



Homelessness Prevention and Relief: England 2012/13 Official Statistics

- In 2012/13, a total of **202,400 cases of homelessness prevention or relief** are estimated to have taken place outside the statutory homelessness framework in England. Of these cases, 181,500 (90 per cent) were preventions and 21,000 (10 per cent) were cases of relief.
- In 2012/13, **53 per cent** of cases of homelessness prevention and relief involved the household being assisted to obtain alternative accommodation. The remaining **47 per cent** involved the cases being assisted to remain in their existing home. In 2011/12 this was 57% and 43% respectively.
- The total number of cases of homelessness prevention or relief **increased by 2 per cent** when compared to 2011/12. This is due to prevention cases increasing by 4 per cent, whilst cases of relief decreased by 13 per cent.
- The most common action taken to prevent or relieve homelessness was the use of landlord incentive schemes to secure private rented sector accommodation. In 2012/13, **26,200 cases (13 per cent)** were assisted in obtaining alternative accommodation this way, though this was a decrease of 5 per cent compared to 2011/12.

15 August 2013

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housing

Introduction

This annual release presents official statistics on homelessness prevention and relief in England that took place outside the statutory homelessness framework (*see below*) in 2012/13. This is the fifth year for which figures on homelessness prevention and relief have been published by the Department for Communities and Local Government.

Homelessness prevention involves providing people with the ways and means to address their housing and other needs to avoid homelessness. This is done by either assisting them to obtain alternative accommodation or enabling them to remain in their existing home.

Homelessness relief occurs when an authority has been unable to prevent homelessness but helps someone to secure accommodation, even though the authority is under no statutory obligation to do so. Further definitions relating to homelessness prevention and relief can be found on pages 11-13.

Under the *Homelessness Act 2002*, local housing authorities must have a strategy for preventing homelessness in their district. The strategy must apply to everyone at risk of homelessness, including cases where someone is found to be homeless but not in priority need and cases where someone is found to be intentionally homeless.

In this release, 'cases' refers to households or individuals.

This statistical release does not include any regional totals except for London following last year's consultation on the publication of regional statistics. Figures are given for London because they relate to the area covered by the Greater London Authority. Further details are given in the Written Ministerial Statement of 18 September 2012, which is available at

<https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/statistics-for-local-enterprise-partnerships-and-upper-tier-local-authorities>.

Statutory homelessness framework: The Housing Act 1977, Housing Act 1996, and the Homelessness Act 2002, placed statutory duties on each local housing authority to provide free advice and assistance to households within its area who are homeless or are threatened with homelessness. Where the authority is satisfied that those who apply for assistance are eligible, unintentionally homeless and fall within a specified priority need group, a 'main homelessness duty' is owed.

Further information on the main homelessness duty is available at <https://www.gov.uk/homelessness-data-notes-and-definitions>

Further information and statistics on statutory homelessness are available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government/series/homelessness-statistics>

Total homelessness prevention and relief activity

An estimated total of **202,400** cases of homelessness prevention or relief took place outside the statutory homelessness framework (see *previous page*) in England during 2012/13.

Of the total cases, **181,500 (90 per cent)** were preventions and **21,000 (10 per cent)** were cases of relief. Of the prevention outcomes, 87,300 households (48 per cent) were assisted to obtain alternative accommodation whilst 94,200 (52 per cent) were able to remain in their existing home.

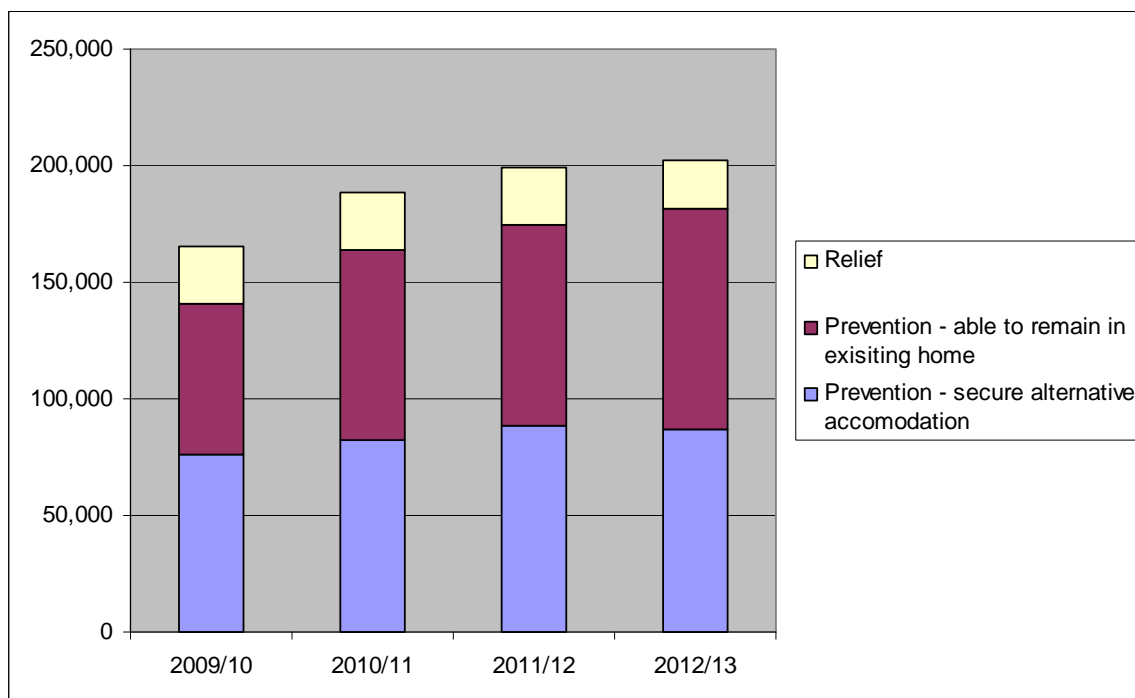
Table 1 and Chart 1 set out national trends for 2009/10 to 2012/13. Although figures for 2008/09 were collected, national figures including estimates for non-responding local authorities were not produced. The available figures for 2008/09 are therefore not comparable with those for later years and so are not included in the table.

Table 1 - Outcome of homelessness prevention and relief, England, 2009/10 to 2012/13

	Total cases of prevention and relief	Number of cases of relief	% of grand total	Number of cases of prevention	% of grand total	of which household assisted to obtain alternative accommodation	prevention cases where	able to remain in existing home	% of prevention total
2009/10	165,200	24,300	15%	140,900	85%	76,500	54%	64,400	46%
2010/11	188,800	24,800	13%	164,100	87%	82,300	50%	81,800	50%
2011/12	199,000	24,200	12%	174,800	88%	88,800	51%	86,000	49%
2012/13	202,400	21,000	10%	181,500	90%	87,300	48%	94,200	52%

The total number of cases of homelessness prevention or relief increased by 2 per cent in 2012/13 compared to 2011/12. This is due to prevention cases increasing by 4 per cent, whilst cases of relief decreased by 13 per cent. Of the prevention cases, cases where the household was assisted to obtain alternative accommodation decreased by 2 per cent whilst cases able to remain in their existing home increased by 10 per cent.

Chart 1 – Outcome of homelessness prevention and relief activity 2009/10 to 2012/13



See Live Tables 787, 788 and 789 published alongside this release for further information on national totals. In particular, Live Table 787 comprises the information given in Table 1 and a quarterly breakdown for each year and Live Table 788 gives a breakdown by type of action taken. Live table 789 gives a further breakdown into cases of prevention and relief of those cases assisted to obtain alternative accommodation. Please note the issues discussed in the *Data source and quality* section when making comparisons using these figures.

Type of homelessness prevention and relief activity

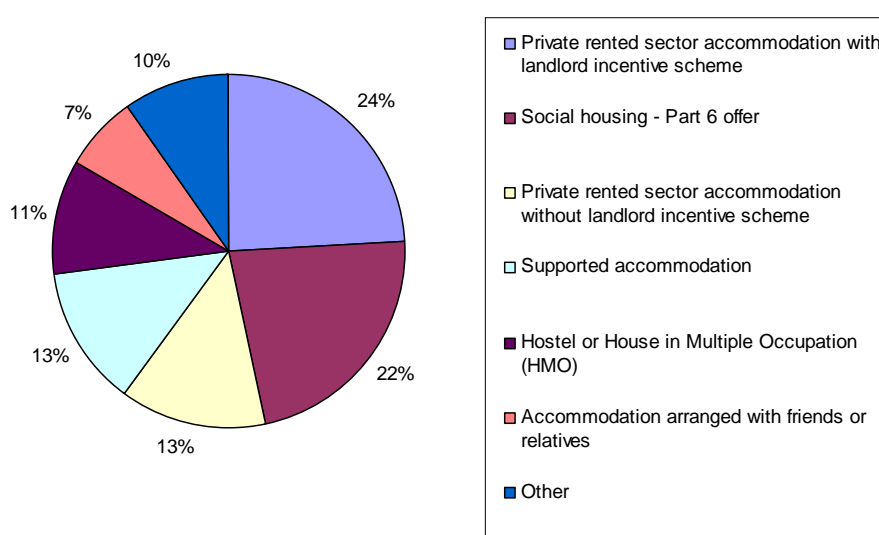
This section summarises the figures given in Live Table 788.

(i) Cases assisted to obtain alternative accommodation (prevention and relief): 53 per cent of total activity

The proportion of activity carried out that assisted households to obtain alternative accommodation has decreased from 57 per cent in 2011/12 to 53 per cent in 2012/13. In this period, the number of cases of prevention and relief that assisted households to obtain alternative accommodation decreased from 113,000 to 108,300.

Chart 2 shows the distribution of the types of prevention and relief assisting cases to obtain alternative accommodation.

Chart 2 – Total cases assisted to obtain alternative accommodation (prevention and relief), 2012/13



The largest group of cases obtaining alternative accommodation (26,200 cases or 24 per cent), was assisted by means of private rented sector accommodation with a [landlord incentive scheme](#) provided by the local authority or partner organisation. Although this was still the most common method of finding alternative accommodation, there was a fall in the number of these cases for the third year running, with a decrease of 5 per cent compared to 2011/12.

24,200 cases (22 per cent) were assisted to secure social housing, in the form of a Part 6 offer of the local authorities' own accommodation or nomination to a Private Registered Provider (formerly known as a Registered Social Landlord), a decrease in activity of 10 per cent compared to 2011/12. This is following a 2 year increase.

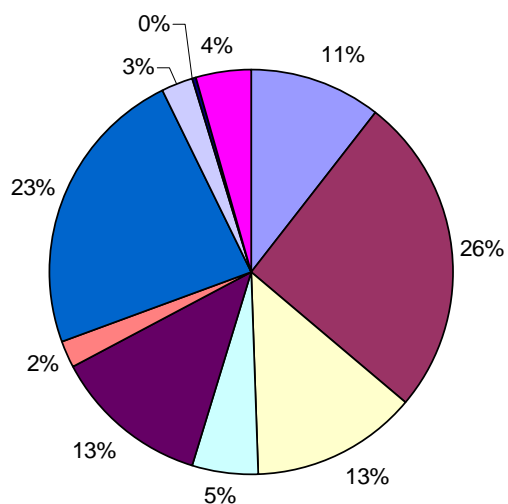
The category with the biggest decrease was where accommodation was arranged with friends or relatives. In 2012/13, 7,500 households (7 per cent) were prevented or relieved from homelessness in this way which is a decrease of 13 per cent from last year.

Prevention actions accounted for 81 per cent of cases that were assisted in finding alternative accommodation and cases of relief therefore accounted for 19 per cent. This is a change of 3 per cent from last year (an increase for preventions and a decrease for relief).

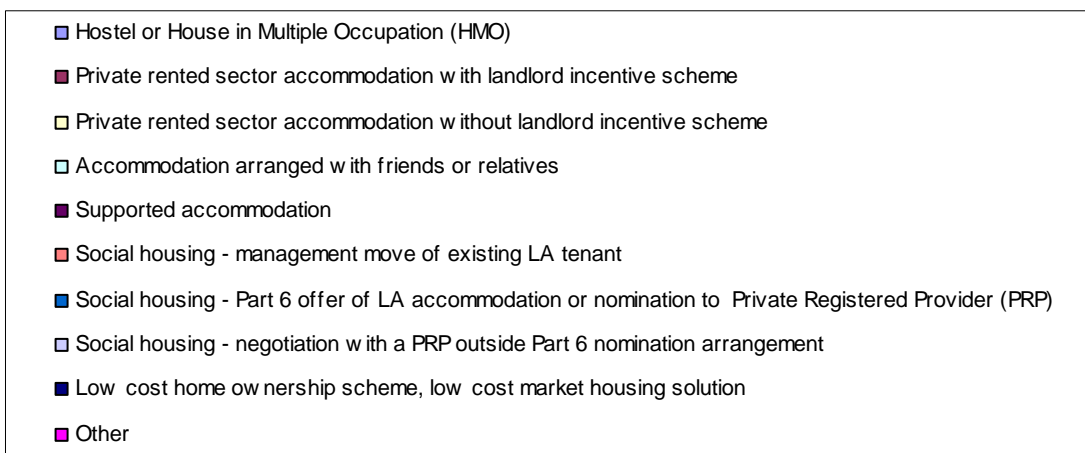
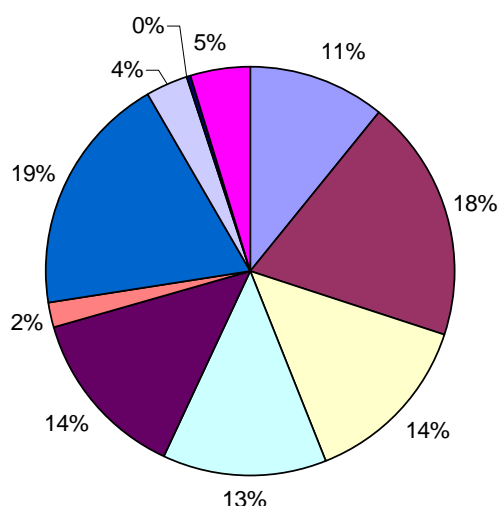
Chart 3 shows separate figures for the types of homelessness prevention and relief taken in assisting cases to find alternative accommodation. These figures are also given in Live Table 789. The types of action taken are broadly similar for relief cases and prevention cases but there are some differences, mainly that local authorities (and their partner organisations) more frequently assist relief cases by taking up accommodation arranged with friends or relatives (13 per cent compared with 5 per cent).

Chart 3 – Type of actions taken in assisting cases to obtain alternative accommodation, 2012/13

Prevention (81 per cent of total)



Relief (19 per cent of total)



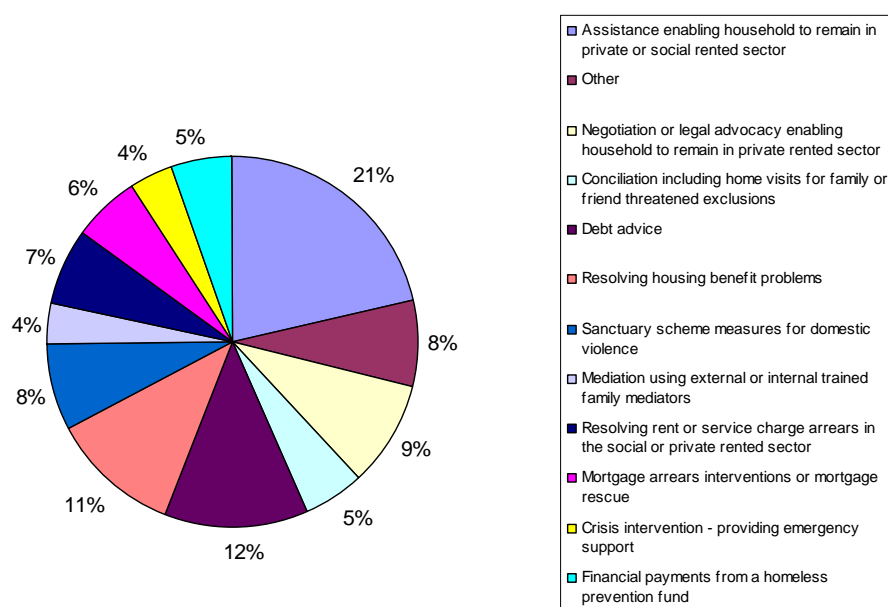
(ii) Cases able to remain in their existing home: 47 per cent of total activity

This section summarises the figures given in Live Table 788.

The number of cases able to remain in their existing home increased in 2012/13 from 86,000 to 94,200 compared to 2011/12. The percentage of all prevention and relief activity where cases were assisted to remain in their own home increased slightly (from 43 per cent).

Chart 4 shows the distribution of the types of prevention assisting cases to be able to remain in their existing home.

Chart 4 – Type of prevention actions taken in assisting cases to remain in their existing home, 2012/13



The largest category of cases who were assisted to remain in their existing home (20,000 cases, 21 per cent) was as a result of the [provision of assistance](#) (not involving negotiation or advocacy) which enabled the household to remain in their private or social rented sector accommodation. This was an increase of 17 per cent from the 2011/12 figure.

11,700 cases (12 per cent) were able to remain in their home as a result of the provision of [debt advice](#). This is an increase of 30 per cent compared to 2011/12.

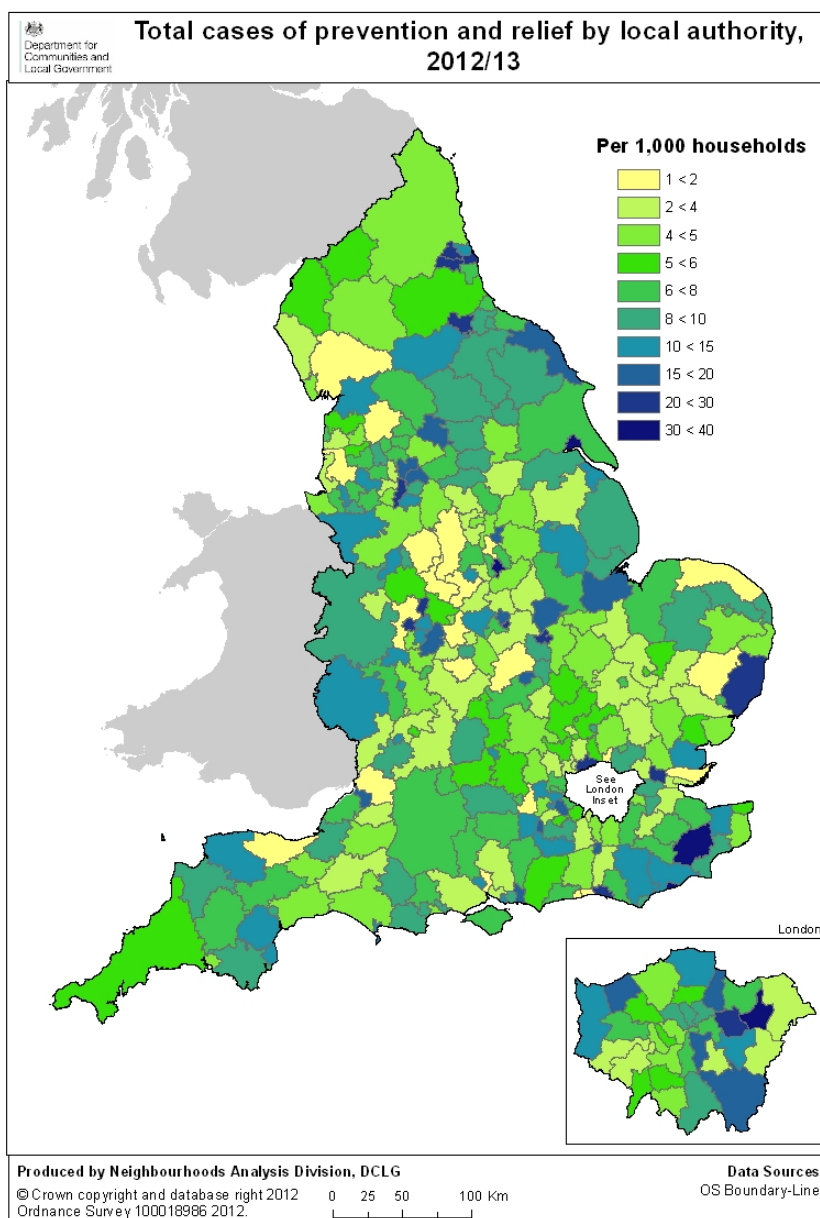
The category with the highest increase was financial payments from a homeless prevention fund which increased 77 per cent from 2,800 to 5,000. However this only accounted for 5 per cent of cases.

Mediation using external or internal trained family mediators showed the largest drop in cases of 26 per cent from 4,500 to 3,300. However this also only accounts for 4% of cases.

London and rest of England homelessness prevention and relief activity

London had a total of 29,800 cases of prevention and relief, which is a rate of 8.8 per 1,000 households. This is a similar rate to the rest of England which has 9.0 per 1,000 households and a total 172,600 cases. However this is not the case for homelessness acceptances where the rate per 1,000 households is 1.2 in London and 0.5 in the rest of England. Therefore London shows a higher level of activity within their statutory duty compared to the rest of England, but there is no difference between them for activity outside it.

The map below shows the homelessness prevention and relief rate per 1,000 households. The map demonstrates that although there are clusters of adjoining local authorities with similar rates of prevention and relief activity there is also a lot of variation. These figures are given in Live Table 792.



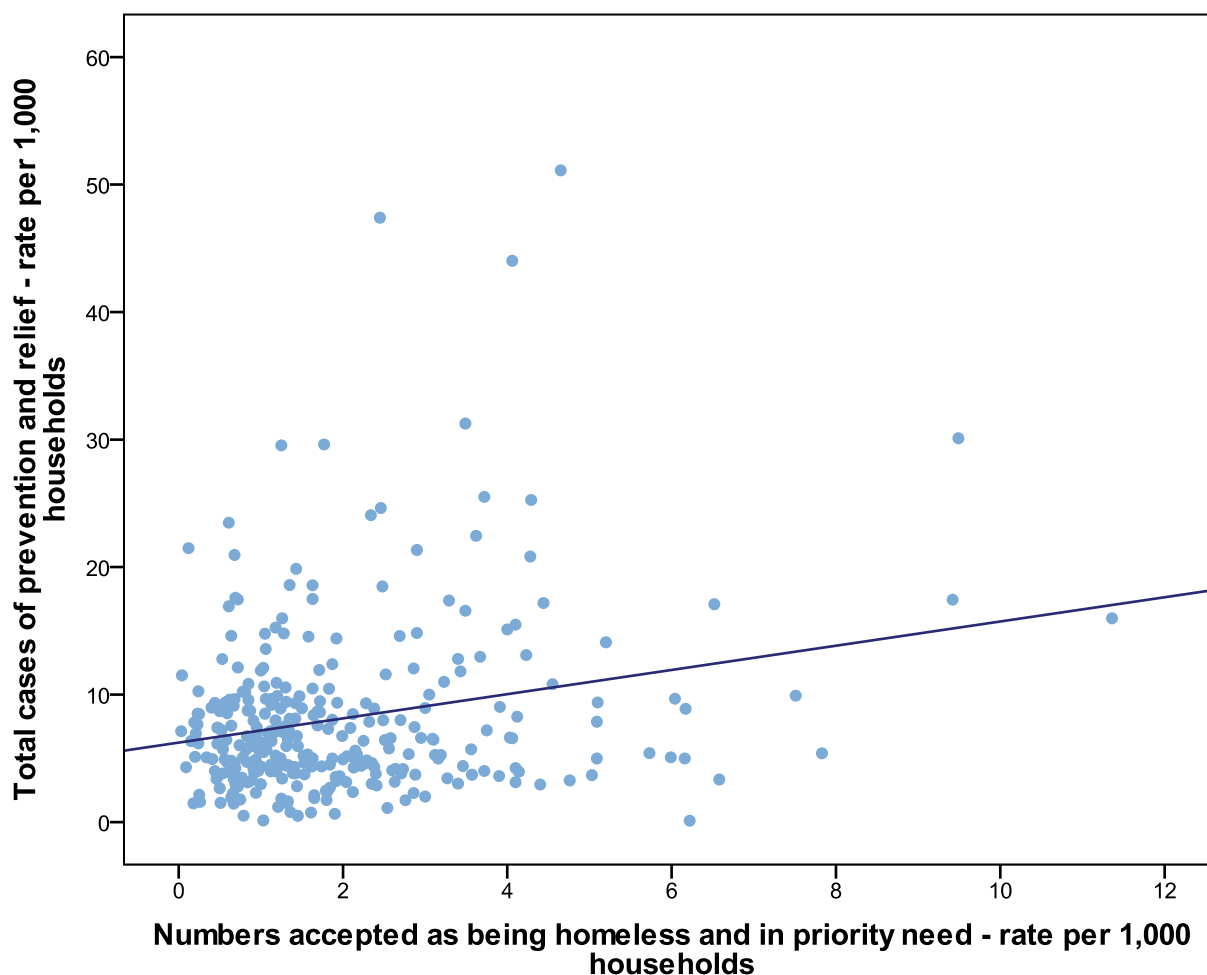
Please note that some local authority figures include estimates where data has not been submitted

Comparing homelessness prevention and relief activity with homelessness acceptances

When comparing rates of homelessness acceptances and rates of homelessness prevention and relief at local authority level, a weak positive correlation of 0.23 was found¹. The scatter chart below shows the relationship between the two.

The weak positive correlation loosely suggests that within the participating local authorities those who have a higher rate of homelessness acceptances generally have a higher rate of homelessness prevention and relief although there are exceptions to this.

Chart 5 – Relationship between rates of homelessness acceptances and rates of homelessness prevention and relief at local authority level 2012/13



1. Local authorities who did not submit data on both acceptances and prevention and relief were excluded from the correlation (15 in total)

Unsuccessful prevention and relief activity

Figures are also collected on the numbers of cases where positive action was unsuccessful in preventing or relieving homelessness during the quarter. The [response rates](#) for these questions were lower than for other questions relating to homelessness prevention and relief and the questions have been removed from the P1E form for the next financial year. Including estimates for missing data, positive action in 2012/13 was unsuccessful in preventing homelessness in 44,600 cases and in relieving homelessness in a further 12,000 cases.

Live tables

The following live tables can be downloaded electronically via this link:

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

- Table 787 Outcome of homelessness prevention and relief, England, 2009/10 to 2012/13
- Table 788 Type of homelessness prevention and relief, England, 2009/10 to 2012/13
- Table 789 Cases assisted to obtain alternative accommodation broken down by prevention and relief, England, 2009/10 to 2012/13
- Table 790 * Outcome of homelessness prevention and relief by region, England, 2009/10 to 2011/12
- Table 791 * Total cases of homelessness prevention and relief by type and region, England, 2009/10 to 2011/12
- Table 792 Outcome of homelessness prevention and relief by local authority, England, 2009/10 to 2012/13

* Tables giving regional totals have been frozen so as not to include figures for any years after 2011/12.

Definitions of types of homelessness prevention and relief

A. Homelessness prevention - household able to remain in existing home

The following are some examples of the many different types of positive action that can prevent homelessness. The list is not exhaustive.

1. Mediation using external or internal trained family mediators: This could be an external mediation service such as Relate or an in-house local authority service by staff who are trained in mediation.
2. Conciliation including home visits for family friend threatened exclusion: This includes :
 - home visits, where someone may be at risk of homelessness due to a threat of exclusion from parents, other relatives, or friends.
 - conciliation work by a partner organisation such as youth counselling
3. Financial payments from a homeless prevention fund to enable someone to remain in the existing home: There are many innovative ways that local authorities have used payments from their 'homelessness prevention fund' to resolve a risk of homelessness, including payments to landlords to resolve problems caused by tenant damage. Any payments from a prevention fund to resolve rent arrears should be included.
4. Debt advice: This includes casework covering debt advice, including negotiation with creditors and advice on budgeting and money management.
5. Resolving housing benefit problems: This includes actions to resolve housing benefit problems such as assisting a vulnerable person at immediate risk of homelessness through non payment of rent with making a housing benefit claim; action to deal with delays in payment; housing benefit arrears; verification of claim documents where there is a delay in benefit payments leading to a risk of homelessness; backdating of benefit claims; making a discretionary housing payment
6. Resolving rent or service charge arrears in the social or private rented sector: This may include case work help that supports a household to manage any arrears repayment schedule.
7. Sanctuary scheme measures for domestic violence: Measures to enable a victim of domestic abuse or harassment to remain in their home with professionally installed security measures. This may also include cases where someone was assisted to take legal action to protect their right to remain safely within the home.
8. Crisis intervention – providing emergency support: This includes cases where there is an imminent risk of homelessness because someone is unable to cope with his or her affairs and

emergency intervention or crisis support is provided. Exclude cases where someone is receiving Supporting People Funded services.

9. Negotiation or legal advocacy to ensure someone can remain in accommodation in the private rented sector: This includes:
- negotiation with private landlords who have or have threatened to issue a section 21 notice to resolve problems.
 - actions to resolve a threat of illegal eviction or to re instate illegally evicted tenant.
 - county court advocacy or court desk work by the local authority or its partners where court representation results in a case being struck-out, dismissed or adjourned
 - assisting someone to afford their rent by negotiating a lower rent, increasing their income through helping them make a claim for benefits or making a discretionary housing payment or charity payment
10. Providing other assistance that will enable someone to remain in accommodation in the private or social rented sector: This includes
- resolving anti-social behaviour,
 - tackling disrepair through action against landlords or grants to improve conditions,
 - adaptations to the property
11. Mortgage arrears interventions or mortgage rescue: This includes
- negotiation with mortgage lenders and banks to reschedule debt payments or payment terms or offer a repayment break period;
 - providing support to enable re-mortgage; conversion to an interest-only mortgage to reduce outgoings; conversion to shared ownership.

B. Homelessness prevention / relief - household assisted to obtain alternative accommodation

The following are different types of alternative accommodation that someone might be helped to obtain to prevent or relieve homelessness. The list is not exhaustive, but could include:

1. Any form of hostel or home in multiple occupation with or without support (including arrangements where the hostel stay may be less than six months but move-on accommodation will be provided as part of the 'exit strategy', excluding night shelter and crisis short-stay accommodation for rough sleepers such as an emergency assessment centre).
2. Private rented sector accommodation (with landlord incentive scheme provided by the local authority or partner organisation, including BOND schemes where no cash is paid up front, "Finders- Fee" schemes where a payment is made to a landlord, deposit payment schemes; rent in advance; landlord insurance payment schemes; or a combination of the above,
3. Private rented sector accommodation (without landlord incentive scheme) for example, where a local authority has built a relationship with a landlord or letting agent which enables the authority to refer households on benefit directly or to properties on a specific accreditation scheme.
4. Accommodation arranged with friends or relatives
5. Supported accommodation including supported lodging schemes or successful referrals to supported housing projects.
6. Social housing (a management move of an existing local authority tenant)
7. Social housing (a 'Part 6' offer of LA own accommodation or nomination to a private Registered Provider (RP))
8. Social housing (negotiation with an RP outside 'Part 6' nomination arrangements)
9. A low cost home ownership scheme or low cost market housing solution

Background

In April 2008, the quarterly P1E form (which collects data on local authorities' actions under homelessness legislation) was expanded to include a new section on the homelessness prevention and relief taking place outside the statutory framework. Authorities provide data on the numbers of households for whom casework and positive action took place in order to prevent or relieve homelessness, either by the authority themselves or by a partner organisation.

The Department for Communities and Local Government also publishes a quarterly statistical release, based on data from other sections of the P1E form, which provides summary information on English local housing authorities' activities under homelessness legislation (Part 7 of the Housing Act 1996). The most recent release on Statutory Homelessness for England is available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government/series/homelessness-statistics#publications>

Local authorities are encouraged to offer prevention assistance to everyone who seeks housing assistance and considers they are at risk of homelessness in the near future, including single person households and others who may not appear to the authority to fall within a priority need category (however local authorities cannot use such prevention assistance to avoid their obligations under the homelessness legislation). Prevention assistance involves providing people with ways and means to address their housing and other needs to avoid homelessness. It includes activities which enable a household to remain in their current home, where appropriate, or which enable a planned and timely move and help sustain independent living. Everyone who falls within the scope of the authority's scheme and for whom positive assistance was provided during the quarterly period (either by the authority or a partner organisation) should be included.

Additionally, local authorities are encouraged to take steps to relieve homelessness and to record these cases where someone has been accepted as homeless but is not owed a duty to secure accommodation under the homelessness legislation (Part 7 of the Housing Act 1996). These are cases where the authorities have been unable to prevent homelessness, but nevertheless decide to ensure the applicant secures accommodation (although under no statutory obligation to do more than ensure the provision of advice and assistance) – for example, cases where someone is found to be homeless but not in priority need and/or intentionally homeless.

Data source and quality

Local housing authorities report their prevention and relief activities by completing the quarterly P1E statistical return. All P1E returns submitted by local housing authorities undergo thorough validation and cross-checking and late returns are pursued to ensure overall response is as complete and accurate as possible. Anomalous data are highlighted and verified by contacting the local authority.

Local authorities also provide details of any data checks they undertake. These can take the form of audits (by internal or external auditors), periodic quality checks on data extracts, or random quality checks. For the 2012/13 financial year, most authorities reported some form of checking on all data items in the return.

A - Response rate

The following refers to the section of the P1E form collection information on successful prevention and relief activity only.

Full returns for the questions on successful prevention and relief activity for all four quarters of 2012/13 were provided by 313 out of the 326 local authorities. With the additional partial returns in each quarter, the overall response rate in 2012/13 was **98.2 per cent**. This is down compared with 2011/12, when the overall response was 99.3 per cent. The table below gives a further breakdown by quarter.

*Percentage
of local
authorities*

	Full return	Partial return	Overall response
Apr - Jun	98.2%	0.0%	98.2%
Jul - Sep	98.8%	0.3%	99.1%
Oct - Dec	98.5%	0.3%	98.8%
Jan - Mar	98.5%	0.0%	98.5%
Total	98.5%	0.2%	98.7%

As in previous years, the overall response rate was lower for the questions on the P1E form relating to *unsuccessful* prevention and relief activity. On average, 27 local authorities out of the 326 local authorities (8%) did not report the requested quarterly totals for unsuccessful preventions and reliefs.

B - Comparisons with other years

This is the fourth year for which estimates for missing local authority data have been made, and so there are now four comparable years' worth of figures. Figures published for 2008/09 were as reported by local authorities, based on an overall 93 per cent response rate, and no estimates were made for missing data. National figures for 2008/09 are not therefore directly comparable with those for the four more recent years.

The estimates for missing local authority data are made by allocating local authorities into groups based on the former government region that they are in and by type of authority. For example, the West Midlands is split into two groups, one group of district and unitary authorities, the other of metropolitan districts. London is split into Inner and Outer London. Estimates are then calculated by an automated grossing procedure which either (i) updates previously reported data based on the changes observed in other authorities in the same group or (ii) apportions totals based on ratios reported by these similar authorities.

Although more comprehensive reporting by local authorities over time, including recording and reporting of activity carried out by partner organisations, is known to have been a continuing contributing factor to the rise in activity reported for previous years, this appeared to have levelled off over the last two years, with full responses being made by the large majority of local authorities. This was one of the main reasons for deciding, when publishing the 2011/12 figures, that these no longer needed to be regarded as 'experimental' statistics.

C – Possibility of under-reporting

It is possible that the figures include some under-recording of homelessness prevention and relief activity in cases where local authorities have been able to accurately collate and report their own activity, but do not have systems in place to comprehensively record activity by partner organisations (i.e. any organisation who assists the authority in tackling and preventing homelessness, and is either funded by the authority or has clients referred to them by the authority). However, there is some evidence that recording of partner organisation activity by local authorities has improved since data collection started for 2008/09.

Methodology

1. **Rates per 1,000 households** have been calculated using the 2008-based household projections for mid-2012 produced by the Department for Communities and Local Government. These are consistent with the household projections published on 26 November 2010 at the following link:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/household-projections-2008-to-2033-in-england>

2. National figures in the text and accompanying tables are presented rounded to the nearest 100 households or applicants. Local authority figures provided in Live Table 792 are as reported and unrounded.

3. The map on page 8 is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office:

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Revisions policy

This policy has been developed in accordance with the UK Statistics Authority Code of Practice for Official statistics and the Department for Communities and Local Government Revisions Policy (found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/statistical-notice-dclg-revisions-policy>). There are two types of revision that the policy covers:

Non-scheduled revisions

Where a substantial error has occurred as a result of the compilation, imputation or dissemination process, the statistical release, live tables and other accompanying releases will be updated with a correction notice as soon as is practical.

Scheduled revisions

Local authorities can update their P1E returns following publication of the data. At the end of each financial year the figures for the previous year will be reviewed for revision. A decision on whether to revise will be made based on the impact of any change and the effect it has on the interpretation of the time series. Provisional figures are labelled in the tables with a “P”.

Revisions to historic data (all data older than that currently due for scheduled revision) should only be made where there is a substantial revision, such as a change in methodology or definition. Where there are small changes that do not substantially change historic data, internal updates are maintained.

No revisions have been made to the previous years' figures published in this release.

Related Links

The Department's policy priorities on responding to homelessness are set out at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/providing-housing-support-for-older-and-vulnerable-people/supporting-pages/dealing-with-homelessness>

Last year's Homelessness Prevention and Relief statistical release, providing summary figures for 2011/12, was published on 16 August 2012 and can be downloaded electronically from the Department for Communities and Local Government website at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/homelessness-prevention-and-relief-england-2011-to-2012>

The latest quarterly Statutory Homelessness statistical release, which provides summary information on local housing authorities' activities under homelessness legislation, can be downloaded electronically, from the Department for Communities and Local Government website at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government/series/homelessness-statistics#publications>

The Department's rough sleeping statistics can also be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government/series/homelessness-statistics#publications>

Statistics on local authority revenue expenditure and financing in England can be found at the following link. The Revenue Outturn (RO) 4 return relates to Housing Services and includes information on local authorities' expenditure on homelessness activities:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government/series/local-authority-revenue-expenditure-and-financing>

Local housing authorities report their activities to prevent and relieve homelessness to the Department for Communities and Local Government by completing the quarterly P1E statistical return. The latest form and guidance note can be found in the "Notes and Definitions" section of the Department's website: <https://www.gov.uk/homelessness-data-notes-and-definitions>

Devolved administrations

The scope of this data collection and statistical release is limited to homelessness prevention and relief activities carried out in England. Scotland publishes information on prevention and relief activity at the following link: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Housing-Regeneration/RefTables>

In Wales, information on homelessness prevention is published as one of the National Strategic Indicators for local government (indicator HHA/013) at the following link:
<https://statswales.wales.gov.uk/Catalogue/Local-Government/National-Strategic-Indicators-of-Local-Authority-Perfomance>.

Homelessness prevention and relief statistics are not published for Northern Ireland.

Uses of data

The homelessness prevention and relief figures are increasingly becoming a key basis of evidence on local authorities' homelessness activities. They are used by ministers and officials in the Department for Communities and Local Government in the formulation and monitoring of policy, the allocation of resources, performance monitoring and to support bids for funding from the Treasury. The data are used to ensure democratic accountability in answers to Parliamentary Questions, ministerial correspondence, Freedom of Information Act cases and queries from the public.

Local housing authorities are both providers and users of the statistics and use the data extensively in order to plan services, allocate resources, monitor performance and benchmark against other authorities. The voluntary sector also uses the statistics to monitor and evaluate housing policy and for campaigning and fundraising purposes.

User consultation

Users are encouraged to provide feedback on how these statistics are used and how well they meet user needs. Comments on any issues relating to this statistical release are welcomed and encouraged. Responses should be addressed to the "Public enquiries" contact given in the "Enquiries" section below.

The Department's engagement strategy to meet the needs of statistics users is published here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/engagement-strategy-to-meet-the-needs-of-statistics-users>

Other Information

Details of officials who receive pre-release access to the Department for Communities and Local Government Homelessness Preventions and Relief statistical release up to 24 hours before release can be found at:

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

The Homelessness Prevention and Relief statistical release is published on an annual basis.

Enquiries

This statistical release, as well as previous releases, can be accessed and all text, tables and charts downloaded electronically, from the Department for Communities and Local Government website at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government/series/homelessness-statistics>

Further details on this statistical release are available from Joss Bass, Department for Communities and Local Government, Zone 4/J3, Eland House, Bressenden Place, London SW1E 5DU. Telephone 0303 444 1258. E-mail: homelessnessstats@communities.gsi.gov.uk.

Media Enquiries:

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Public enquiries:

For further details on this statistical release, or if you would like to comment please use the following details:

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

www.statistics.gov.uk.

Information about the Department for Communities and Local Government is available via the Department's website: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government>

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