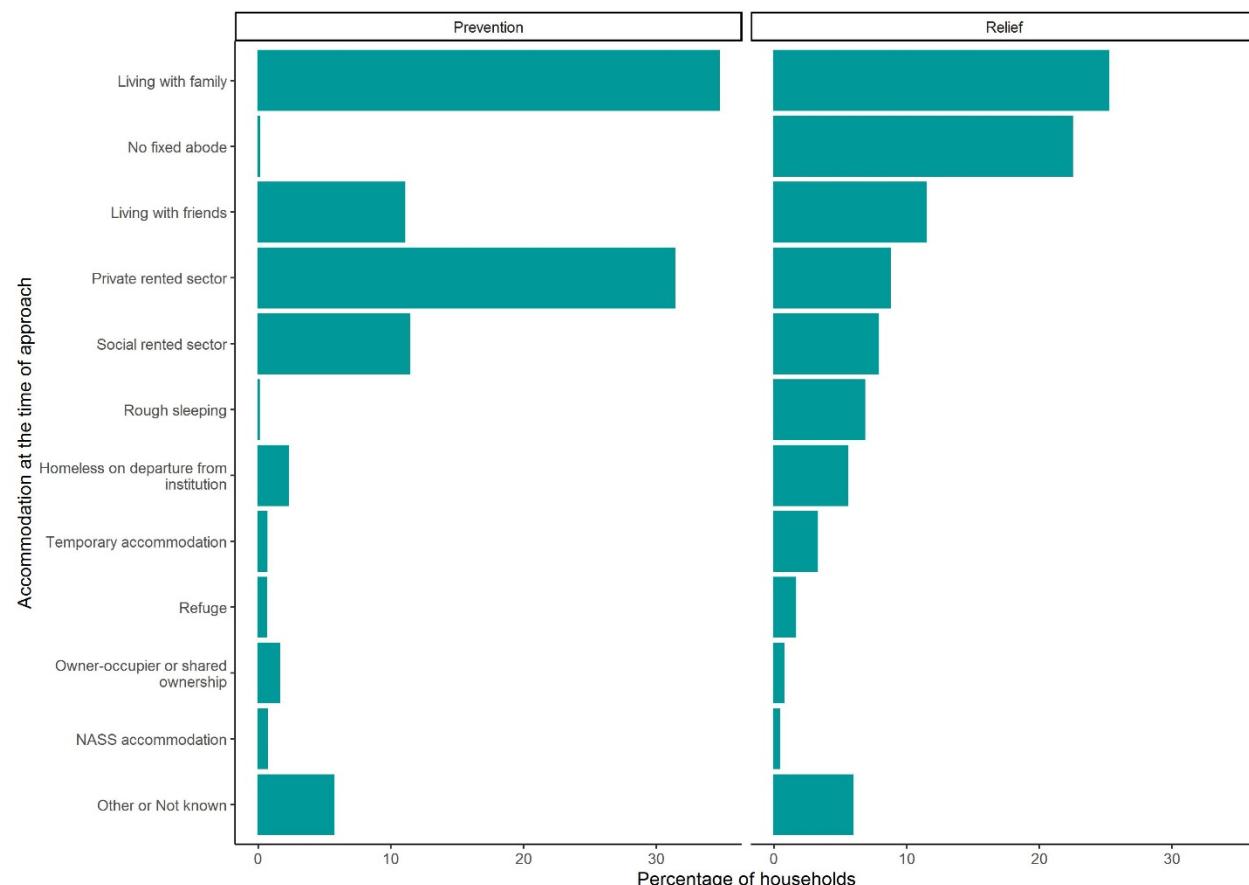
Accommodation at time of application

Table A4P and A4R

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.

It is highly likely that that 'no fixed abode' has been overused by data providers as a category in the return where living with friends or family would have been more appropriate. 'No fixed abode' should not be used as a proxy for rough sleeping as this category can include people who are temporarily staying at multiple addresses but not sleeping rough. In addition, 'other or unknown' is overrepresented, and will impact on the numbers represented in every other category, with the potential for this impact to be disproportionate.

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



As shown in Figure 3, the most common accommodation type at the time of application was living with family with 34.7% of households owed a prevention duty, up 8.4 percentage points from the same quarter last year, but down 0.3 percentage points from the previous quarter; and 25.2% of

households owed a relief duty, up 3.8 percentage points from the same quarter last year, and up 2.7 percentage points from the previous quarter.

For households owed a prevention duty, this was followed by private rented sector, with 9,890 households or 31.4%. This has fallen 6.6 percentage points compared to the same quarter last year, driven mainly by the 7.0 percentage point fall in self-contained accommodation; however houses in multiple occupation (HMO) and those lodging (not with family or friends) both increased by 0.2 and 0.3 percentage points respectively. Overall for households owed a prevention duty, accommodation in the private rented sector at time of application has fallen 4,500 or 31.3% from the same quarter in the previous year, which is likely to be linked to the restrictions on evictions. For households owed a relief duty, this has fallen 25.8% from the same quarter last year.

For households owed a relief duty, 2,530 households were rough sleeping at the time of application, 540 of which were in London and 1,990 in the rest of England. This is a 22.2% increase from July to September 2019 and represents 3.7% of all households owed a new duty in July to September 2020. This increase will likely reflect the response to 'Everyone In' and the increased support provided to those sleeping rough or at risk of sleeping rough'.

This is lower than the 4,266 rough sleepers recorded as sleeping rough on a single night in England in 2019. This difference is expected as HCLIC will only capture rough sleepers who had a homelessness application assessed and assistance provided by a local authority during this quarter. Further data sources on rough sleeping can be found in the Additional Information section at the end of this release.

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

Households in National Asylum Seeker Support (NASS) accommodation decreased 72.0% to 350 households, due to the Home Office suspending evictions from asylum accommodation until August 2020. Other notable changes from the same quarter in the previous year include households in owner-occupier or shared ownership accommodation at the time of approach, down 28.7% to 770 households; and households in temporary accommodation, up 27.0% to 1,410 households.

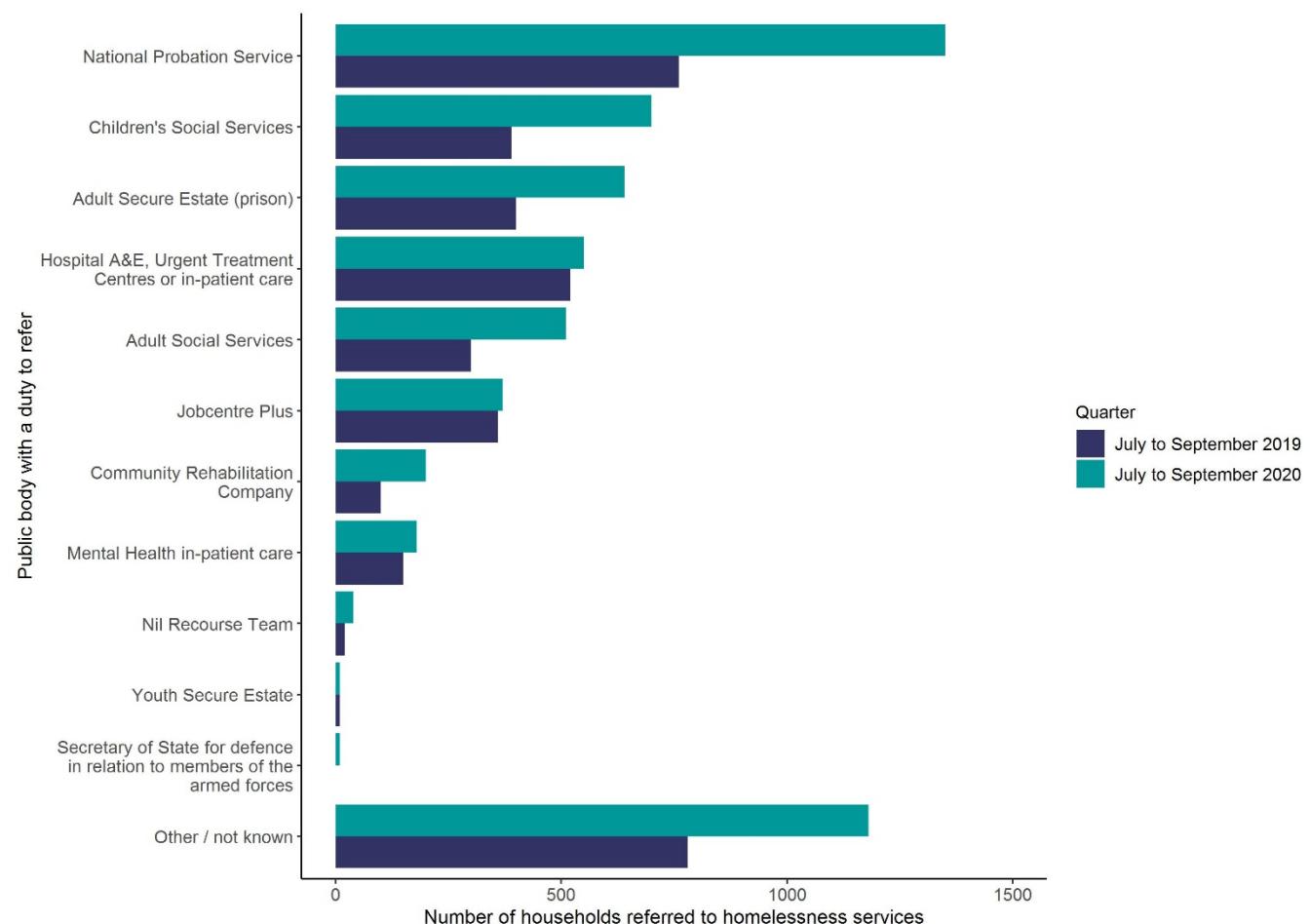
Referrals from other public bodies

Table A7

Duty to Refer: Since 1 October 2018, duty to refer has required specified public bodies to refer, with consent, users of their service who they think may be homeless or threatened with homelessness to a local housing authority of the individual's choice.

For 1,180 households, local authorities indicated that a household had been referred to them under a duty to refer but failed to identify an eligible referring authority; these referrals are reported as 'Other / not known'. This category mostly reflects referrals made where the body does not have a duty to refer. MHCLG are working to reduce the use of 'Other / not known'.

Figure 4: Proportion of households referred, by public body with a duty to refer



During July to September 2020, there were 5,720 referrals made under the duty to refer which resulted in an assessment, compared with 3,780 between July to September 2019. Of the referrals made, 96% resulted in a homelessness duty.

National Probation Services have the largest number with 1,350, or 23.6% of the total, and 95% of these resulted in a homelessness duty. Children's social services made the second highest

number of referrals resulting in an assessment with 700, followed by Adult Secure Estate with 640. These three authorities represent 47.0% of referrals which resulted in a homelessness assessment under the duty to refer.

Households can also be referred to local authorities by public bodies without a duty to refer e.g. GP practice, police or housing associations. During July to September 2020 3,630 referrals were made by other organisations, public or private without a legal duty to refer which resulted in the household being assessed. 240 additional referrals were made by other local authorities.

Household characteristics

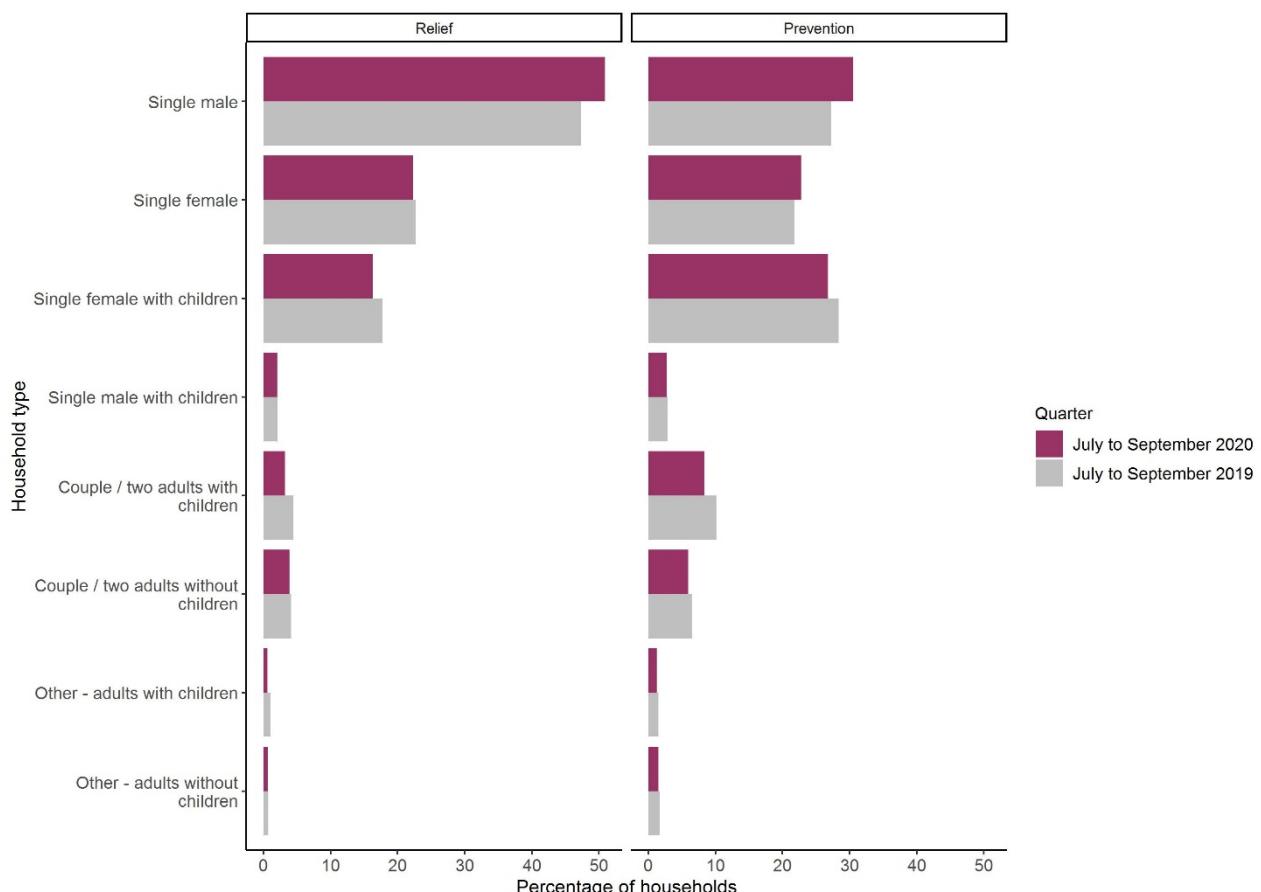
Household composition

[Tables A5P and A5R](#)

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.

Figure 5: Proportion of households owed a prevention or relief duty, by household type



Of the 68,680 households owed a prevention or relief duty after initial assessment, 70.1% were single households and 29.8% were households with children. This is has shifted from 65.9% as

single households and 34.1% as households with children in July to September 2019. Of the 31,510 households owed a prevention duty, 61.0% were owed to single households compared with 78.0% of the 37,170 households owed a relief duty.

During July to September 2020, single males were the largest household group owed homelessness duties, making up 50.9% of households owed a relief duty, and 30.6% owed a prevention duty. Proportionately, this is an 3.5 percentage point increase in relief and a 3.3 percentage point increase in prevention, equating to an overall increase of 1,210 single males from July to September 2019.

Single female with dependent children were the second largest group owed a prevention duty, comprising 26.8% of households, and the third largest group after single males and single females owed a relief duty, comprising 16.3% of relief duties owed. Couples with children and extended family households with two or more adults and children represented 9.4% of those owed a prevention duty and 3.5% of those owed a relief duty.

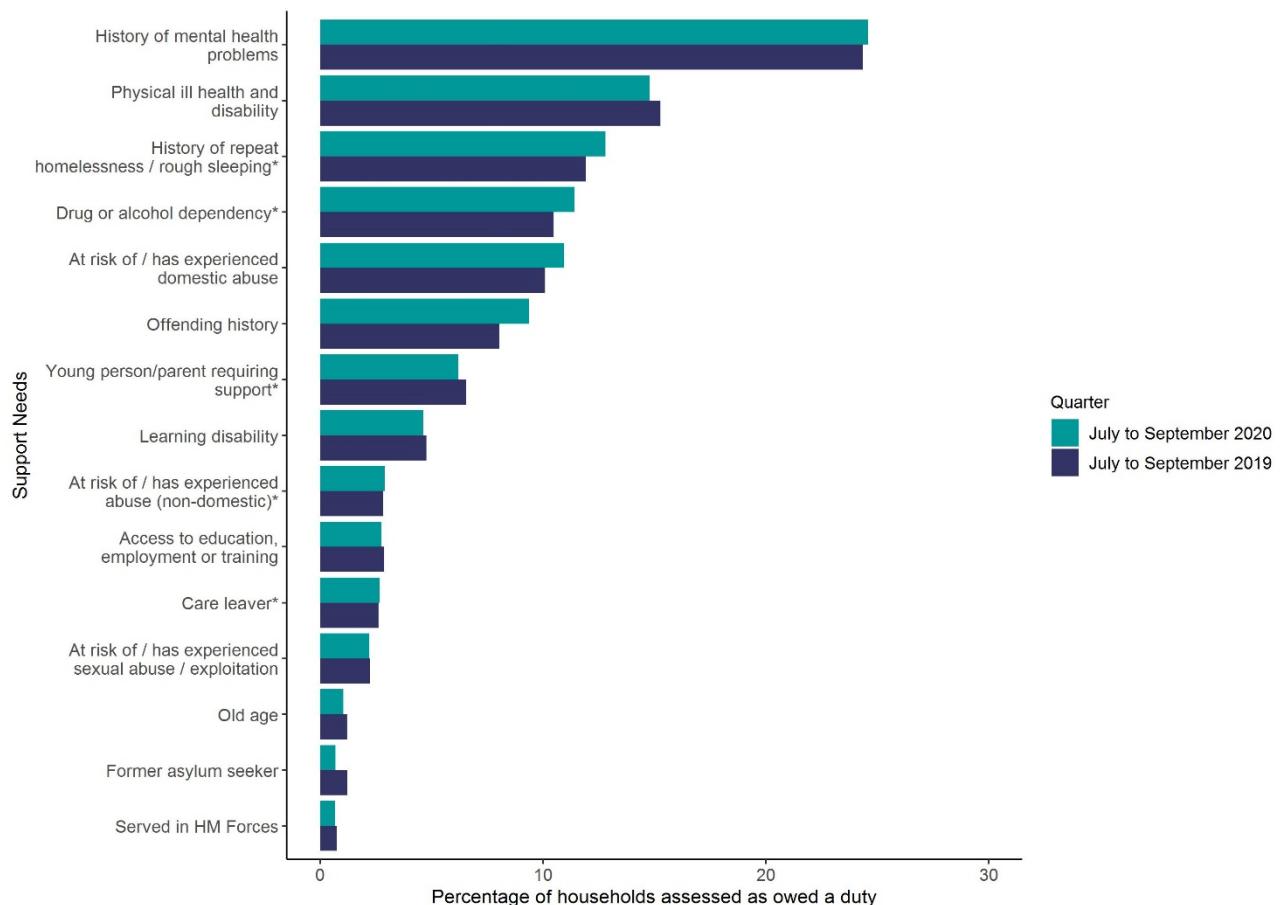
Following the 2017 HRA amendments, more single households without priority need have their homelessness assessed and duties owed, which has improved information and recording of their needs. In July to September 2020, there were 44,410 single adult households owed either prevention or relief duties, many of who would not have previously met the criteria for assistance.

Support needs

Table A3

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 6³: Proportion of households owed a prevention or relief duty, by support need



Of the 68,680 households who were owed a homelessness duty in July to September 2020, 32,380 or 49.9% of households were identified as having support needs, compared with 46.2% in July to September 2019. Of the households who had a support need, 16,340 households or 47.7% had one support need; 8,090 households or 23.6% had two support needs; and 9,850 or 28.7% had three or more support needs.

The most common support need identified was a history of mental health problems which was reported by 16,880 households or 24.6% of households owed a new duty. A history of repeat homelessness or rough sleeping was identified in 4,830 and 3,960 households respectively, making up a combined total of 12.8% of households owed a new

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

duty, up 1.7 percentage points from the same quarter last year. This is higher than the 2,550 households who were sleeping rough at the time of application to the council, as households with this support need may have been living in other settled or unsettled accommodation at the time of application.

Other notable groups included those with experience of or at risk of domestic abuse, 10.9%, those with drug or alcohol dependency, 11.4%, and those with offending history, 9.4%. This is likely a reflection of the proportionate increase in single households owed a duty and the 'Everyone In' campaign

Sexual identity

Table A12

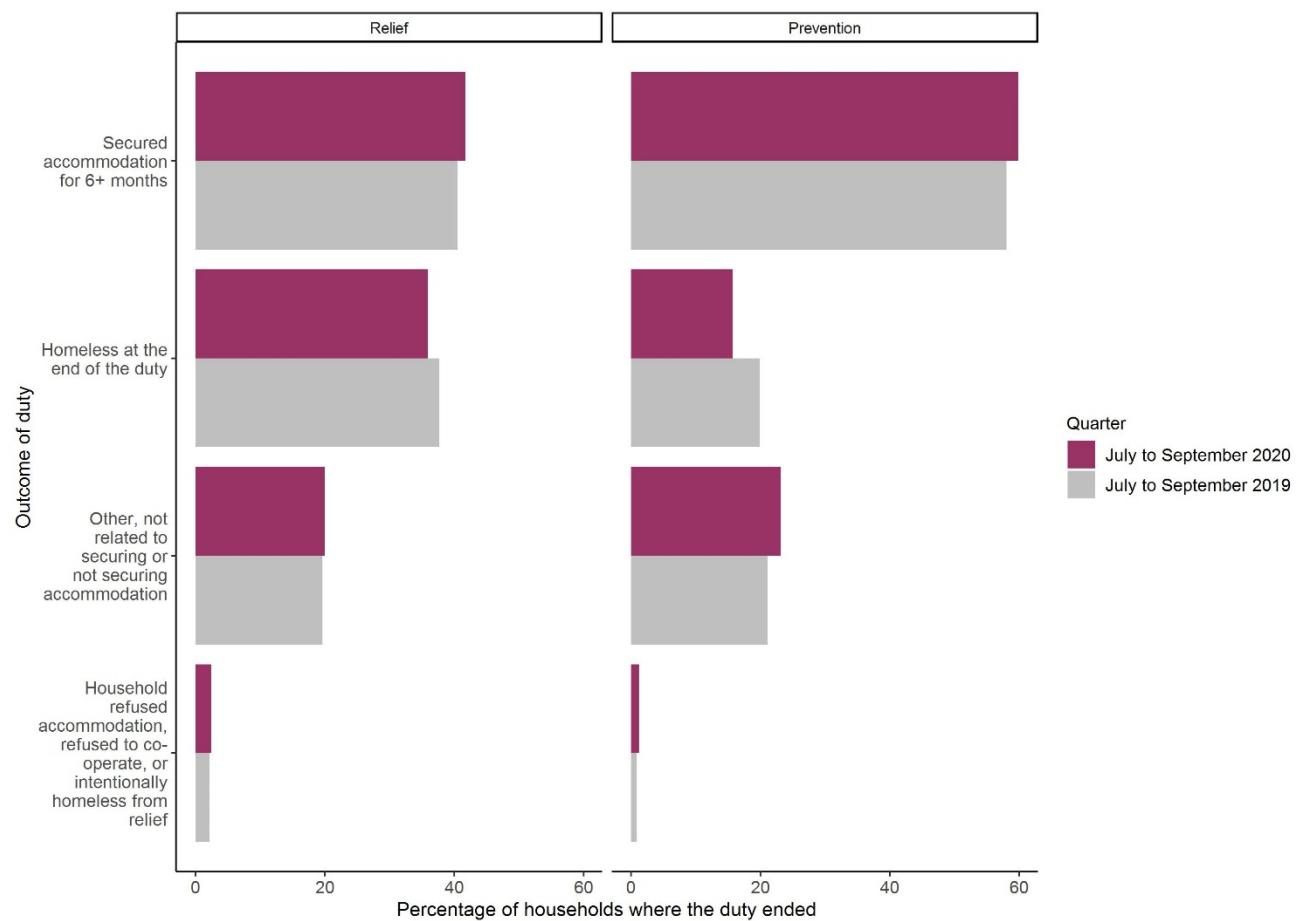
An additional table has been published in this release showing a breakdown of households owed a prevention or relief duty by sexual identity. This shows 69.6% of lead applicants owed a prevention or relief duty identified as heterosexual/straight, and 1.5% as homosexual (gay/lesbian), with 22.1% preferring not to say.

3. Prevention and Relief Duty Outcomes

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 for at least 6 months. These duties usually last 56 days each. The reasons for duties ending indicate the likely outcomes for these applicants.

The outcomes in July to September 2020 may refer to duties which began in previous quarters. Several local authorities have reported issues collecting or reporting accurately on prevention and relief duties ending. For the authorities that failed to provide this information, their data was imputed from previous returns. Imputed figures account for 2.3% of the England total for prevention, and 2.4% for relief, and so totals should be used with caution. Further details on the authorities whose figures were imputed can be found in the [Technical Note](#), or the live tables. We will also revise this data in future.

Figure 7⁴: Proportion of households whose duty ended by outcome



⁴ Note: the categories in Figure 7 are variables collapsed from tables P1 and R1. 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.

Prevention duty ended

Table P1

Figure 7 shows the outcomes for the 29,550 prevention duties that ended in July to September 2020, and the outcomes for the 41,970 relief duties ended in the same period. The number of prevention duties that ended decreased 17.0% from the 35,590 households in July to September 2019. This may reflect the decrease in prevention duties owed in the April to June 2020.

17,690 households, or 59.9%, secured accommodation for 6 months or more and were no longer threatened with homelessness. Of those who secured accommodation 32.7% secured their existing accommodation, whilst 67.3% secured alternative accommodation.

For 4,650 or 15.7% of 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. 23.1% of prevention duties ended for other reasons, such as losing contact, or the application being withdrawn, and 1.3% ended due to the household refusing accommodation or refusing to co-operate.

Relief duty ended

Table R1

41,970 households' relief duties ended this quarter, up 7.8% from the 38,950 households reported in the same quarter last year. As shown in Figure 7, 17,500 or 41.7% of households had accommodation secured for at least 6 months.

For 36.0% of households the relief duty ended 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. 19.9% of households' relief duty ended for reasons not related to failing to secure or securing accommodation for at least 6 months, and 2.4% ended due to the household refusing accommodation, refusing to co-operate, or becoming intentionally homeless.

4. Main Duties

Main duty decisions

Tables MD1 and MD1 timeseries

Data in this section concerns decisions on whether the main homelessness duty is owed to a homeless household.

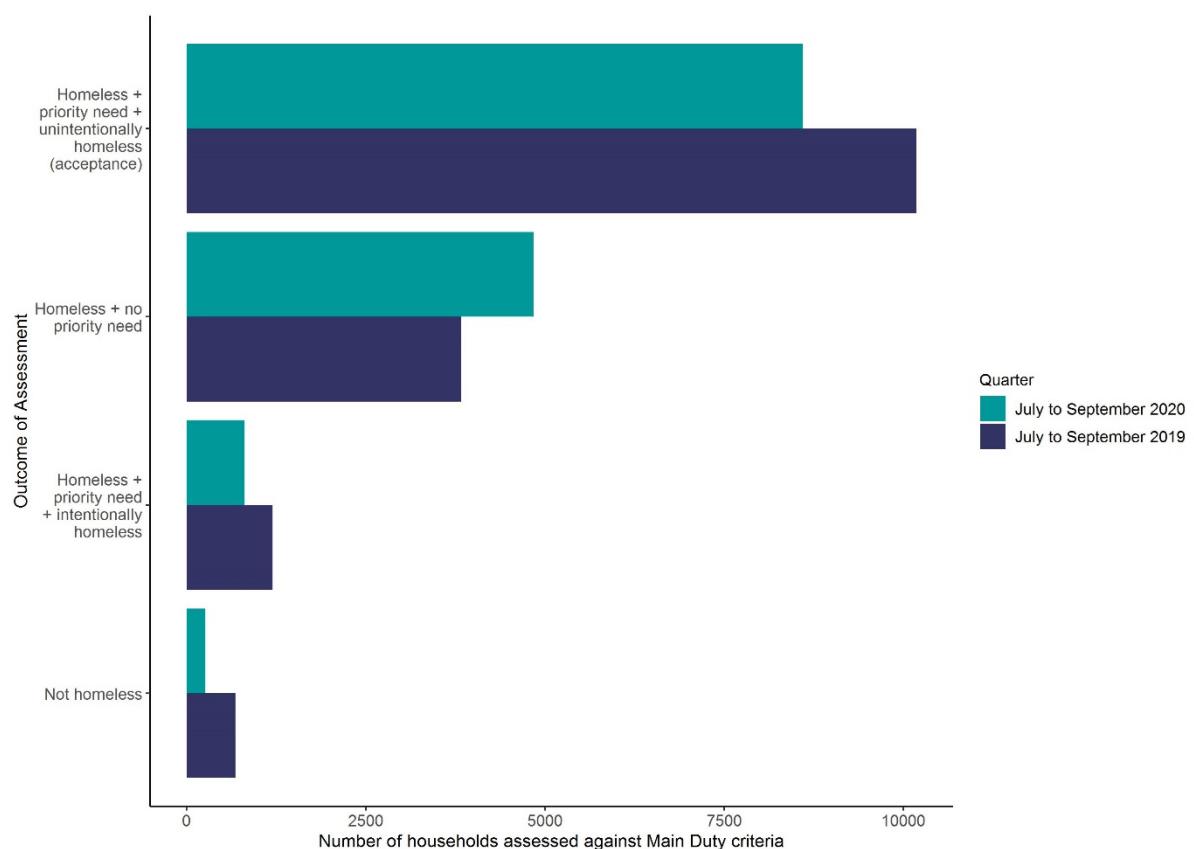
Main Duty: The ‘main’ homelessness duty describes the duty a local authority has towards an applicant who is unintentionally homeless, eligible for assistance and has priority need⁵. This definition is largely unchanged by the 2017 HRA. However, these households are now only owed a main duty if they did not secure accommodation in the prevention or relief stage, and so is not owed to those ‘threatened with homelessness’. In addition a minimum of 56 days of assistance must have elapsed from a household approaching the local authority to being owed a main duty, and households who may previously have been accepted as owed a main duty may now have secured accommodation through prevention or relief duties.

From 3 April 2018 homeless households were owed a 56 day relief duty before a main duty decision could be made or a duty could commence, and in some cases would also have been owed a prevention duty before the household became homeless.

Several local authorities have reported issues collecting or reporting accurately on main duty decisions, primarily because this information is collected in a separate system that is unable to submit via HCLIC. For the authorities that failed to provide this information, their data was imputed from previous returns. Imputed figures account for 2.8% of the England total. The England level figure in this release is also likely to be under-reported and has previously been revised up in previous quarters. Further details on the authorities whose figures were imputed can be found in the coverage section, or the live tables. We will also revise this data in future.

⁵ Eligibility and priority need are further defined in Section 5, Additional Information.

Figure 8: Number of households assessed against a main duty decision, by outcome

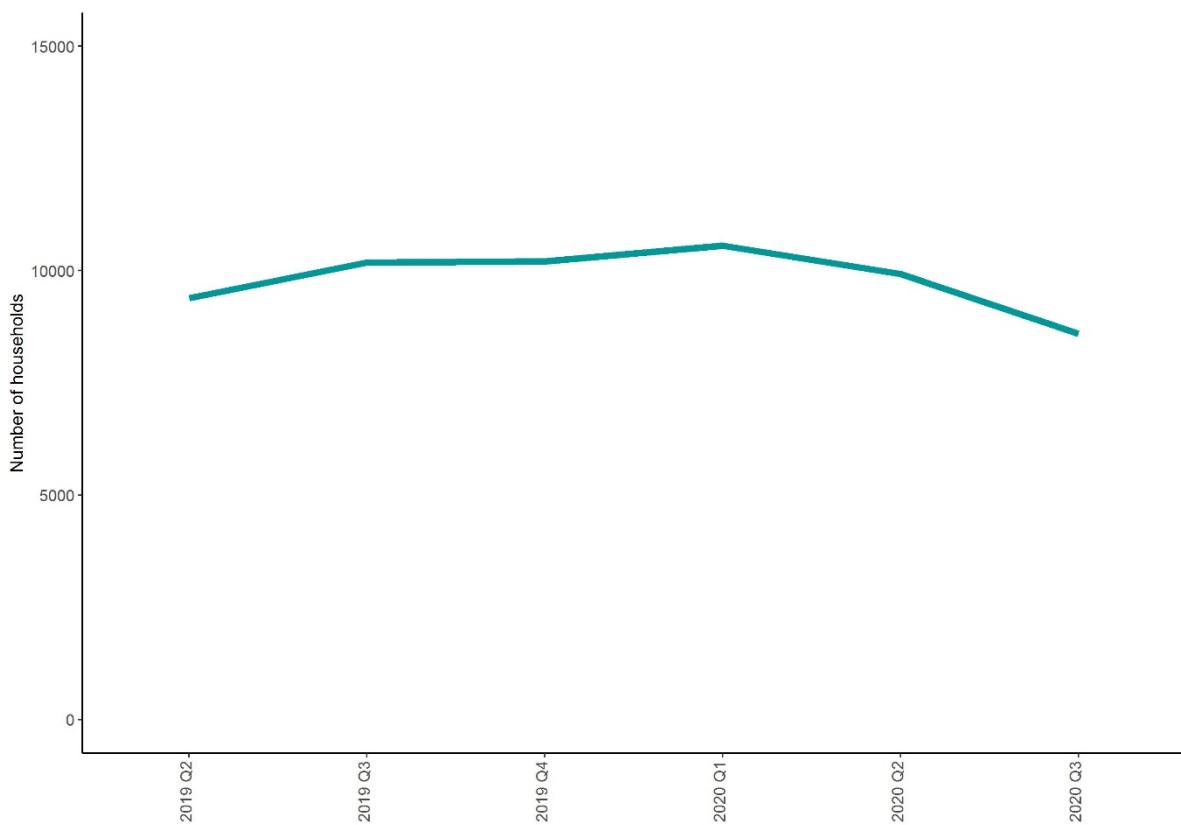


Local authorities made 14,500 main homelessness duty decisions in July to September 2020, down 8.7% from July to September 2019. 8,600 households were accepted as owed a main homelessness duty, a 15.5% decrease from 10,180 households in July to September 2019. This decrease can be explained by fewer homelessness applications from households with children in April to June and in July to September 2020.

Of those owed a main duty 2,340 were in London, accounting for 27.2% of the England total. 4,840 households were found to be homeless but did not have priority need, and therefore not owed a main duty following the statutory relief duty.

Figure 9 shows how the total number of households owed a main homelessness duty has changed over time since 2019 Q2.

Figure 9: Number of households with main duty homelessness acceptances since 2019 Q2



Main duties ended

Table MD2

Some local authorities have struggled to provide accurate information on main duties ended, particularly on cases where applications were taken prior to April 2018. For the authorities that failed to provide this information, their data was imputed from previous returns. Imputed figures account for 3.7% of the England total, and so it should be used with caution. The England level figure for the latest quarter in this release is also likely to be revised, and has previously been revised up or down by at least 4% in previous quarters. Further details on the authorities whose figures were imputed can be found in the [Technical Note](#), and the live tables.

When a household is accepted as being owed a main duty by a local authority the authority has a duty to ensure that suitable accommodation is available until such time that the duty ends. Because there is no fixed end, this section includes some outcomes of main duty applications made prior to the HRA commencement date as well as decisions made under the amended legislation. The main duty can also be ended for other reasons such as the applicant turning down a suitable offer of temporary or settled accommodation, or the applicant no longer being eligible for assistance.

Table 1: Number and percentage of households whose outcomes of main duties ended

Outcome of Main Duties Ended	Number of households July to September 2020	Percentage of households July to September 2020	Number of households July to September 2019
All outcomes	7,380	100.0%	7,820
Accepted an offer of settled accommodation	5,690	77.1%	5,880
<i>Local Authority or Housing Association accommodation</i>	5,050	68.4%	5,180
<i>Private Rented Sector accommodation</i>	640	8.7%	700
Intentionally homeless or voluntarily ceased to occupy Temporary Accommodation	860	11.7%	810

As shown in Table 1, the main homelessness duty was ended for 7,380 households in July to September 2020, down 5.6% from the same quarter in the previous year. This includes those who had previously been in temporary accommodation or had remained, with consent, in their existing accommodation while awaiting alternative accommodation.

5,690 households accepted an offer of settled accommodation, or 77.1%. This is a comparable proportion of households with July to September 2019. Most households (68.4%) accepted a tenancy offer in local authority or housing association accommodation.

Of those households whose duties ended without securing accommodation, 270 households became intentionally homeless from temporary accommodation, while 590 households voluntarily ceased to occupy temporary accommodation.

5. 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.

Unlike other data in this release, temporary accommodation (TA) is a snapshot at the end of the quarter. It is not a cumulative total of all placements across a quarter. The number of households in temporary accommodation at the end of the quarter usually includes households who are:

- awaiting a decision on whether a main duty is owed under a new application or reapplication
- awaiting a decision on whether a referral has been accepted under local connection arrangements
- undergoing a local authority review or county court appeal
- under a relief duty and have or may have priority need so eligible for temporary accommodation
- homeless, eligible for assistance and in priority need and owed the main homelessness duty
- intentionally homeless and have priority need and are being accommodated for a limited period

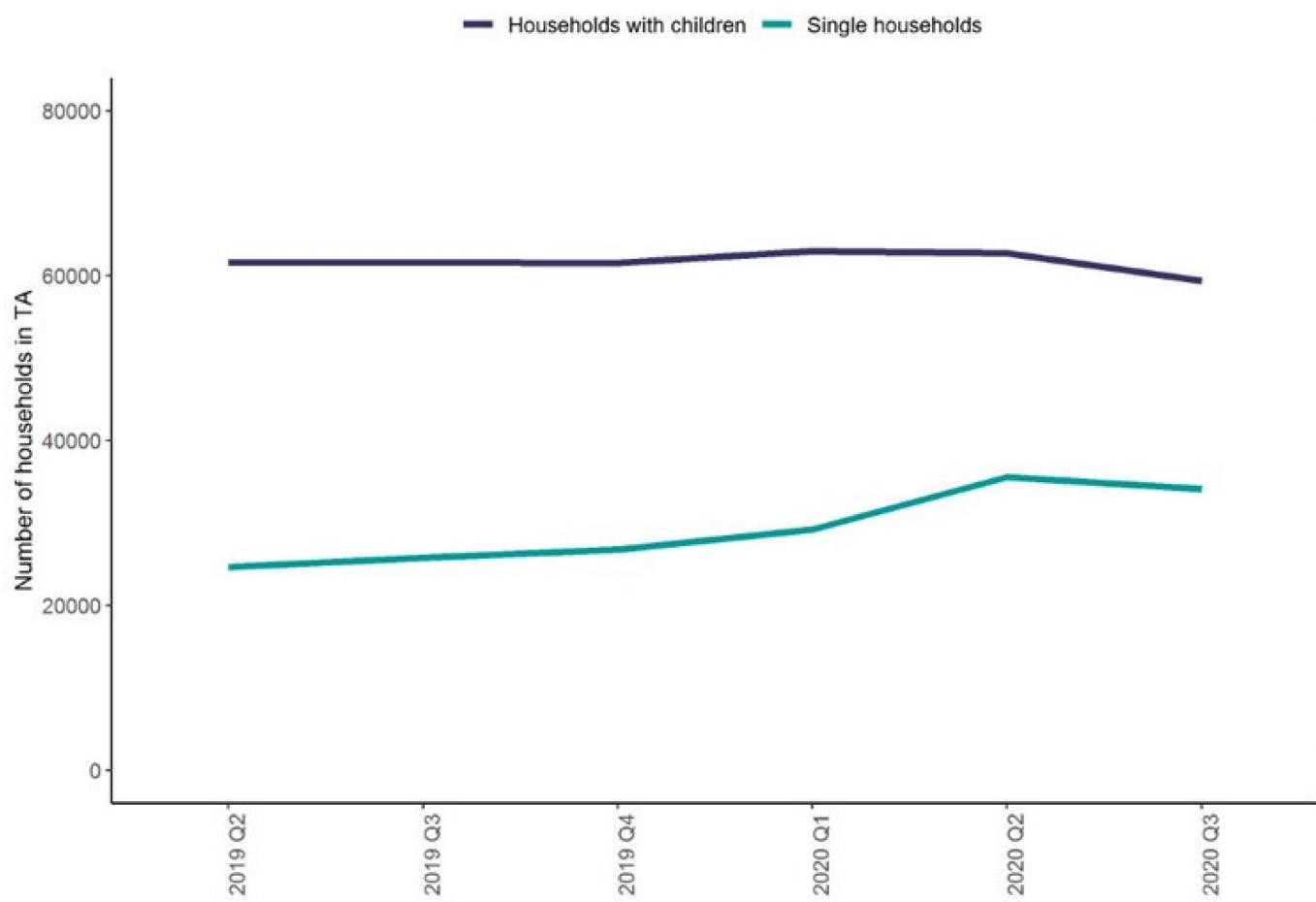
TA has been reported by local authorities through a combination of P1E summary and H-CLIC case level returns this quarter, as in previous quarters since April-June 2018. Local authorities were able to use either return or both to submit accurate temporary accommodation data. Despite offering this flexibility, many local authorities were still unable to provide accurate temporary accommodation data. For the authorities that failed to provide this information, their data was imputed from previous returns. Imputed figures account for 15.3% of the England total households in TA, and so it should be used with caution. Further details on the data quality issues can be found in the [Technical Note](#).

Continuing from the previous quarter, MHCLG advised local authorities that they should report emergency accommodation placements made to rough sleepers and those at risk of rough sleeping who were assisted through activity to bring 'Everyone In'. In some cases where no HA 1996 S188 interim TA duty was owed local authorities were advised they could include within their HCLIC returns, placements made using the power available within the HA1996 to secure accommodation for those owed the S189B relief duty. The TA data for July to September 2020 therefore includes TA placements made under this S189B power, as well as those accommodated under homelessness duties. Placements made under the S189B power may be underreported and instead reported under the S188 duty as the option for reporting the former may not yet have been

adopted on some local authority systems.

As set out above, this quarter's temporary accommodation figures include placements made to better protect rough sleepers from COVID-19, through the 'Everyone in' campaign. Details on the published statistics are provided in the [Technical Note](#). However, it should be noted that many of these households will not have been included because they were not eligible for homelessness assistance, and were accommodated outside HA96 duties. In addition, some households may have stated that they did not want to make an application for assistance; and for those that did make an application, there has been some delay in processing applications in the context of competing priorities. It is expected that some of these households will be reported in future quarters.

Figure 10: Number of households in temporary accommodation since Q2 2019, by household type



On 30 September 2020, the total number of households in temporary accommodation arranged by local authorities under homelessness legislation was 93,490 up 7.0% from 87,390 on 30 September 2019. This increase is driven by single adult households, which was 27,410, up 42.7% on the same date last year, while the number of households with children was 59,360, down 4.7% from the same date last year. However, the total number of households in temporary accommodation decreased 4.9% from 30 June 2020.

Table 2: Number of households accommodated in temporary accommodation

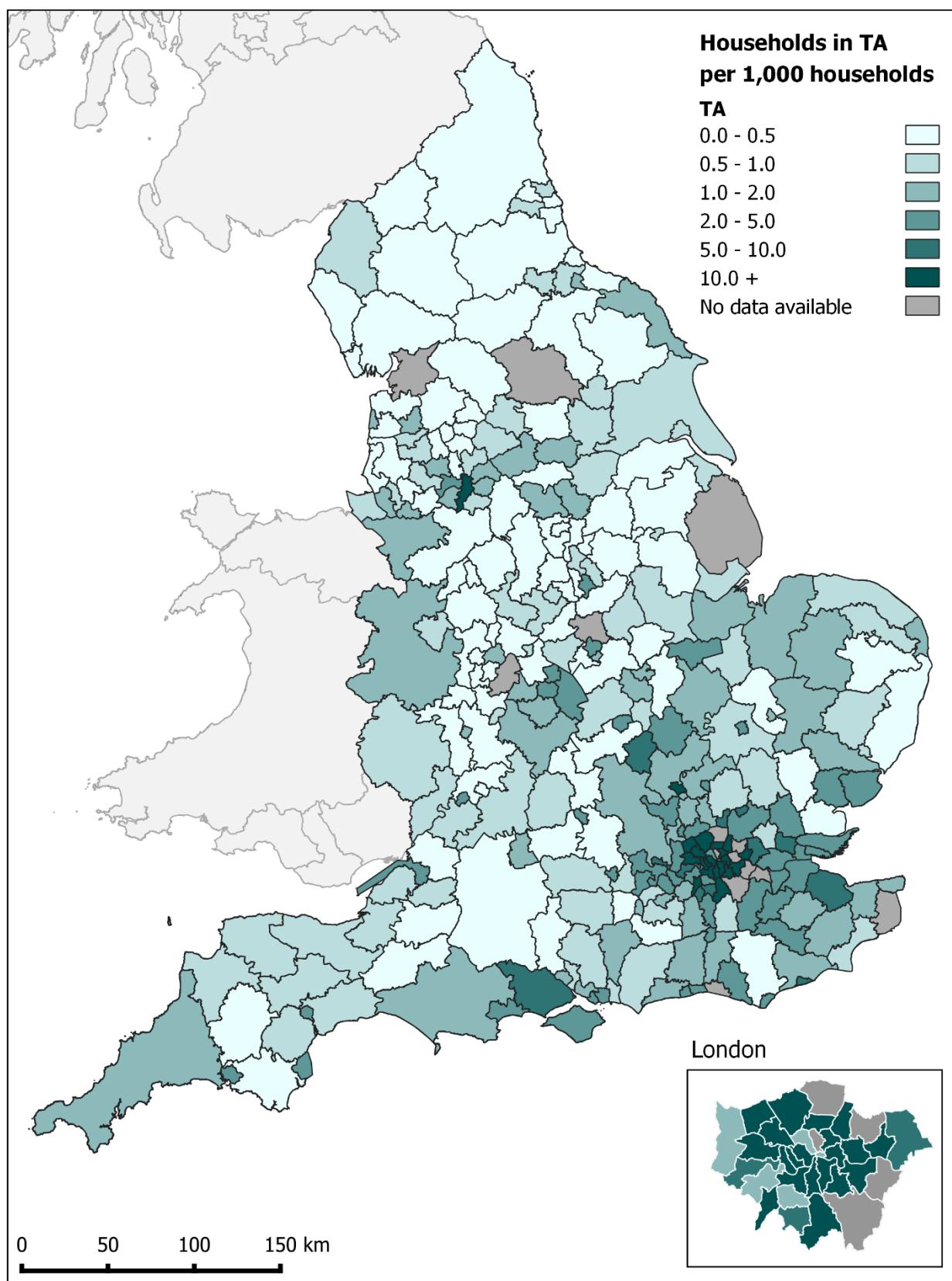
	30 September 2020 Households in TA	Previous quarter 30 June 2020 Households in TA	Previous quarter 30 June 2020 Percentage change	Same quarter last year 30 September 2019 Households in TA	Same quarter last year: 30 September 2019 Percentage change
England	93,490	98,260	-4.9%	87,390	7.0%
London	58,730	62,650	-6.3%	58,230	0.9%
Rest of England	34,760	35,610	-2.4%	29,160	19.2%

*No change refers to changes of less than +/-1%

As shown in Table 2, the number of households in temporary accommodation in London on 30 September 2020 was 58,730, an increase of 0.9% from 30 September 2019. London accounted for 62.8% of the total England figure. In comparison the number of households in temporary accommodation in the Rest of England increased by 19.2% to 34,760 on 30 September 2020. These changes are driven by the increase in single households.

This means that in England there were approximately 4.0 households living in temporary accommodation per 1,000 households overall, but there were approximately 16.7 households per 1,000 in London and 1.8 households per 1,000 in the Rest of England. As shown in Figure 11, the rate of households in temporary accommodation is highest in London boroughs, and shows additional hotspots in urban centres such as Manchester and Birmingham. The local authority with the highest rate of households in TA per 1000 households is Newham, with 49.9, and the highest outside of London is Luton at 15.5 households per 1000.

Figure 11: Map of households in temporary accommodation per 1000 households in each local authority



Produced by Homelessness Statistics Team, MHCLG
(c) Crown copyright and database rights 2020 Ordnance Survey

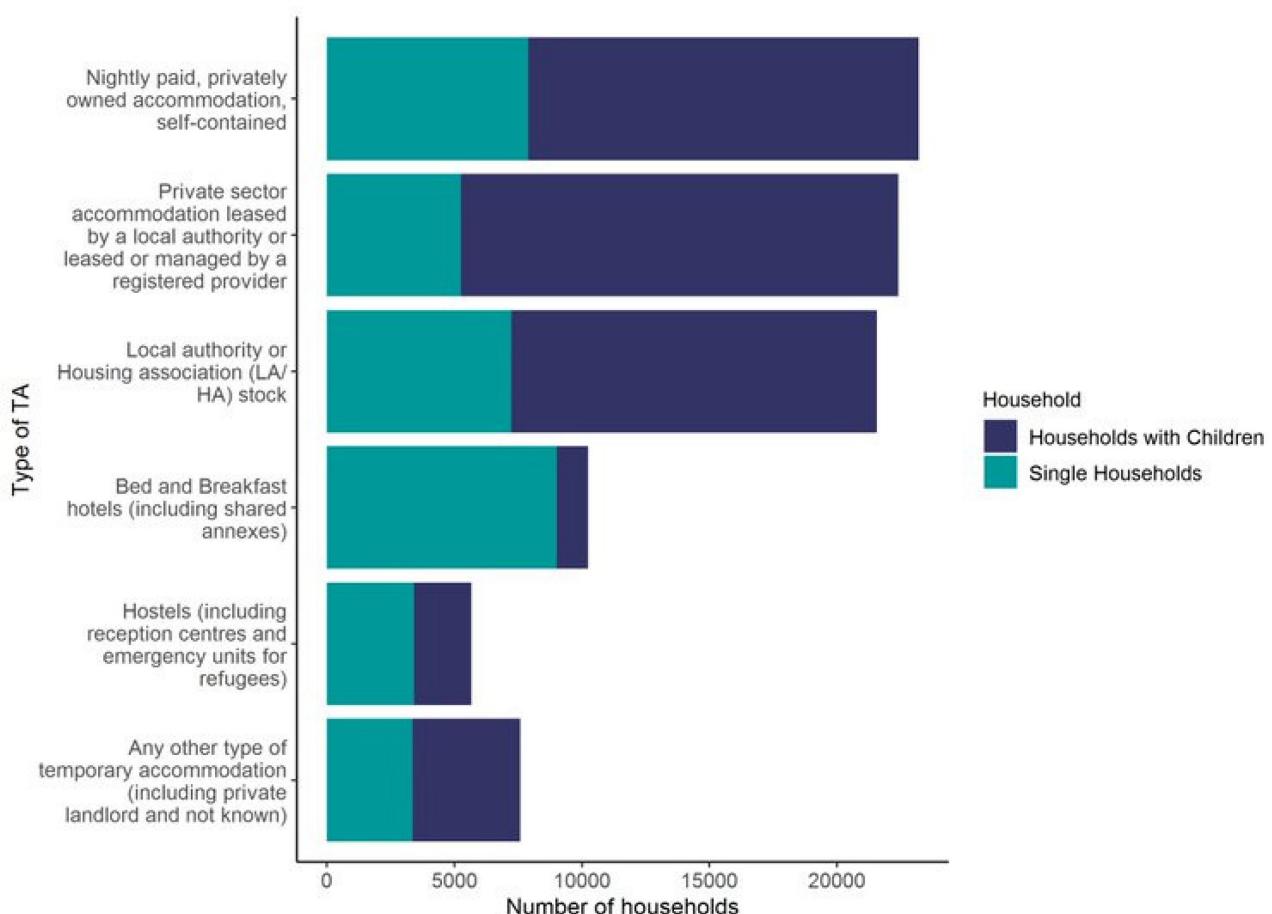
Data sources: OS Boundary Line,
Local Authority HCLIC returns,
ONS Household Population Projection

Types of Temporary Accommodation

Table TA1

The types of temporary accommodation which saw the biggest increases were B&B accommodation, up 45.9%, and Local authority or Housing association stock up 11.8% from 30 September 2019. Both of these increases were driven by single households and will mostly reflect the impact of COVID-19 and the initiative to bring 'Everyone in' from rough sleeping or shelters with shared sleeping arrangements. Private sector accommodation leased by a local authority or managed by a registered provider decreased 7.6% from 30 September 2019, driven by the fall in households with children.

Figure 12: Number of households in temporary accommodation, by type of accommodation



Of the 93,490 households living in temporary accommodation on 30 September 2020 76.1% were in self-contained accommodation, down slightly from 78.5% at the end of September 2019. The number of households in temporary accommodation with shared facilities (bed and breakfast and hostels, including women's refuges) was 15,990, or 17.1% of all households in TA. Of these, 10,330 households were living in bed and breakfast (B&B) accommodation (privately owned accommodation in which facilities are shared), which is an increase of 45.9% from 7,080 at the same time last year.

86.1% of households in B&B accommodation were single households. This equates to 8,890 single households in B&B, down 1,030 from the previous quarter. Part of this decrease may reflect the 310 decrease in households who were accommodated under a Section 189B power on 30 September 2020 (seen in Table TA3). Placements under a S189B power have been made during the COVID-19 pandemic for rough sleepers or those at risk of rough sleeping who are eligible for assistance but not owed a S188 interim duty. This does not reflect all rough sleepers in emergency accommodation because of missing data (particularly among London boroughs), and because others will have been accommodated under the S188 duty or outside of HA1996 assistance.

Households in London are the majority of private sector and nightly paid accommodation, making up 73.4% and 80.2% of households in those types of temporary accommodation, while 51.8% of households in Local Authority or Housing Association accommodation are in the Rest of England.

The number of households in temporary accommodation in a different local authority district than those they applied in was 25,930, or 27.7% of all households in temporary accommodation, up 1,900 from the same quarter last year. 83.1%, or 21,560 of out of local authority placements were from London boroughs.

Children in Temporary Accommodation

[Tables TA1 and TA2](#)

Table 3: Households accommodated in Bed and Breakfast temporary accommodation

	30 September 2020 Households in B&B	Previous quarter: 30 June 2020 Households in B&B	Previous quarter: 30 June 2020 Percentage change	Same quarter last year: 30 September 2019 Households in B&B	Same quarter last year: 30 September 2019 Percentage change
Total households in B&B	10,330	11,360	-9.1%	7,080	45.9%
Households in B&B with dependent children	1,440	1,440	-0.0%	1,910	-24.6%
Of which: resident for more than 6 weeks	500	510	-2.0%	620	-19.4%

Of the 93,490 households in temporary accommodation at the end of September 2020, 59,360 households or 63.5% included dependent children, compared with 62,270 or 71.3% on the same date last year. A total of 120,570 dependent children were in temporary accommodation on 30 September 2020, a decrease of 5.7% compared with September 2019. The average number of children in family households in temporary accommodation was 2.0 children. Most households with children, 85.9%, were in self-contained accommodation, up 0.6 percentage points from 85.3% at the end of September 2019.

Of the 10,330 households in B&B, 1,440 or 13.9% had dependent children, down from 1,910 the same time last year. Of the households with children in B&B, 500 had been resident for more than the statutory limit of 6 weeks. This is down 19.4% from 620 on the 30 September 2019. Only 10 16 to 17 year-old main applicants were in B&B accommodation on 30 September 2020.

6. 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
- A2: Reason for loss of last settled home for households assessed as owed a prevention or relief duty
- A3: Support needs of households assessed as owed a prevention or relief duty
- A4: Accommodation at time of application for households assessed as owed a prevention or 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 assess 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
- TA3: Number of households in temporary accommodation at end of quarter by duty provide

* These tables will now only be published as part of the expanded annual release at end of financial year. The latest published figures can be found in the 2019-20 Detailed local authority-level tables.

7. Technical Note

Please see the accompanying [Technical Note](#) document for further details.

Information on Official Statistics is available via the UK Statistics Authority website:
<https://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/>

Information about statistics at MHCLG is available via the Department's website:
www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government/about/statistics

Annex: The Statutory Homelessness Response to COVID-19

About this section

This annex to the July to September 2020 statutory homelessness dataset. It covers the activities of local authorities in England under their Statutory Homelessness duties. More detailed breakdowns of single households accompany this release, these include households owed a relief duty, reasons for the relief duty ending and accommodation secured at relief. Statutory Homelessness statistics includes some but not all of the people provided with accommodation in response to COVID-19, through the 'Everyone In' campaign. Statutory Homelessness statistics cannot be directly compared to or merged with the COVID-19 emergency accommodation survey data used to monitor 'Everyone In' because of the incomplete overlap between the two. Impacts of the Everyone In campaign on assistance provided to single households through Statutory Homelessness Duties can be observed through the Statutory Homelessness Statistics. Comparisons in this paper refer only to the duties owed and outcomes over the specified periods. It will include some households that approached local authorities for help prior to the national lockdown on the 23 March 2020.

Introduction

On 23 March 2020, England entered a national lockdown in response to the rapidly rising rates of COVID-19 infections. Wider initiatives to support people retain or access accommodation through this period were introduced by government. The impacts of these initiatives can be seen in these homelessness statistics from January to March 2020 onwards but are most significant during April to June 2020 for duties owed and July to September 2020 for outcomes. This annex to the July to September 2020 statutory homelessness statistics release aims to highlight the impacts of COVID-19, particularly the Everyone In campaign on trends in homelessness, specifically single households.

The impact of COVID-19 lockdown policies on family and single household homelessness during April to June 2020

Mortgage payment holidays, a stay on possession proceedings and an extension of notice periods has reduced the number of households approaching local authorities for help from owner occupier and self-contained private or social rented sector accommodation. Applications from the PRS almost halved, falling 46.6% from 19,150 in April to June 2019 to 10,230 in April to June 2020. This had a greater impact on the number of households owed a prevention duty and on the number of homelessness applications from families who are more likely to approach for assistance at the prevention stage (when threatened with homelessness) than at the relief stage (when actually homeless).

In April to June 2020 there were 26,190 households owed a prevention duty, 30.3% lower than the
33 Statutory Homelessness Statistical Release

previous year. Homelessness duties owed to families, any household with children, fell by more than a third (36.2%) to 15,740 between April to June 2019 to April to June 2020. The number of families owed a prevention duty fell 43.0% to 9,360 and the number owed a relief duty fell 22.8% to 6,380 over this same period.

The focus of this additional section is on the impact of the response to COVID-19 and the Everyone In campaign on single, rather than on all homeless households. This is because the Everyone In response involved a significant change in the way local authority powers and duties were delivered towards single households, in the context of the pandemic. Local authorities were asked and funded to provide accommodation to people in their area who were rough sleeping, in shelters with shared sleeping areas or were at risk of rough sleeping. This often meant going beyond the statutory duties owed to single people which do not, in usual times, involve providing emergency accommodation to people who were not owed an accommodation duty. Local authorities have certain powers to secure accommodation, including emergency accommodation, for people that are homeless but not owed an accommodation duty, which would include people who do not have 'priority need' under legislation.

Applications from single households, any household without children, increased by 6.4% to 49,250 from April to June 2019 to April to June 2020. Over the same period, the number of single households owed a prevention duty fell 20.5% to 16,830 and the number owed relief duties increased by 29.0% to 32,420.

Everyone In Campaign

The Everyone In campaign was launched to bring rough sleepers off the streets into emergency accommodation to protect them from COVID-19. The campaign is ongoing and covered people that were sleeping rough and those who were at risk of sleeping rough but hadn't necessarily slept rough before. Not all individuals assisted through Everyone In would have been owed a homelessness duty. Any individual not owed a homelessness duty would not be part of the local authority HCLIC case level data submission to MHCLG and therefore would not be included in this report. There are three main groups that are not included in the HCLIC data:

1. People not eligible for statutory homelessness assistance because they are 'persons from abroad' specifically excluded by the legislation. Local authorities relied on powers within the Localism Act to provide shelter to those who were not eligible for statutory assistance.
2. Rough sleepers who did not engage with the assessment process required to take a homelessness application, or who were not owed a relief duty by the local authority. Some people sleeping rough did accept an offer of emergency accommodation but did not wish to pursue a homelessness application, or did not engage with the assessment arrangements. In some cases local authorities did not accept a new relief duty where they had very recently discharged a duty to an individual, and so no new duty was recorded on HCLIC although accommodation was provided.
3. In some areas upper tier local authorities organised emergency accommodation for rough sleepers, although the statutory homelessness duties sit with the lower tier. Most significantly, the Greater London Authority (GLA) played a leading role in delivering the Everyone In campaign, booking hotels and providing support for people moved in from shelters

and from rough sleeping. As the GLA is an upper tier authority without statutory homelessness duties individuals accommodated and moved on through their work will not be included on HCLIC except where they were referred on to London boroughs where they had a local connection to provide assistance to move on from hotels.

Everyone In has had an impact on the number of households assessed and provided with assistance under homelessness legislation, and this has been observed in all quarters since March 2020. As there are several different reasons individuals households would not have been helped through the homelessness legislation (as set out above) these statutory homelessness statistics cannot be directly compared or merged with the 'Everyone In' [COVID-19 emergency accommodation survey data](#). This showed that by September 2020 local authorities had submitted COVID-19 emergency accommodation survey data that indicated 29,477 people had been helped into accommodation, of which 10,566 were still in emergency accommodation and 18,911 had been moved on to more settled accommodation.

Trends statutory homelessness for single households post lockdown on the 23 March 2020

The number of single households assessed as owed a relief duty in January to March 2020 was 29,080, an increase of 11.1% on the same quarter the previous year. The greatest rise, likely to be the impact of Everyone In, was observed in April to June 2020. 32,410 single households were assessed as owed relief during the quarter, a 7,270 or 28.9% increase year-on-year, and additionally 5,500 higher than the pre COVID-19 peak of 26,910 in July to September 2019. July to September 2020 saw a fall of 10.5% in the number of single households assessed as owed relief (29,020) compared to the previous quarter but was still 7.8% higher than the same period in the previous year.

Table 1: Single households assessed as homeless and owed a relief duty

	July to September 2020	April to June 2020	January to March 2020	October to December 2019	July to September 2019 ¹	April to June 2019 ¹
Total single households owed a relief duty	29,020	32,410	29,080	25,720	26,910	25,140
% change from previous quarter	-10.5%	11.5%	13.1%	-4.4%	7.0%	-4.0%
% change from same quarter previous year ¹	7.8%	28.9%	11.1%	11.0%	-	-

¹ April to September 2018 were the first two quarters of the HRA and therefore had fewer relief duty outcomes than later quarters. This means year-on-year changes to 2019 are not comparable and therefore have been excluded.

Breakdowns of the largest increases in accommodation on approach of single households owed a relief duty during April to June 2020 are shown in Table 2. These breakdowns show where the additional single households owed a relief duty over this period approached from. The increase in relief duties owed to single households from April to June 2020 consisted of those sleeping rough

or with other insecure accommodation situations, such as no fixed abode and living with family/friends. 3,720 applicants sleeping rough on approach were owed a relief duty in April to June 2020, more than double the same quarter last year (1,680). The number of single households owed a relief duty from private and social rented tenancies fell or remained stable over the same period, mirroring the impact of the restrictions on evictions from accommodation on duties owed to all households.

Table 2: Single households assessed as owed a relief duty, including selected accommodations at time of application¹

	Total single households owed a relief duty	Of which: Rough sleeping	No fixed abode	Living with family	Living with friends	Homeless on departure from custody	Temporary accommodation
July to September 2020 (% change from Jul-Sep 2019)	29,020 7.8%	2,500 23.2%	7,640 -0.5%	6,350 26.7%	3,370 15.0%	1,340 17.5%	900 91.5%
April to June 2020 (% change from Apr-Jun 2019)	32,410 28.9%	3,720 121.4%	8,520 18.5%	6,410 38.7%	3,830 38.8%	1,780 61.8%	1,140 142.6%
January to March 2020 (% change from Jan-Mar 2019)	29,080 11.1%	2,410 34.6%	8,450 9.3%	5,520 16.0%	3,140 9.0%	1,150 18.6%	610 15.1%

¹Only includes accommodation types which increased between Jan-Mar and Jul-Sep 2020. The full breakdown can be found in Table A4rs

Trends across the support needs of all households in table A3 of the live tables shows that there was an increase in duties owed towards people with alcohol dependency, drug dependency, offending history and a history of sleeping rough in the April to June 2020. There will be many households with more than one of these support needs.

5,050 households with a history of sleeping rough were owed a homelessness duty in April to June 2020 1,210 more households than the October to December 2019 pre COVID-19 peak. 5,410 households had drug dependency needs. Offending history was the most reported support need that is a risk factor for sleeping rough. 7,220 households had an offending history, 1,760 households higher than the October to December 2019 pre COVID-19 peak. 34% of rough sleepers seen by London's outreach workers in 2019-20 ([CHAIN data](#)) had previously been in prison. In addition, just over half of those interviewed in MHCLG's rough [sleeper questionnaire](#) who had slept rough in the last year had spent time in prison.

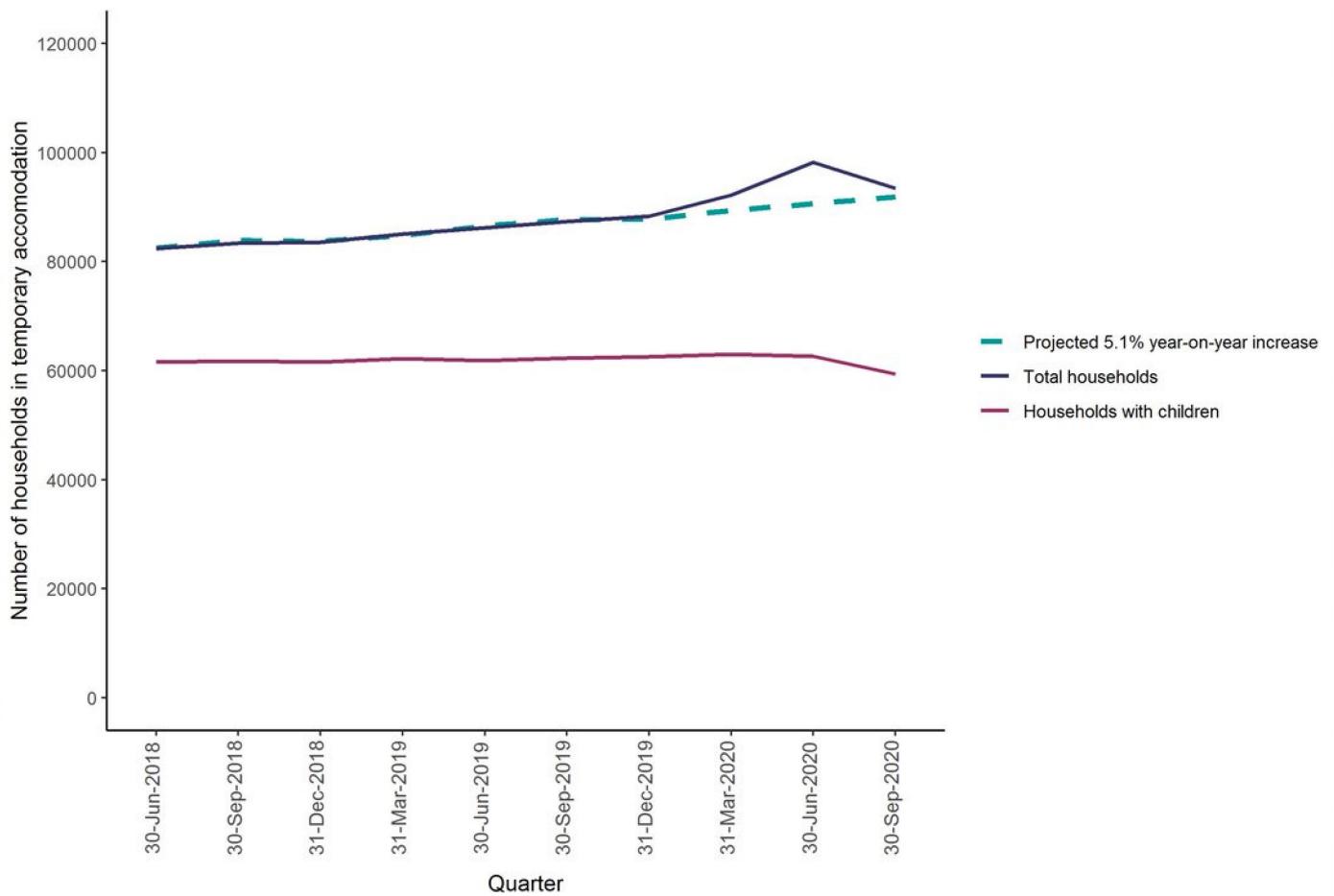
Temporary accommodation

The number of households in temporary accommodation has increased annually by an average of 5.1% across all quarters in 2019 before Everyone In. If projected into 2020, a 5.1% rate of increase in temporary accommodation from the 30 June 2019 to 30 June 2020 would have meant an estimated approximately 90,640 households in temporary accommodation compared to the

98,260 reported. Almost all of this abnormal increase was due to an increase in temporary accommodation provided to single households. On June 30 2020 the increase in temporary accommodation compared to the previous year was 13.9% to 98,260 and the increase in single households was 11,190 or 45.9% to 35,580.

On 30 September 2020 temporary accommodation numbers fell to 93,490 or by 4.9% from 30 June 2020. This fall brings the temporary accommodation total close to the projected 5.1% year on year increase that had been greatly exceeded on 30 June 2020 (see Figure 1). Between the 30 June 2020 and the 30 September 2020 Households with children fell 5.3% to 59,360, and single households fell 4.1% to 34,130.

Figure 1: Number of households in temporary accommodation from 30 June 2018 to 30 September 2020



The increase in single households in temporary accommodation was mostly observed in B&B, where 9,920 or 27.9% of single households were accommodated on the 30 June 2020. This increased by 4,800, almost double the number of single households in B&B (an increase of 93.8%) compared to the 30 June 2019. At least 1,980 single households were accommodated under a S189B power, this means the household had no priority need and the temporary accommodation was provided using discretionary powers rather than under statutory duties. We know not all authorities were able to identify their temporary accommodation provided under a S189B power in their HCLIC system, so the real figure is likely to be higher. The households in temporary accommodation under a S189B power would not normally have been provided with

temporary accommodation. B&B use for families has fallen from 1,990 households in temporary accommodation on 30 June 2019 to 1,440 on 30 June 2020 and will in part be a result of the fewer families that were owed a prevention or relief duty over this period.

Relief duty outcomes following Everyone In

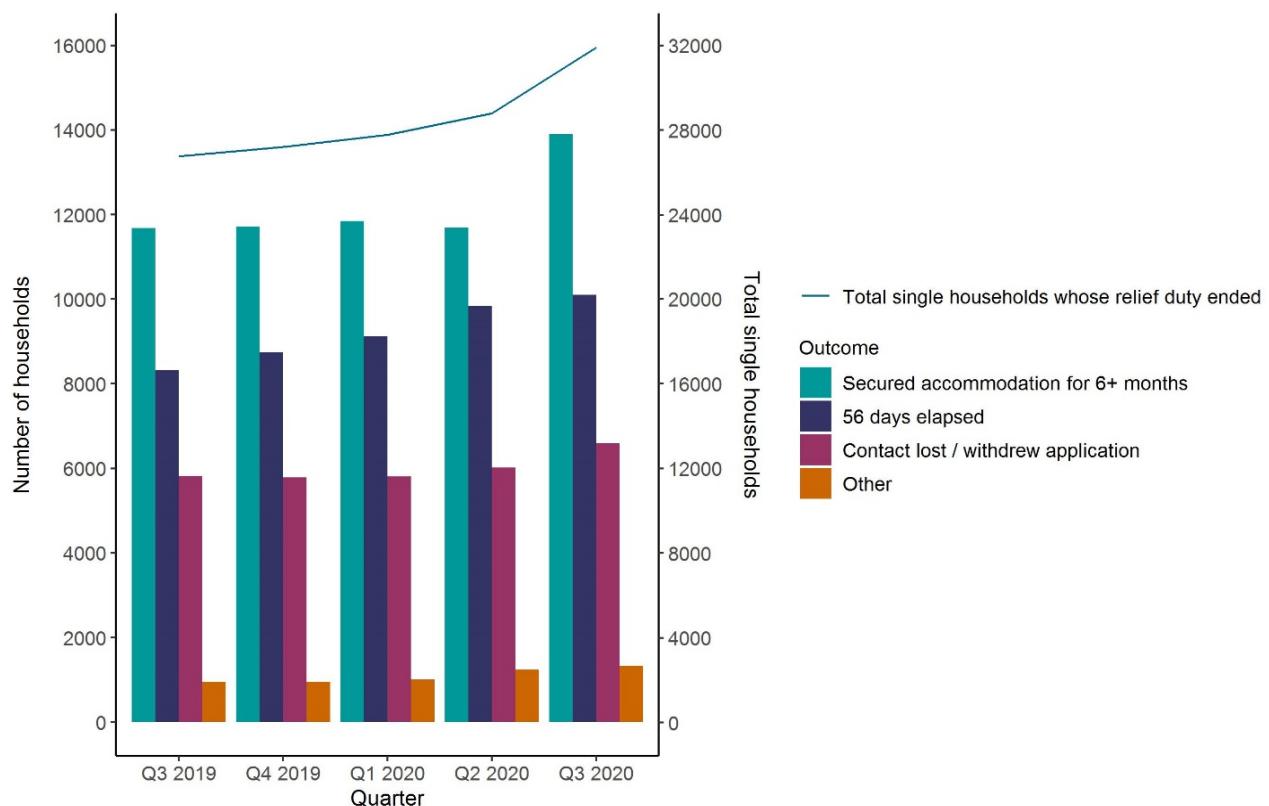
The impact of Everyone In is also evident in relief duty outcomes. The number of single households whose relief duty ended increased by 10.9% to 31,910 in July to September, compared to 28,780 in the previous quarter. This is expected as relief duties can last 56 days or more. This means many of the single households assessed as homeless in April to June 2020 would reach their duty end in the next quarter. This is reflected by the comparable increase in relief duty outcomes during July to September 2020 (10.9%) versus the increase in relief duties owed in the previous quarter, April to June 2020 (11.5%).

Table 3: Single households whose relief duty ended and total accommodation secured outcomes

	July to September 2020	April to June 2020	January to March 2020	October to December 2019	July to September 2019
Total single households whose relief duty ended	31,910	28,780	27,780	27,200	26,760
Secured accommodation for 6+ months	13,900	11,690	11,850	11,710	11,680
<i>Of which:</i> <i>Rough sleeping on approach</i>	1,180	990	770	840	790

The full local authority level breakdowns for these quarters can be found in Table R1s

Figure 2: Quarterly trends in relief duty outcomes from July to September 2019 (Q3 2019) to July to September 2020 (Q3 2020)



Of single households whose relief duty ended in July to September 2020, 13,900 (43.6%) were able to secure accommodation for 6+ months. This was an increase of 2,210 (18.9%) versus April to June 2020. 1,180 applicants who were sleeping rough on approach secured accommodation in July to September 2020, 19.2% more than the previous quarter and a 49.4% increase on the same quarter the previous year. Between the 1 April and 30 September 2020, 2,170 single households that had been sleeping rough at the time of approach had been secured accommodation under a relief duty.

Table 4: Single households secured accommodation at relief duty end, by type of accommodation

	Jul-Sep 2020	Apr-Jun 2020	Jan-Mar 2020	Oct-Dec 2019	Jul-Sep 2019
Total secured accommodation	13,900	11,690	11,850	11,710	11,680
Social rented sector	6,760	5,190	6,360	6,350	6,310
Private rented sector	4,220	3,930	3,280	3,050	2,940
Staying with family / friends	880	910	780	830	780
Other (including owner occupier) / not known	2,040	1,660	1,430	1,490	1,650

The full local authority level breakdowns for these quarters can be found in Table R2s

Of single households whose relief duty ended with accommodation secured in July to September 2020, 6,760 or 48.6% were secured a tenancy in the social rented sector. This is an increase on 5,190 or 44.4% of accommodation outcomes in the previous quarter. 4,220 were accommodated in supported housing or hostel, and 2,540 in a council or registered provider tenancy.

4,220 or 30.4% were secured a private rented sector tenancy. This compares with 2,940 or 25.2% in the same quarter the previous year. The number of single households secured houses in multiple occupation (HMO) has almost doubled since July to September 2019, an increase of 95% from 880 to 1,720.

The number of relief outcomes for single households due to lost contact or withdrawn applications rose by 9.5% to 6,590 in July to September. This was a slightly lower proportion of all outcomes (20.7% compared to 20.9% the previous quarter). A further 550 single households ended relief duties in July to September after refusing a final accommodation offer or refusing to cooperate. Compared to the previous quarter, this represented an increase of 34.1% and was driven by large changes in a few local authorities. Households served a notice due to refusal to cooperate rose from 80 to 160, almost of half of which were reported by two authorities: Brent (42) and Northampton (32).

10,100 single households were still homeless after their duty elapsed at 56 days, higher than the 9,840 in April to June. The proportion of relief duty outcomes that were homeless after 56 days decreased from 34.2% to 31.7%. Cumulatively between the 1 April and 30 September 2020 the number of single households still homeless after the relief duty ended because 56 days had elapsed was 19,940. These households would be issued with a main duty decision.

Main duty decisions for those homeless at the end of relief

Of the 19,940 single households still homeless after relief between 1 April and 30 September 2020, 6,680 single households were issued with an unintentionally homeless and priority need, main duty acceptance. 3,350 single households were issued with an unintentionally homeless and priority need, main duty acceptance during April to June 2020, a 19.6% increase from 2,800 from April to June 2019. A further 3,330 single households were owed a main duty between July and September 2020, an increase on the same period the previous year of 6.4%. The three most reported vulnerabilities as a reason for priority need in July to September 2020 were mental health 1,200, physical ill health or disability 1,000, and domestic abuse 410.

9,500 were issued with a homeless but no priority need main duty decision between 1 April to 30 September 2020. This consisted of 4,660 households in April to June 2020 and 4,840 in July to September 2020. Even though these households were not owed statutory duties to provide accommodation following a decision that no main duty was owed, many will have continued to be provided with temporary accommodation due to the Everyone In campaign.

This extended help to those not priority need can be seen by comparing the number of single households owed a main duty because of a vulnerability each quarter versus the increase in temporary accommodation provided to single households. As shown in Table 5, 6,360 additional single households were living in temporary accommodation on the 30 June 2020 compared to 31

March 2020. The increase of 6,360 single households in temporary accommodation from 31 March 2020 to 30 June 2020 is 3,010 households more than were owed a main duty over this period. In contrast, during 2019 far fewer additional single households were accommodated in temporary accommodation at the end of each quarter than were owed a main duty. This lower number of additions to single households in temporary accommodation than owed a main duty during 2019 would be a result of the single households whose homeless duties ended each quarter.

Table 5: The number of single households owed a main duty each quarter versus the number of additional households accommodated in temporary accommodation at the quarter end

Quarter	Number of single households owed a main duty (across whole quarter)	Single households in temporary accommodation	Change in temporary accommodation provided to single households (as on the last day of the quarter)
April to June 2019	2,800	24,390	1,520
July to September 2019	3,130	25,120	730
October to December 2019	3,210	25,750	630
January to March 2020	3,340	29,220	3,470
April to June 2020	3,350	35,580	6,360
July to September 2020	3,330	34,130	-1,450

Source: TA1 for the number of single households in temporary accommodation, MD3 for the number of single households owed a main duty because of a vulnerability

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

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/announcements>

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

www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government/about/statistics



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