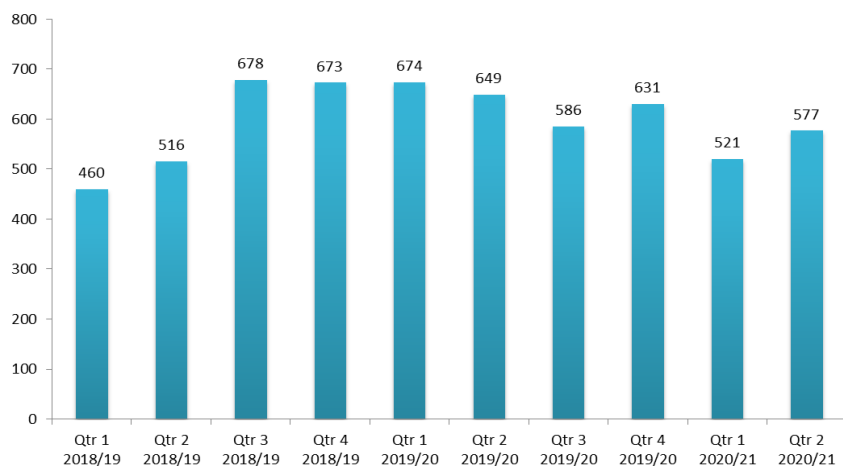


Homelessness Report Q2 2020/21

Note: This report is the seventh published report since the introduction of the Homelessness Reduction Act (HRA) on 3 April 2018. The figures used in this report are not directly comparable to previous years due to changes in the definitions within the legislative framework.

Homelessness Approaches

Number of homelessness approaches



577 households approached the authority as homeless during Q2 2020/21, an increase of **56 (11%)** from the 2020/21 Q1 approach figure of **521**.

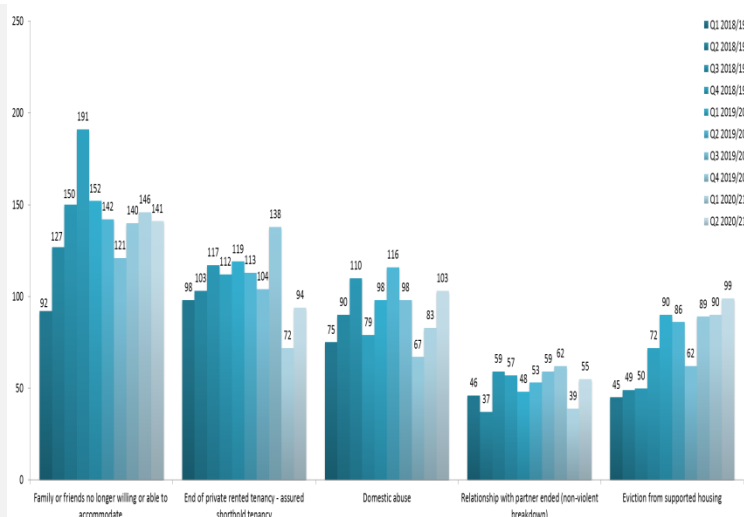
The number of approaches reduced by **72 (11%)** compared to the same quarter last year.

Loss of settled home – top 5 reasons

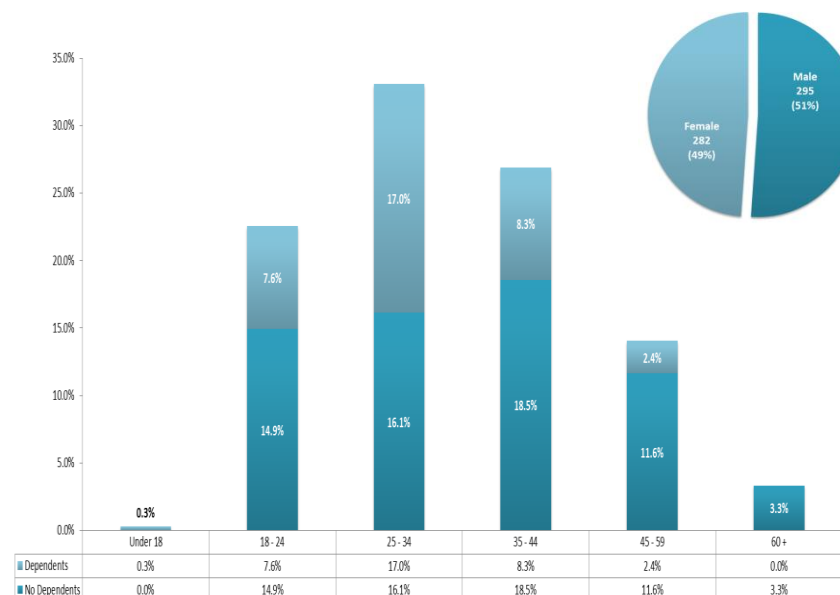
141 (24%) approaches were due to family or friends no longer willing or able to accommodate, a reduction of **5 (3%)** from **146** during Q1.

103 (18%) approaches were as a result of domestic violence, an increase of **20 (24%)** from **83** during Q1. Non-violent breakdowns of relationships increased by **16 (41%)** from Q1.

94 (16%) approaches were due to private rented tenancies ending, an increase of **22 (31%)** from **72** during Q1.



Age and gender profile of lead applicant presenting as homeless during Q2 2020/21



295 (51%) lead applicants presenting as homeless during Q2 2020/21 were male, **282 (49%)** were female.

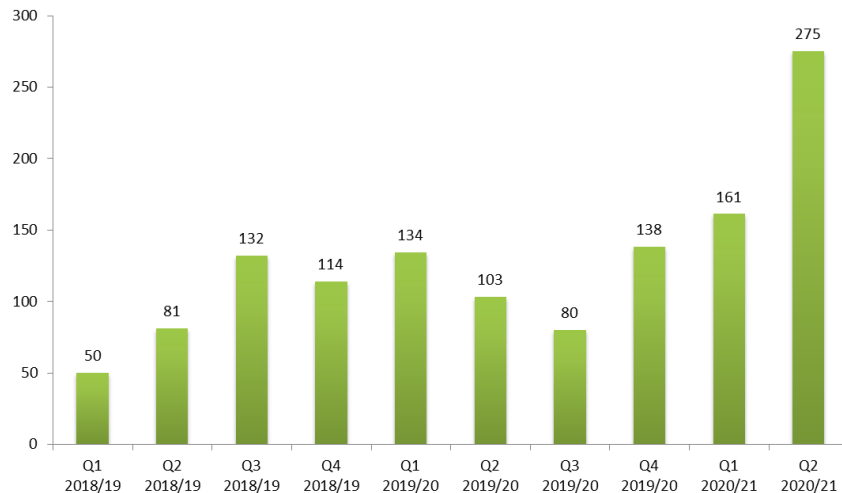
33% of lead applicants presenting as homeless during Q2 were aged between 25 and 34 years old.

64% of homeless approaches came from applicants without dependent children, a reduction of **10%** on Q1.

36% of homeless approaches came from applicants with dependent children, an increase of **10%** on Q1.

Cases Resolved Under Prevention Duty

Number of homelessness cases resolved under prevention duty



275 cases were resolved under prevention duty during Q2 2020/21, an increase of **114 (71%)** from **161** preventions in Q1.

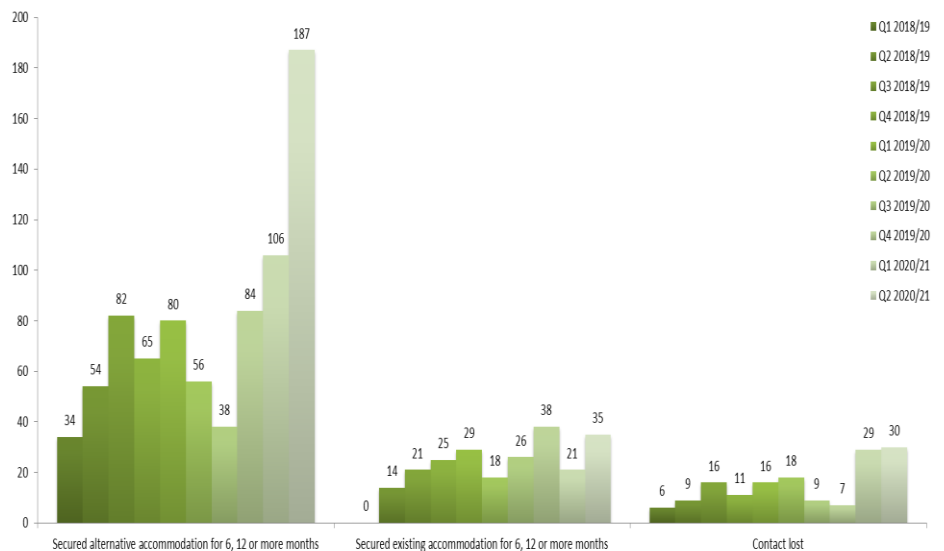
Cases resolved under prevention duty increased by **172 (167%)** when compared to the same quarter last year.

Additional guidance and training has seen a positive impact on homeless prevention.

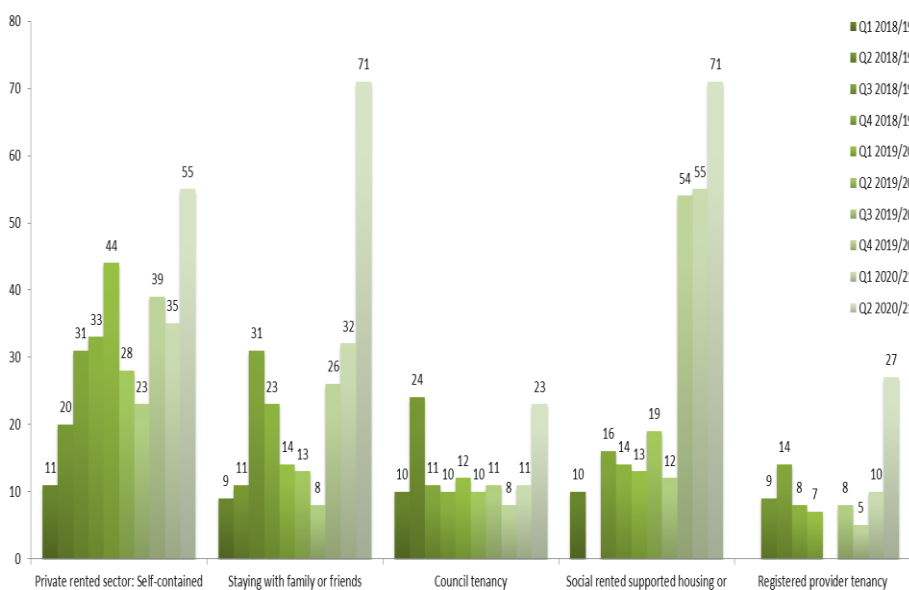
Cases resolved under prevention duty reasons – top 3 reasons

187 (68%) cases resolved under prevention duty during Q2 2020/21 were helped to secure alternative accommodation for 6, 12 or more months, an increase of **81 (76%)** from the Q1 figure of **106**. This prevention type increased by **107 (134%)** from the same quarter last year.

Note: Categories with low numbers have not been included on this graph.



Cases resolved under prevention duty accommodation outcome – top 5 outcomes



71 (26%) cases resolved under prevention duty were placed in social rented supported housing or a hostel, an increase of **16 (29%)** from Q1.

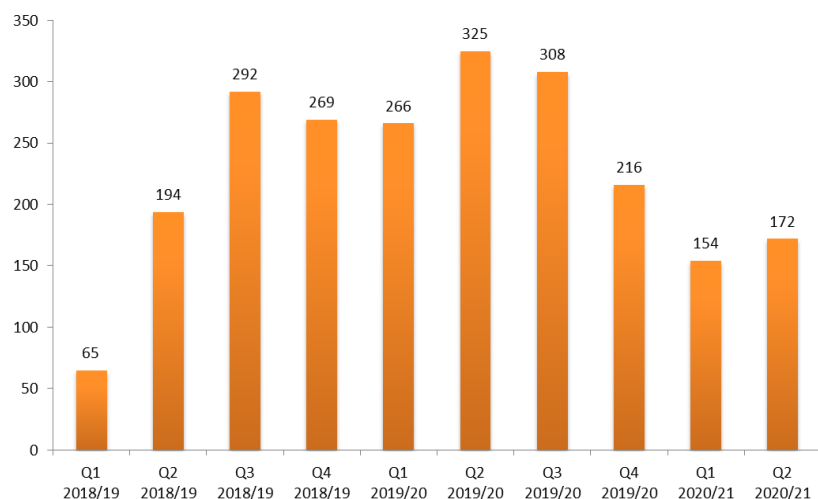
71 (26%) households were able to stay with family or friends, an increase of **39 (122%)** from Q1.

55 (20%) were helped to secure accommodation in the private rented sector, an increase of **20 (57%)** from Q1.

Note: Categories with low numbers have not been included on this graph.

Homelessness Cases Resolved Under Relief Duty

Cases resolved under relief duty



172 homeless cases were resolved under relief duty during Q2 2020/21, an increase of **18 (12%)** from the Q1 relief total of **154**.

2261 cases have been resolved under relief duty since the introduction of the HRA on 3 April 2018.

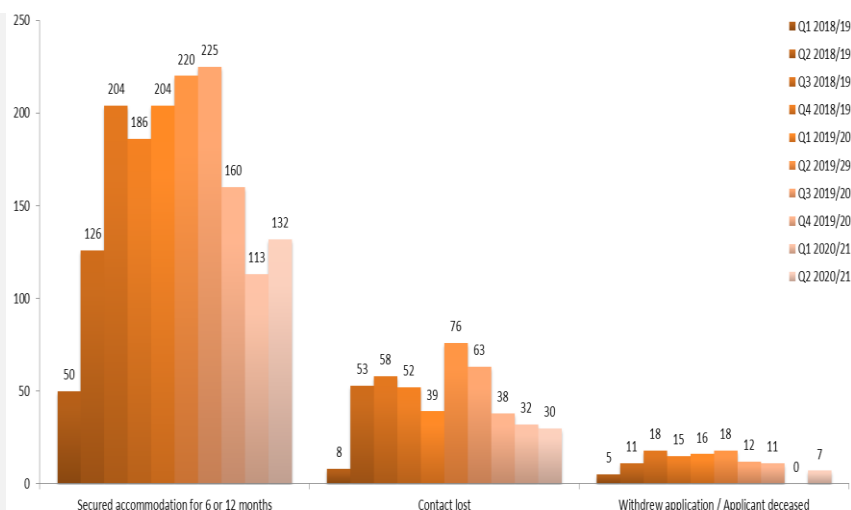
Note: A lower number of successful relief outcomes are linked to the increase in successful preventions.

Cases resolved under relief duty end reason – top 3 reason

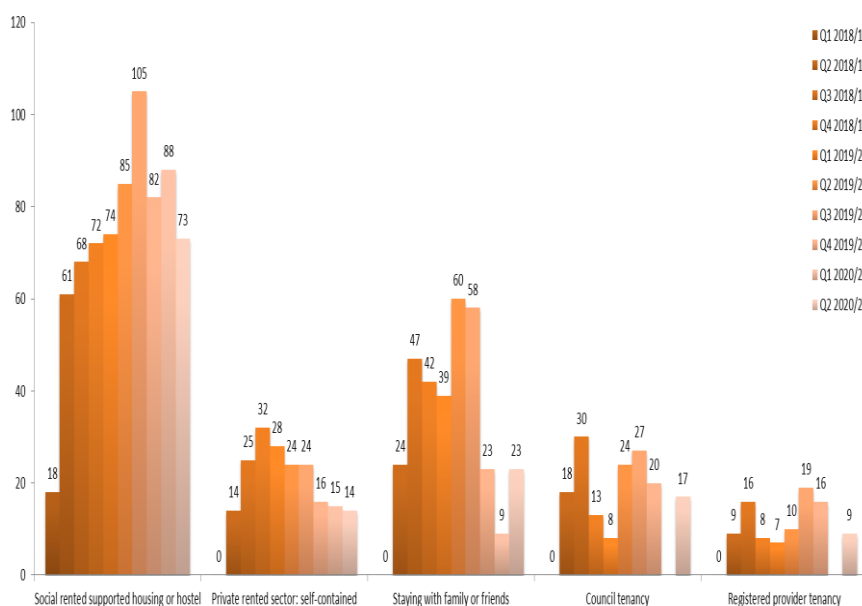
132 (77%) households were helped to secure accommodation for a period of 6 or 12 months during Q2 2020/21, an increase of **19 (17%)** from Q1.

We lost contact with **30** households during Q2 2020/21, a reduction of **2 (6%)** from Q1 and **46 (61%)** from the same quarter last year.

Note: Categories with low numbers have not been included on the graph.



Relief accommodation – top 5 outcomes



73 (42%) households were helped to secure social rented supported housing or hostel accommodation during Q2 2020/21, a reduction of **15 (17%)** from **88** during Q1.

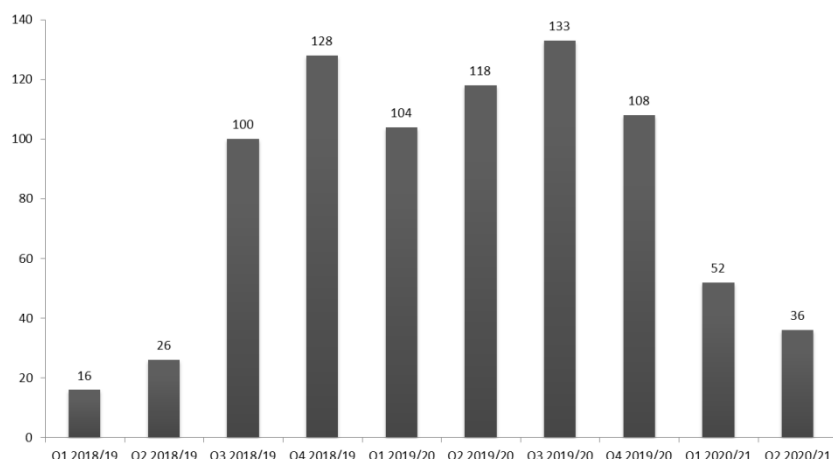
23 (13%) were able to stay with friends or family during Q2 2020/21, an increase of **14 (156%)** from 9 during Q1.

During Q1 all allocations through choice based lettings were suspended, reopening on 1st September.

Note: Categories with low numbers have not been included on the graph.

Full Homeless Duty Acceptances

Number of homelessness cases owed a full homeless duty



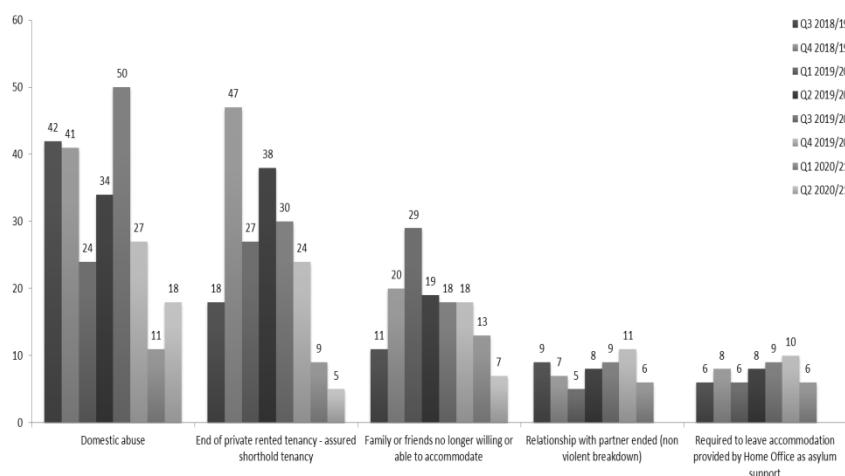
36 households were accepted as being owed a full homeless duty during Q2 2020/21, a reduction of **16 (31%)** from **52** acceptances during Q1.

821 households in total were owed a full homeless duty since the introduction of the HRA.

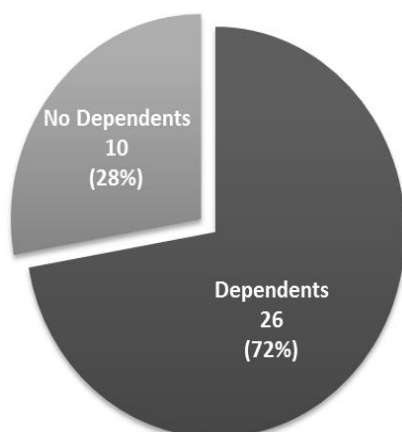
Reasons for homelessness – top 5 reasons

18 (50%) households owed a full homeless duty during Q2 2020/21 were as a result of domestic violence, an increase of **7 (64%)** from **11** in Q1.

6 (17%) were as a result of relationship ending (non-violent breakdown), a reduction of **5 (45%)** from Q1.



Number of households owed a full homeless duty Q2 2020/21 - with or without dependent children



26 households with dependent children considered to have a priority need of which:

(58%) Domestic abuse

(15%) End of a tenancy

(15%) Family no longer able to accommodate

(8%) Non-racially motivated / other motivated violence or harassment

(4%) Non-violent breakdown of relationship

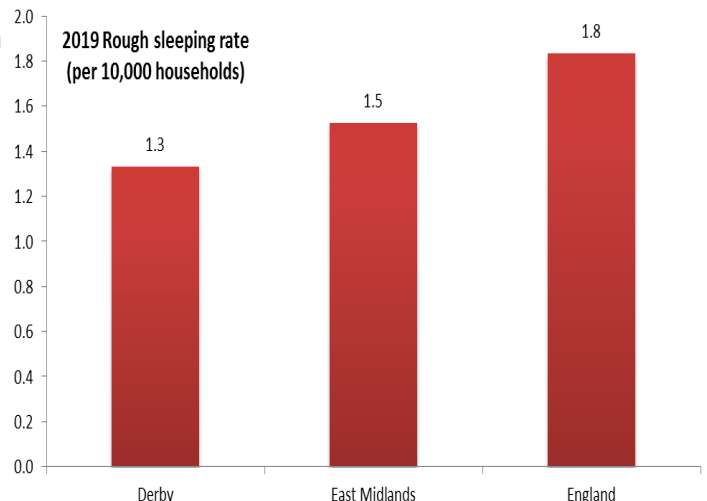
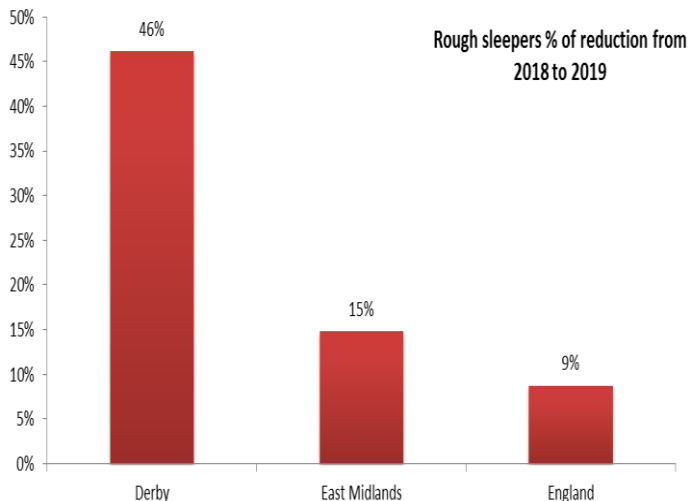
Rough Sleeping in Derby

Number of people sleeping rough in Derby, % increase and rough sleeping rate.

The official annual Rough Sleeper estimate for November 2019 recorded **14** people known to be sleeping rough in Derby. This was a reduction of **12 (46%)** from the 2018 rough sleepers estimate of **26**, compared with a regional reduction of **15%** and national reduction of **9%**.

The 2019 rough sleeping rate per 10,000 households for Derby stood at **1.3**, compared to a regional rate of **1.5** and a national rate of **1.8**.

The next official estimate will be completed in November 2020.



Source: MHCLG Rough Sleeping in England Statistics