

The key metrics relating to homelessness are set out below and relate to the level of demand and need in the city and how we are responding to prevent, alleviate as well as end homelessness.

- Number of homeless applications activated
- Number of applications opened at the prevention duty and relief duty stages
- Settled accommodation outcomes achieved at prevention duty discharge
- Settled accommodation outcomes achieved at relief duty discharge
- Number of homeless applications progressing to the main duty stage

Local Authority	Number of Homelessness Applications
Manchester	6,660
Birmingham	5,434
Leeds	5,295
Kingston upon Hull	3,530
Sheffield	3,444
Lambeth	3,254
Wolverhampton	3,211
Southwark	3,184
Bristol	3,119
Enfield	2,901

Of the local authorities who submitted information to DLUC, the table above reflects the ten local authorities with the highest number of homelessness applications opened. Of the ten Local Authorities with the most homelessness applications five are core cities. Whilst we are doing better than four of our comparative core cities (Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, and Sheffield), we are nonetheless in the top ten.

	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
Homelessness Applications assessed	2,323	2,945	3,501	3119

There has been a 34% increase in applications assessed 21/22 versus 18/19.

#### Settled Accommodation Outcomes achieved at Prevention Duty Discharge

LA	Total Prevention Duty Discharges	Number of Settled Accommodation outcomes	% Settled Accommodation outcomes
Manchester	2,326	728	31%
Birmingham	1,202	523	43%
Leeds	3,466	2,920	84%
Bristol	417	156	37%
England	122,290	68,820	56%

Bristol performance on settled accommodation outcomes at prevention duty discharge is below national average.

### Settled outcomes achieved at Relief Duty Discharge

LA	Total Relief Duty Discharges	Number Settled Accommodation outcomes	% Settled Accommodation outcomes
Manchester	4,570	706	15%
Birmingham	3,945	941	24%
Leeds	1,677	875	52%
Bristol	2,330	605	25%
England	160,900	62,860	39%

Bristol performance on settled accommodation outcomes at relief duty discharge is below national average

### Main Duty Decisions

LA	Main Duty Decisions	Prevention and Relief Duty Applications	% of Main Duty Decisions to Prevention/Relief Duty Applications
Manchester	2,790	6,525	43%
Birmingham	2,513	5,301	47%
Leeds	151	5,262	3%
Bristol	1,305	2,741	47%
England	62,070	278,110	22%

Bristol performance on number of applications that progress to Main Duty is significantly worse than the national average.

The table highlights that more homeless applications progress to the main duty stage in Bristol compared to the national average because of performance relating to settled accommodation outcomes achieved at the prevention and relief duty discharge stages. This also applies to temporary accommodation placements. The number of placements in temporary accommodation for the four Local Authorities on 30 June 2022 (latest published data) is as follows

	Manchester	Birmingham	Leeds	Bristol
Households in TA	2,879	3,958	93	1,182
No. of households per 1,000 households in TA	13.18	9.23	0.28	5.9

Encouraging people to approach the council earlier in their homelessness journey is seen to be key to better outcomes and avoiding the need for temporary accommodation.

### Nett cost to the council of Temporary Accommodation

Bedrooms	Average Weekly Subsidy Loss	Annual Subsidy Loss
1	£247.83	£12,887.15
2	£399.60	£20,779.19
3	£520.63	£27,072.84
4	£472.77	£24,584.26

Allowing households to accept private rented housing as an interim solution whilst bidding for a permanent offer of secure social housing is seen to be a cost-saving measure we could use to reduce the costs associated with providing temporary accommodation.

#### Causes of homelessness breakdown (Ranked by volume) 1/4/2021 to 30/3/2022

Homelessness reason	No. Applications
Family or friend eviction	982
End of private rented tenancy - assured shorthold tenancy	596
Domestic abuse	386
Other	309
Eviction from supported housing	293
Relationship breakdown partner (non-violent)	221
Non-racially motivated/ other motivated violence or harrasment	214
End of private rented tenancy - not assured shorthold tenancy	142
Leaving institution	108
End of social rented tenancy	105
Leaving asylum accommodation	63
Fire or flood / other emergency	32
Property disrepair	27
Racially motivated violence or harassment	25
Home no longer suitable due to disability / ill health	18
Domestic abuse - alleged perpetrator excluded from property	11
Mortgage repossession	8
Left HM Forces	1

At the moment admission to TA is the principal route by which people can address their homelessness situation.

Whilst the newly initiated TA project explores additional ways to increase the supply and reduce the cost of Temporary Accommodation, another key action will be to use the private sector as an interim housing option that homeless applicants can use ahead of rehousing by a social landlord.

This is practice has been adopted in Leeds and Camden whereby homeless applicants who accept a private rented tenancy do not lose their priority status for social re-housing.

The key action relating to family/friend eviction is negotiating for people to remain in the home either on a long-term or interim basis. Applications are now being opened at the relief duty stage on the basis that a person is believed to be homeless because they have no legal interest in the accommodation they are occupying, have no security of tenure and have no rights relating to notice period to leave. A key part of the negotiating offer will be the award of Band 2 status for re-housing and the use of backdate to incentivise staying put provided it is safe to do so.