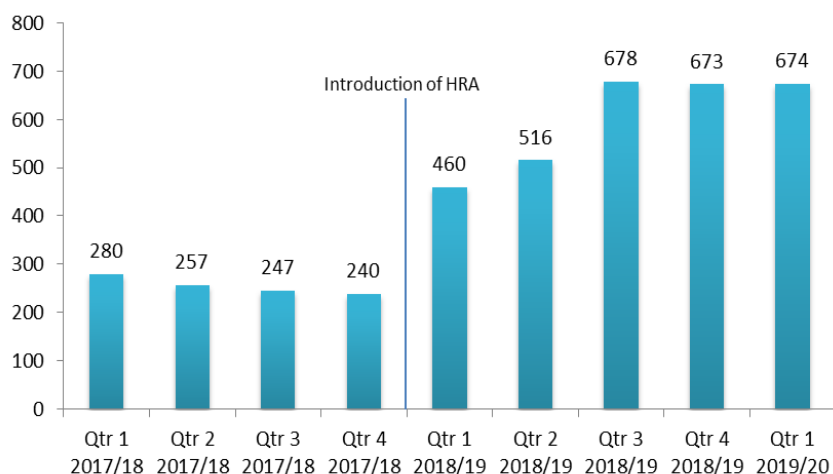


Homelessness Report Q1 2019/20

Note: This report is the second 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

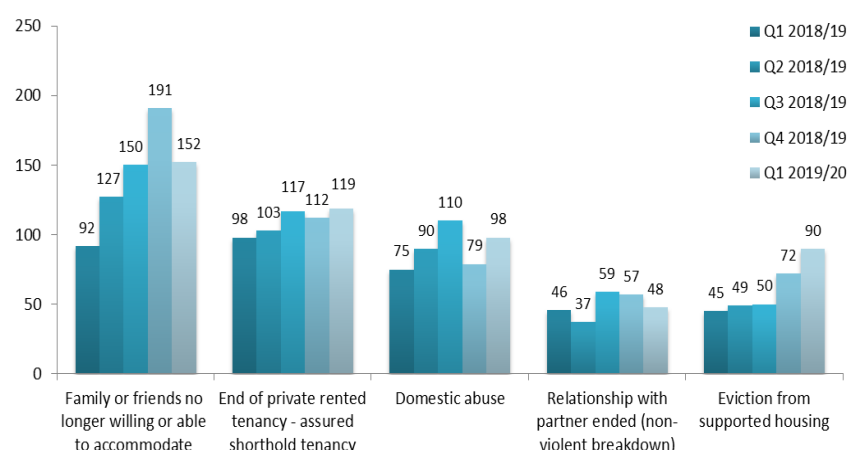
Number of homelessness approaches



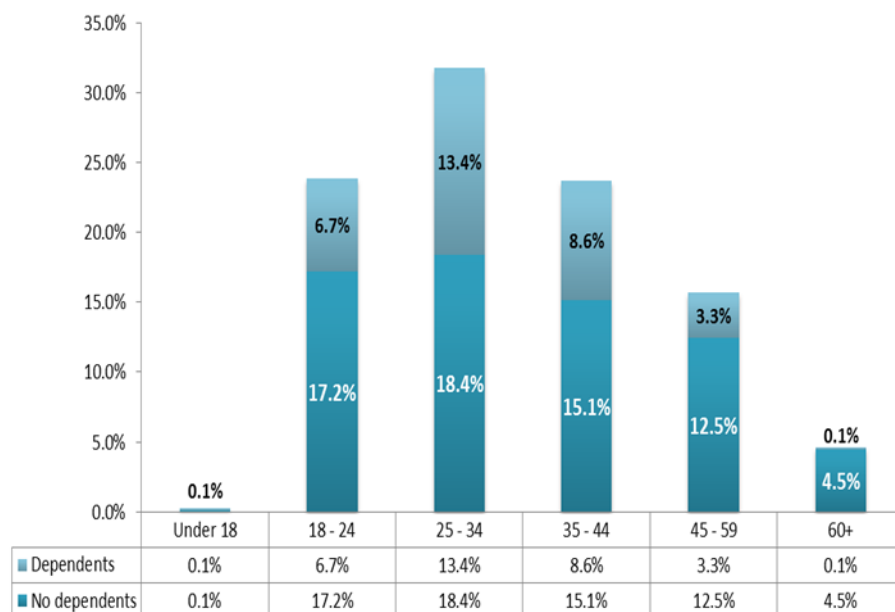
674 households approached the authority as homeless during Q1 2019/20, an increase of **214 (47%)** from the 2018/19 Q1 approach figure of **460**.

Loss of settled home – top 5 reasons

The top 5 reasons for homeless approaches were: Family/friends unwilling or unable to accommodate, end of private sector tenancy, domestic abuse, relationship breakdown and loss of supported housing. **152 (23%)** homelessness approaches received during Q1 2019/20 were due to friends or family no longer willing or able to accommodate.



Age and gender profile of lead applicant presenting as homeless during Q1 2019/20



Female
309
(46%)

Male
365
(54%)

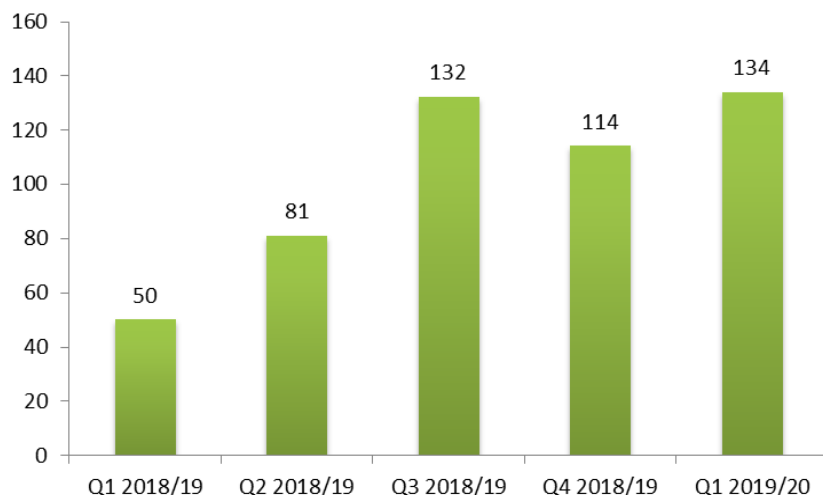
365 (54%) of lead applicants presenting as homeless during Q1 2019/20 were male, **309 (46%)** were female.

32% of lead applicants presenting as homeless during Q1 were aged between 25 and 34 years old.

68% of homeless approaches came from applicants without dependent children.

Cases Resolved Under Prevention Duty

Number of homelessness cases resolved under the prevention duty



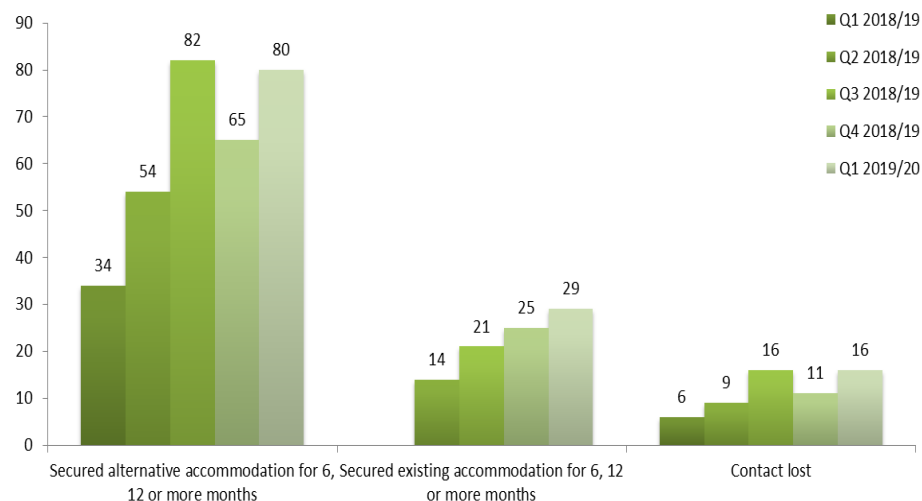
134 cases were resolved under prevention duty during Q1 2019/20, an increase of **20 (18%)** from the last quarter and an increase of **84 (168%)** from the Q1 2018/19 total of **50**.

Cases resolved under prevention duty reasons – top 3 reasons

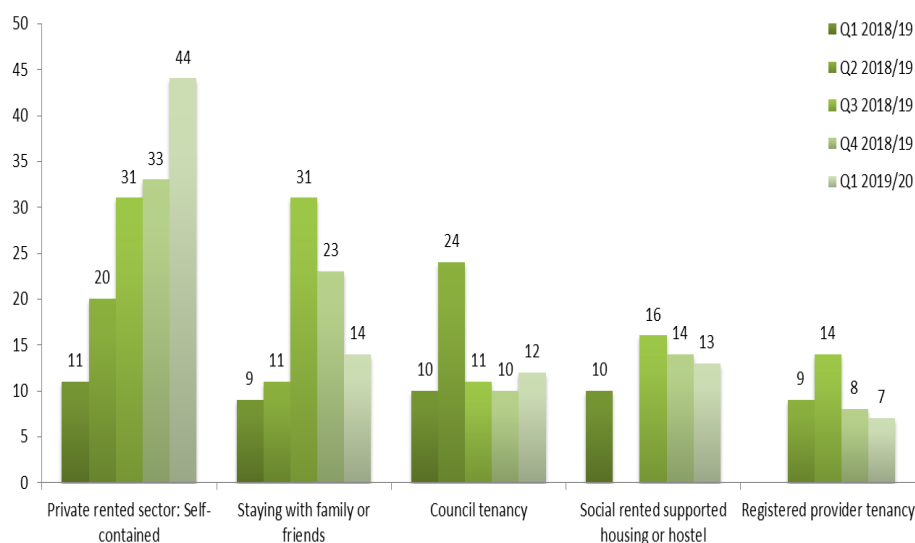
80 (60%) households resolved under prevention duty during Q1 2019/20 were helped to secure alternative accommodation for 6, 12 or more months.

81% resolved in total with secured alternative or secured existing accommodation for 6, 12 or more months.

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



Cases resolved under prevention duty accommodation outcome – top 5 outcomes



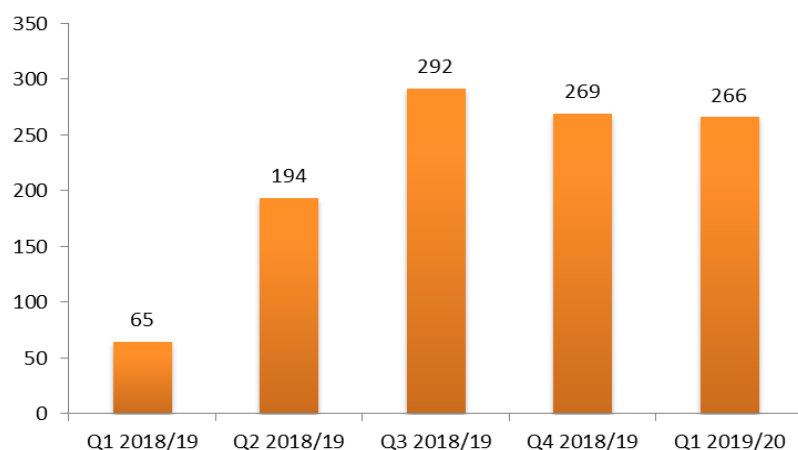
44 (33%) households resolved under prevention duty were helped to find accommodation in the private rented sector during Q1 2019/20, an increase of **11 (33%)** from the last quarter.

14 (11%) households were able to stay with family or friends.

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

Homelessness Cases Resolved Under Relief Duty

Cases resolved under relief duty

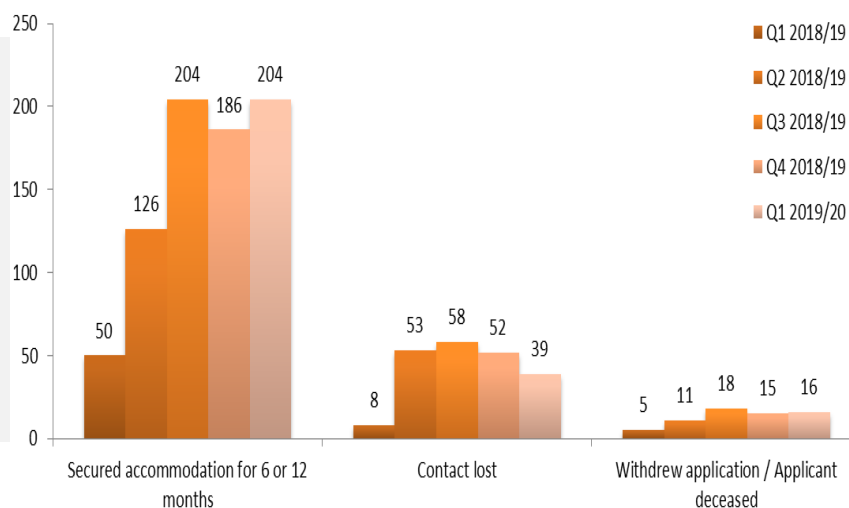


266 homeless cases were resolved under relief duty during Q1 2019/20 and **1086** since the introduction of the HRA on 3 April 2018.

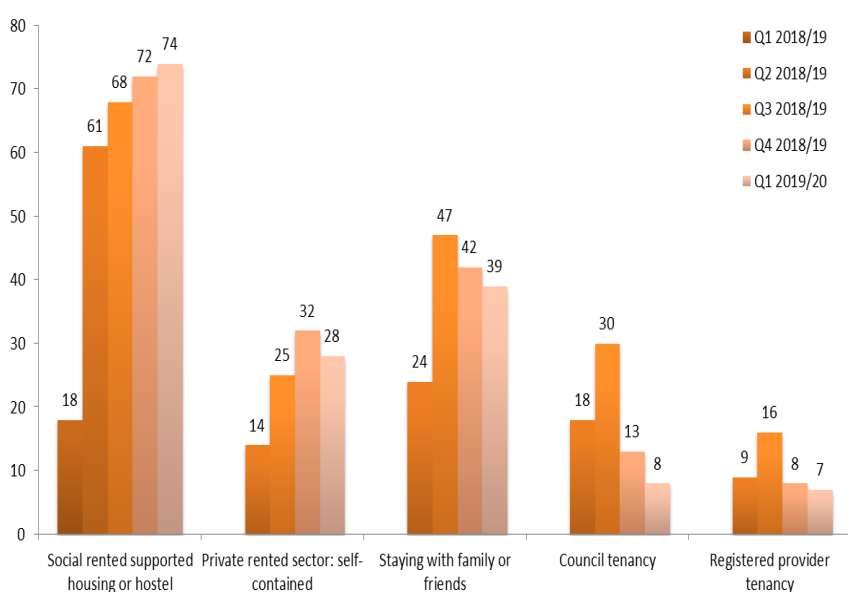
Cases resolved under relief duty end reason – top 3 reasons

204 (77%) households were helped to secure accommodation for a period of 6 or 12 months during Q1 2019/20, an increase of **18 (10%)** from the Q4 2018/19 total of **186**.

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



Relief accommodation – top 5 outcomes



74 (28%) households were helped to secure social rented supported housing or hostel accommodation during Q1 2019/20.

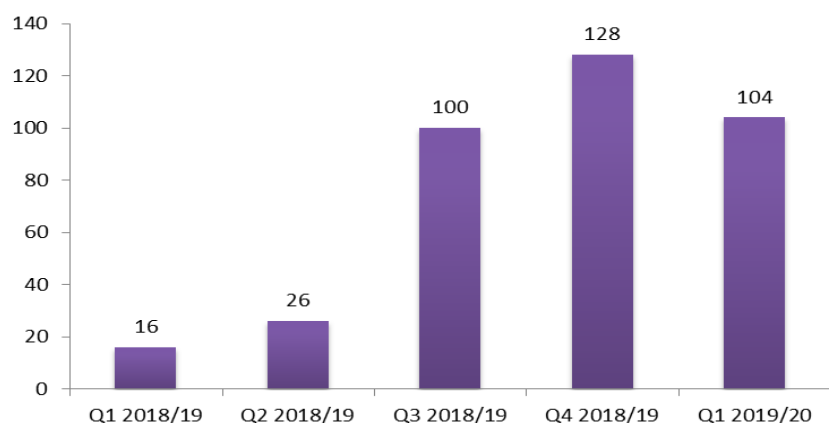
39 (15%) were able to stay with family or friends

28 (11%) households were helped to secure private rented properties.

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

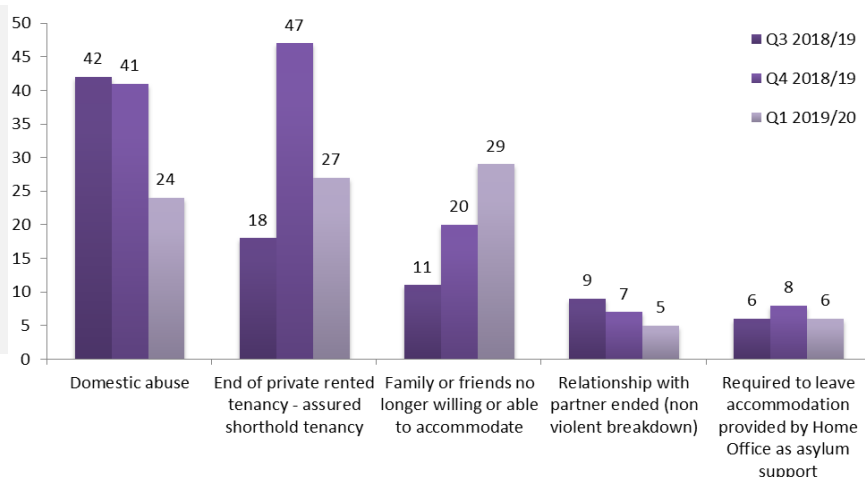


104 households were accepted as being owed a full homeless duty during Q1 2019/20.

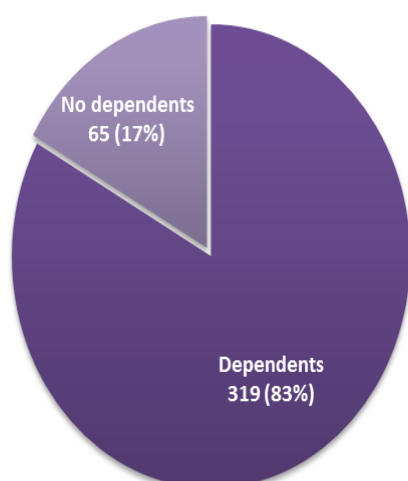
374 households in total were owed a full homeless duty since the introduction of the HRA.

Reasons for homelessness – top 5 reasons

29 (28%) households owed a full homeless duty during Q1 2019/20 were as a result of family or friends no longer willing or able to accommodate, this increased by **9 (45%)** from the previous quarter.



Number of households owed a full homeless duty since 3 April 2018 - with or without dependent children



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

100 (31%) Domestic Abuse

95 (30%) End of a tenancy

52 (16%) Family or friends no longer willing or able to accommodate

24 (8%) Relationship with partner ended (non-violent breakdown)

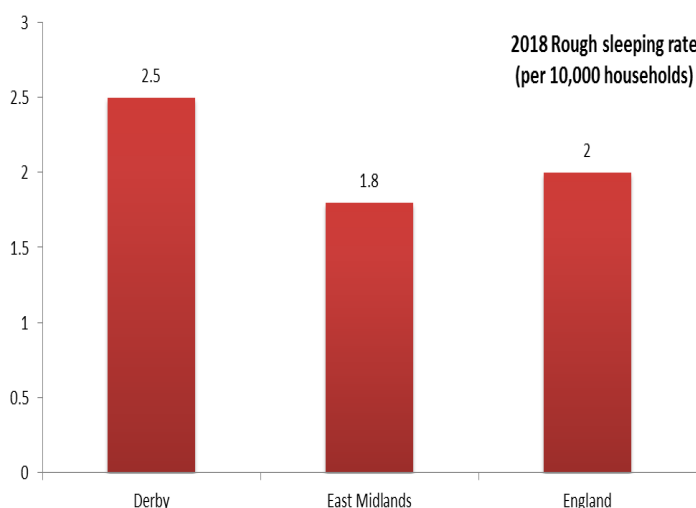
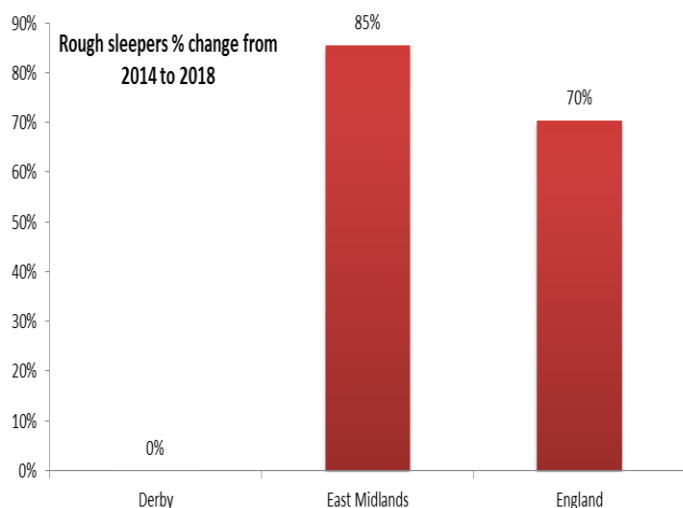
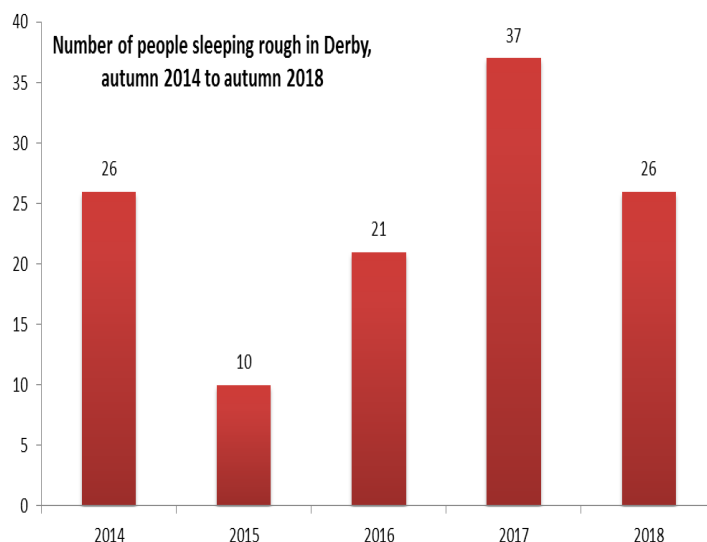
23 (7%) Required to leave accommodation provided by Home Office as asylum support

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**.



Source: MHCLG Rough Sleeping in England Statistics