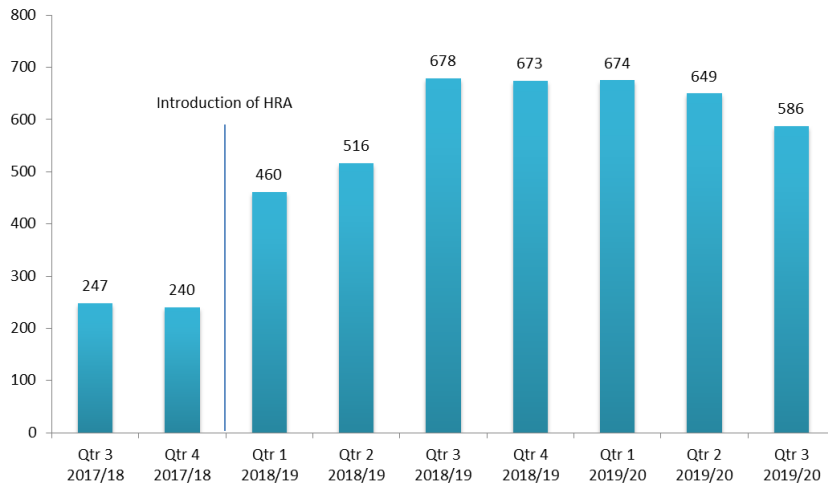


Homelessness Report Q3 2019/20

Note: This report is the fourth 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

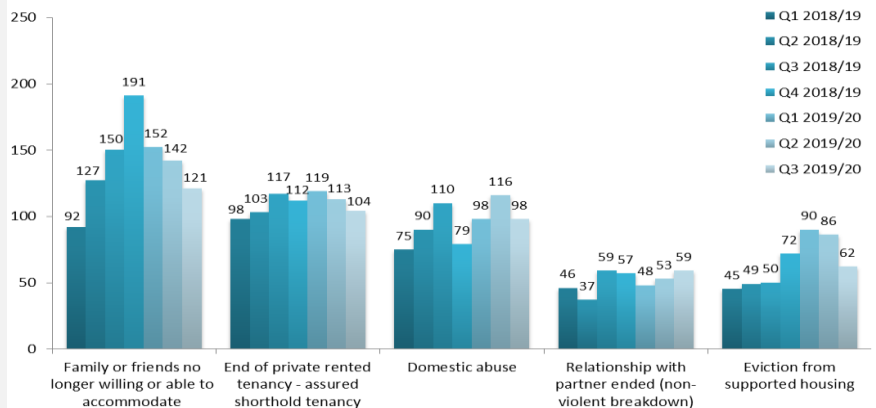


586 households approached the authority as homeless during Q3 2019/20, a reduction of **92 (14%)** from the 2018/19 Q3 approach figure of **678**.

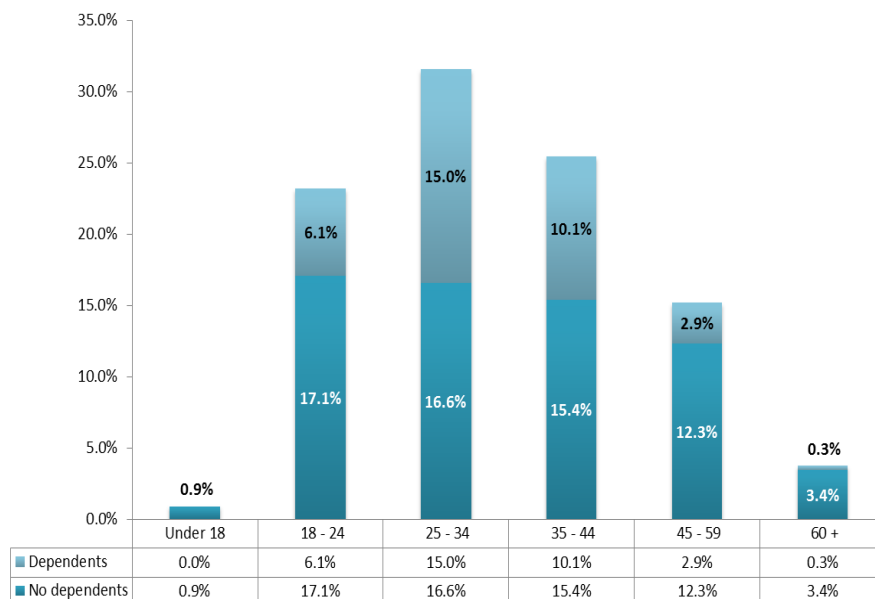
Loss of settled home – top 5 reasons

The top 5 reasons for homeless approaches were: Family/friends unwilling or unable to accommodate (**21%**), end of private sector tenancy (**18%**), domestic abuse (**17%**), relationship breakdown (**10%**) and loss of supported housing (**11%**).

Evictions from supported housing increased by **12 (24%)** from the 2018/19 Q3 figure of **50**.



Age and gender profile of lead applicant presenting as homeless during Q3 2019/20



Female
274
(47%)

Male
312
(53%)

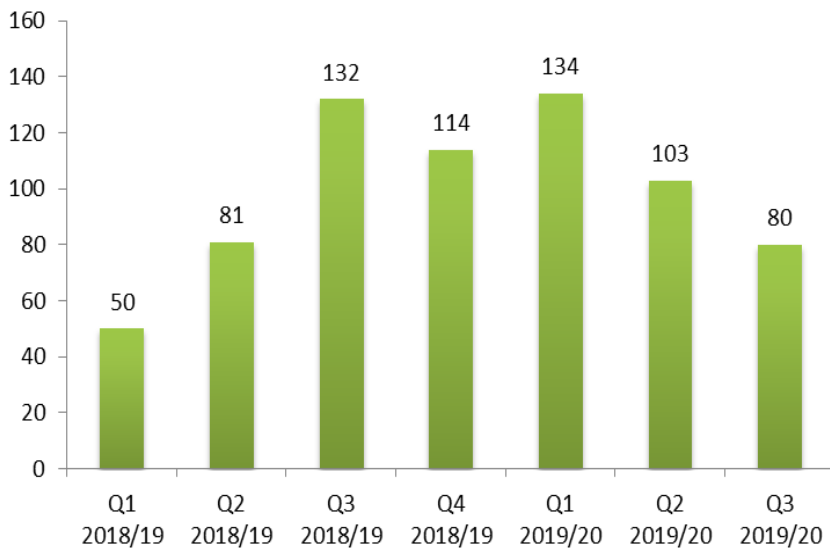
312 (53%) lead applicants presenting as homeless during Q3 2019/20 were male, **274 (47%)** were female.

32% of lead applicants presenting as homeless during Q3 were aged between 25 and 34 years old.

66% of homeless approaches came from applicants without dependent children.

Cases Resolved Under Prevention Duty

Number of homelessness cases resolved under prevention duty

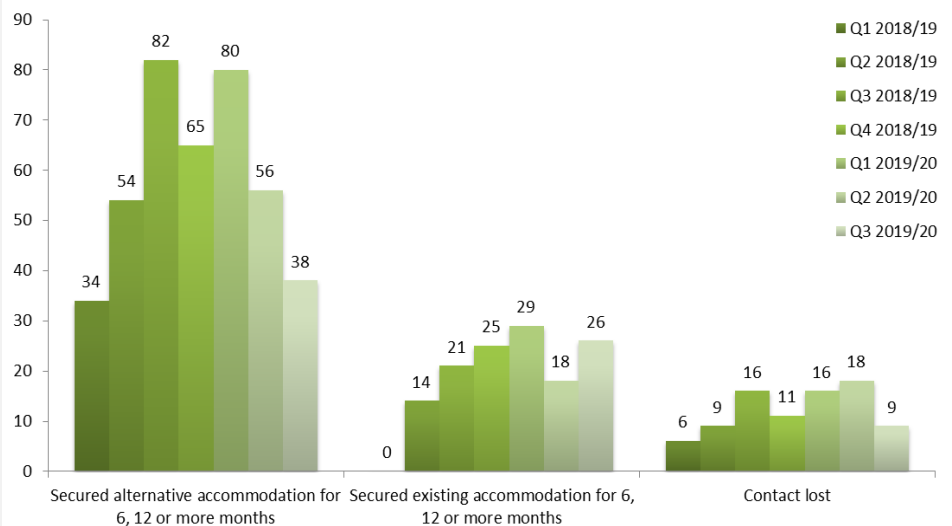


80 cases were resolved under prevention duty during Q3 2019/20, a reduction of **52 (39%)** from the Q3 2018/19 prevention figure of **132**.

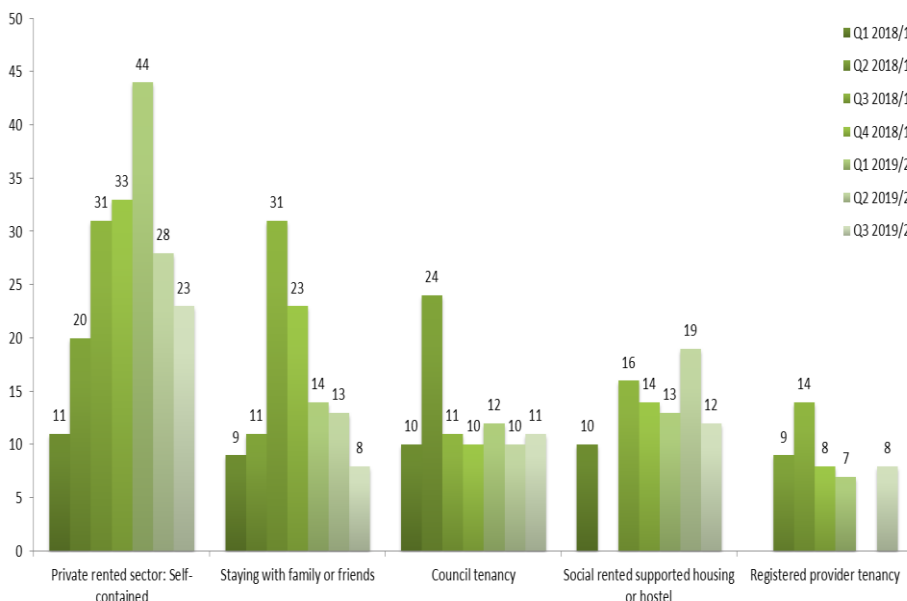
Cases resolved under prevention duty reasons – top 3 reasons

26 (32%) households resolved under prevention duty during Q3 2019/20 were helped to secure existing accommodation for 6, 12 or more months, an increase of **5 (24%)** from the 2018/19 Q3 figure of **21**.

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



Cases resolved under prevention duty accommodation outcome – top 5 outcomes



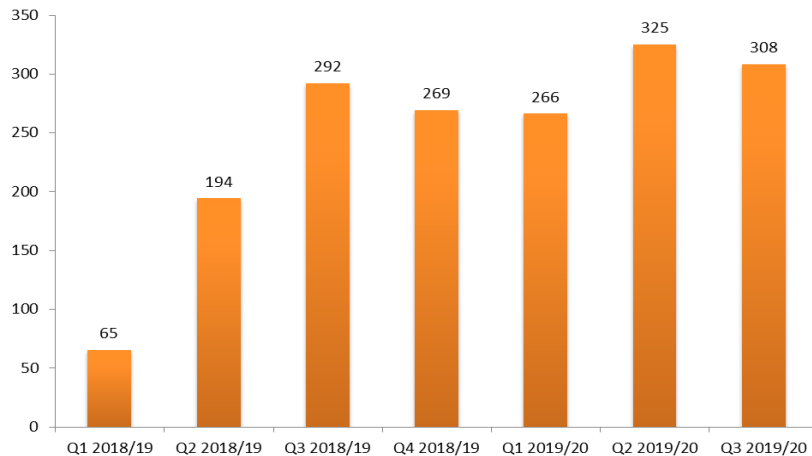
23 (28%) households resolved under prevention duty were helped to remain in existing, or find new accommodation, in the private rented sector during Q3 2019/20, a reduction of **5 (18%)** from the Q2 figure of **28**.

12 (15%) households were helped to remain in existing, or secure new social rented supported housing or hostel accommodation.

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

Homelessness Cases Resolved Under Relief Duty

Cases resolved under relief duty



308 homeless cases were resolved under relief duty during Q3 2019/20, an increase of **16 (5%)** from the 2018/19 Q3 relief total of **292**.

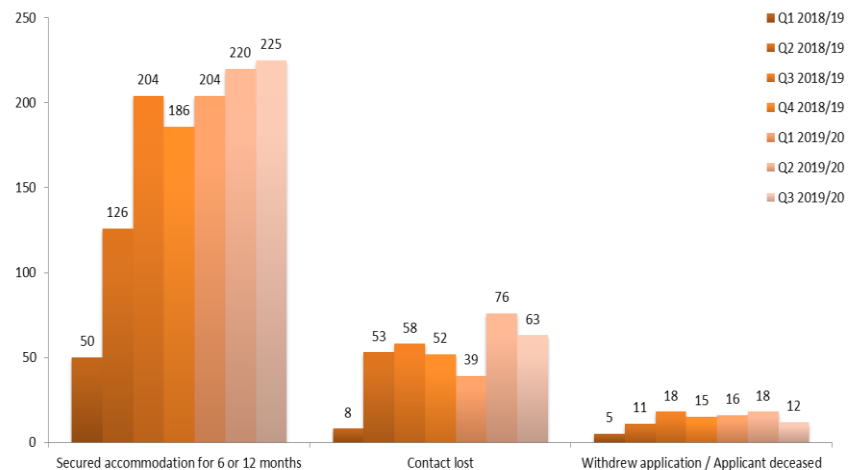
1,719 cases have been resolved under relief duty since the introduction of the HRA on 3 April 2018.

Cases resolved under relief duty end reason – top 3 reason

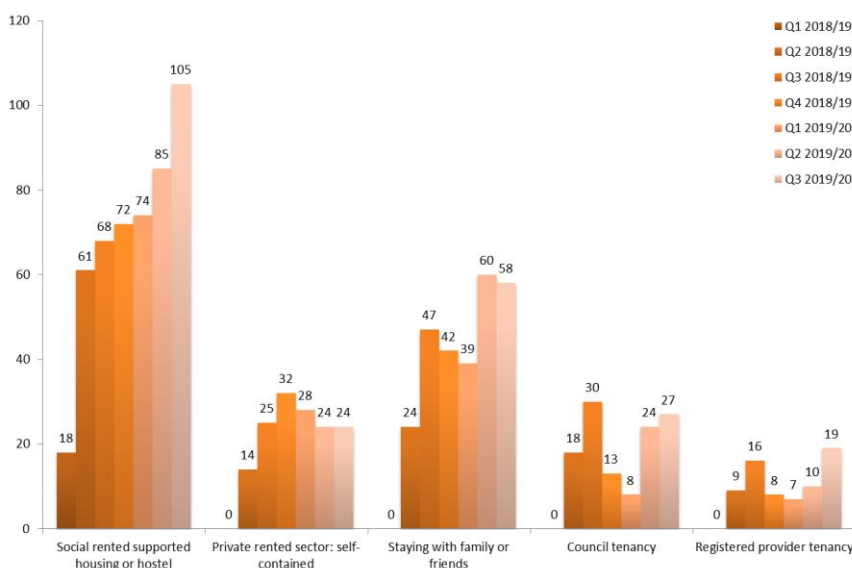
225 (73%) households were helped to secure accommodation for a period of 6 or 12 months during Q3 2019/20, an increase of **21 (10%)** from the same quarter last year.

The number of people who we lost contact with (**63**) increased by **5 (9%)** from the same quarter last year.

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



Relief accommodation – top 5 outcomes



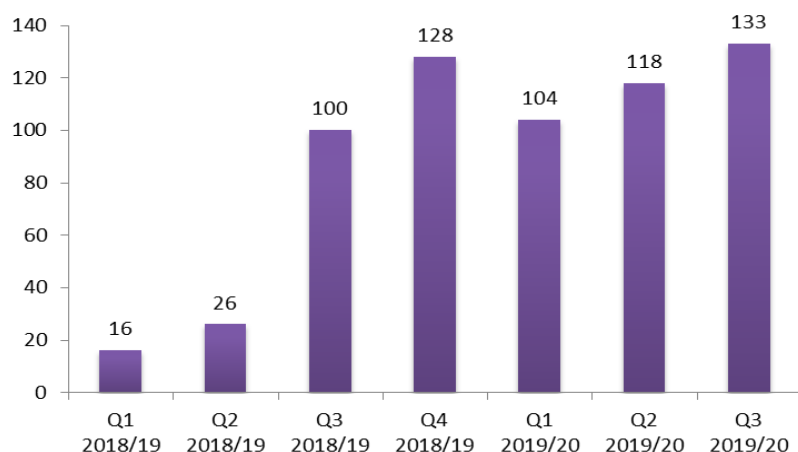
105 (34%) households were helped to secure social rented supported housing or hostel accommodation during Q3 2019/20, an increase of **37 (54%)** from the same quarter last year.

58 (19%) were able to stay with family or friends, an increase of **11 (23%)** from the same quarter last year.

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



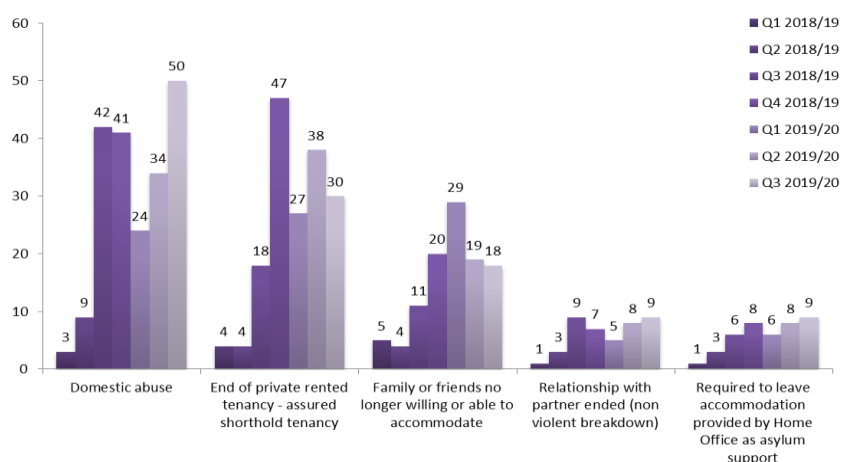
133 households were accepted as being owed a full homeless duty during Q3 2019/20, an increase of **33 (33%)** from the **100** acceptances during Q3 2018/19.

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

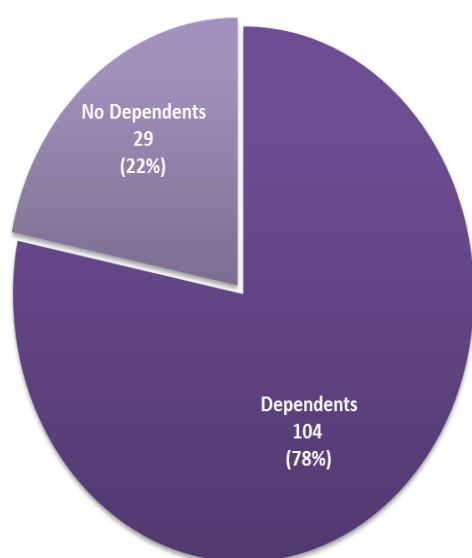
Reasons for homelessness – top 5 reasons

50 (38%) households owed a full homeless duty during Q3 2019/20 were as a result of domestic violence, this increased by **16 (47%)** from the previous quarter.

30 (23%) were as a result of a private rented tenancy ending, an increase of **12 (67%)** from the 2018/19 Q3 figure of **18**.



Number of households owed a full homeless duty quarter 3 2019/20 - with or without dependent children



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

44 (42%) Domestic abuse

29 (28%) End of a tenancy

9 (9%) Family or friends no longer willing or able to accommodate

9 (9%) Required to leave accommodation provided by Home Office as asylum support

7 (7%) Relationship with partner ended (non-violent breakdown)

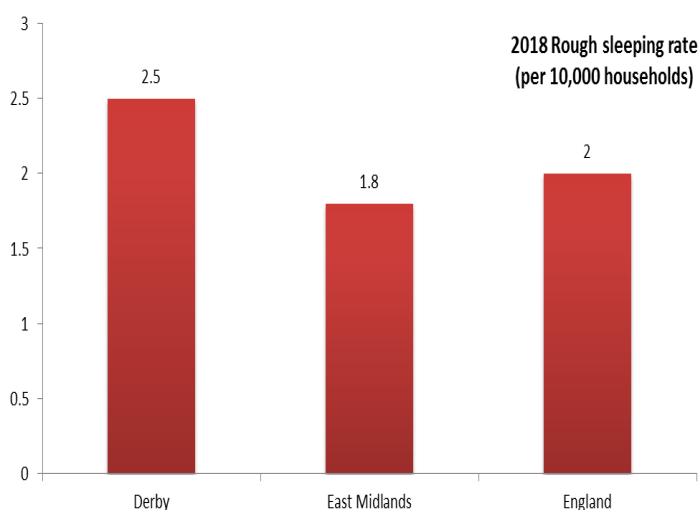
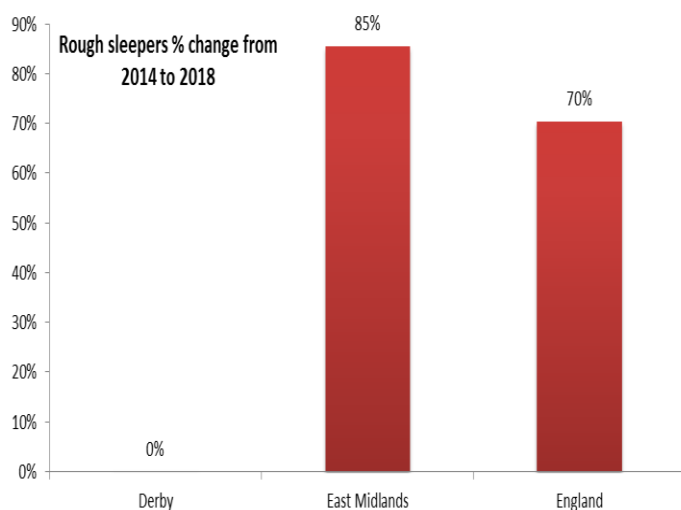
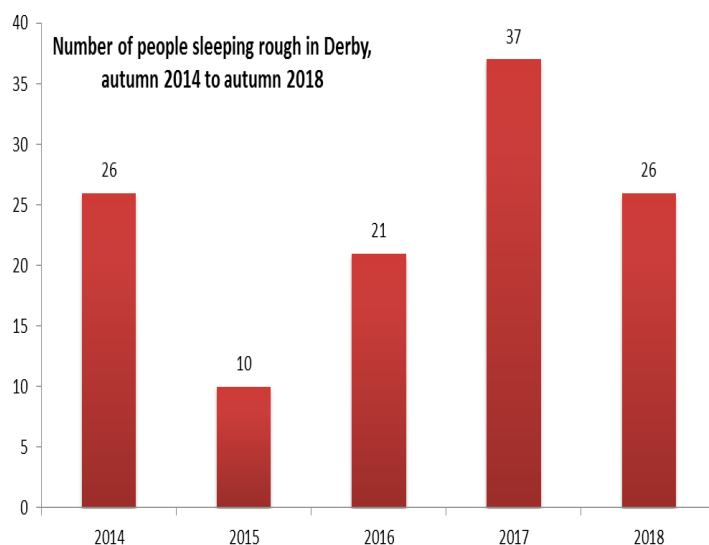
Rough Sleeping in Derby

Number of people sleeping rough in Derby, % increase and rough sleeping rate autumn 2014 to autumn 2018.

The Rough Sleeper estimate for November 2018 recorded **26** people known to be sleeping rough in Derby. This was a reduction of **11 (30%)** from the 2017 rough sleepers estimate of **37**, compared with a regional increase of **14%** and national decrease of **2%**.

The 2018 rough sleeping rate per 10,000 households for Derby stood at **2.5**, compared to a regional rate of **1.8** and a national rate of **2.0**.

Note: These figures will be updated as soon as the 2019 rough sleeper numbers are available.



Source: MHCLG Rough Sleeping in England Statistics